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Report Highlights:

This report outlines Jordan's regulatory requirements for food and agricultural product imports. Jordan occasionally bans imports of specific products due to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) concerns. Agriculture Law 13 (2015) stipulates that the import of raw, unprocessed food items is subject to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) granting import license approval. Regulators also, at times, use technical barriers to trade to protect domestic interests.

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This report was prepared by the Amman Office of Agricultural Affairs, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan) is import dependent and generally welcoming for competitive U.S. agricultural exports. U.S. exports to Jordan are sometimes limited by halal, biotech, and licensing measures. In the case of poultry, the import licensing system effectively places a ceiling on exports from the United States. Jordan references EU regulations for some import requirements.

In 2021, Jordan Customs launched the [Jordan Trade Facilitation Portal](#), an online platform posting information about Customs legislation, procedures, and paperwork, for all goods imported to, exported from, or transiting through Jordan. This resource includes a wealth of detailed guidance in an easy-to-use interface, including expected timelines and fees as well as clear references to relevant legal or regulatory statutes for specific agricultural commodities. (Note: The Jordanian Trade Facilitation Portal does not address specific details for U.S. agricultural exports). References to individual categories are embedded in relevant sections of this report.

The [Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization](#) (JSMO) is responsible for the development of standards and ensuring conformity with existing product standards. The JSMO delegates product testing responsibilities for food and agricultural products to the [Jordan Food and Drug Administration](#) (JFDA), a sub-agency of the Ministry of Health. However, JSMO continues to retain responsibility for the development of standards (including for food) and ensuring conformity with standards. Any consignment not meeting the official standard is subject to rejection; if so, it will require re-export or destruction at the importer's expense. JSMO is also the national Enquiry Point and notification authority for the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade.

The [Ministry of Agriculture](#) (MOA, website in Arabic only) regulates unprocessed agricultural products, including the import of veterinary drugs and animal vaccines, pesticides, meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, animal feeds, and seedlings. Jordan is a net food importer, importing over \$6 billion USD in agricultural and related products in 2022. The Jordanian market provides opportunities for a variety of U.S. food and feed manufacturers, including exporters of rice, vegetable oil, nuts, beef, poultry and feed (e.g., corn), soymeal, dried distillers' grains with solubles (DDGS), silage, and more.

The United States and Jordan benefit from a strong economic partnership. A key element of this relationship is the [U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement](#) (FTA), which entered into force on December 17, 2001, and was fully implemented on January 1, 2010. However, the U.S.-Jordan FTA no longer provides a tariff advantage for U.S.-origin bulk agricultural commodities, including corn. Importantly, all-origin corn imports are now tariff exempt. As a result, Argentina and Brazil currently supply over 90 percent of all bulk corn imports, while very little comes from the United States (less than one percent of the volume of Jordan's imports in 2022). Exports of U.S. corn to Jordan have also declined in recent years due to changes in the broken kernels percentage (BKP) standard, ambiguity in sampling techniques, and unreliable testing tools and methodologies. These issues introduce more uncertainty for Jordan commodity traders and discourage them from buying U.S. corn.

In addition to the United States, Jordan is also party to bilateral trade agreements with Canada and Singapore and is a signatory to several regional trade agreements including the European Free Trade Association (Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein), Greater Arab Free Trade Agreement (GAFTA), and Aghadir Agreement (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia) which is connected to the Association Agreement (EU).¹

Exports of U.S. food and agricultural products to Jordan in calendar year (CY) 2023 (January-November) were \$216.0 million, increasing 11 percent from the same period in 2022 (\$230.6 million). This can be attributed mainly to a boost in tourism in the country.

Table 1: Leading U.S. HS-6 Digit Level Exports to Jordan (January 2018-December 2023)

HS Code	Description	Calendar Year (Value: \$1,000s)						% Change 2023/22
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
100630	Rice, Semi-Milled	65,570	72,925	73,168	64,202	20,948	52,295	150
080251	Pistachios, in Shell	16,536	18,395	2,611	1,643	13,416	40,625	203
080212	Almonds, Shelled	28,211	40,474	37,631	31,032	52,883	35,391	-33
210390	Sauces, Mixed Condiments & Seasonings Nesoi	8,045	8,860	8,295	11,433	14,476	14,476	--
350790	Enzymes, Nesoi	805	310	189	784	2,035	9,521	368
080232	Walnuts, Shelled	6,272	8,240	8,565	10,814	20,326	8,225	-60
210690	Food Preparations, Nesoi	8,351	7,528	5,682	10,005	10,854	6,836	-37
180690	Chocolate, not Bulk, Nesoi	3,750	4,549	1,851	4,036	4,689	6,511	39
230990	Animal Feed (ex. Dog & Cat Food)	2,589	2,267	2,411	3,632	2,967	4,359	47
020230	Bovine Boneless Froz	5,292	5,325	4,665	5,923	5,286	4,251	-20
020714	Chicken Cuts Froz	5,697	3,626	5,151	7,873	9,692	3,923	-60
210610	Protein Concentrates	6,389	5,606	3,713	3,574	3,395	3,216	-5
121490	Forage Products (Hay, Clover, etc.)	2,235	3,860	3,716	3,234	3,456	2,265	-34
150790	Soybean Oil, Refined	1,823	1,613	1,182	2,383	1,853	2,150	16
080252	Pistachios, Shelled	673	1,854	2,893	2,980	7,042	1,923	-73
040690	Cheese Except Fresh	1,733	1,547	1,197	988	2,009	1,856	-8

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data accessed through the USDA/FAS, Global Agricultural Trade System Online (GATS)

SECTION I – FOOD LAWS

Jordan is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Its accession to the WTO (April 11, 2000) coincides with economic and legislative structural reforms, bringing it in line with international standards and requirements. Jordan regularly promulgates sanitary and phytosanitary and technical barriers to trade for food and agriculture products without consultation with trading partners. The Government of Jordan regularly submits WTO

¹ [https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/jordan-trade-agreements#:~:text=In%20addition%20to%20the%20United,GAFTA\)%2C%20and%20Aghadir%20Agreement%20\(](https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/jordan-trade-agreements#:~:text=In%20addition%20to%20the%20United,GAFTA)%2C%20and%20Aghadir%20Agreement%20()

notifications for its proposed regulatory changes when requested. Food laws and technical regulations for imported products are strictly and effectively enforced.

Jordan's food control regime is governed by two laws:

- [Agriculture Law No. 13 \(2015\)](#)
- [Jordan Food Law No. 30 \(2015\); this law supersedes the Jordan Food Control Law 32 \(2003\)](#)

[Jordan Food Law No. 30](#) (Food Law) was enacted in May 2015 by King Abdallah II and his Cabinet. This law gives the JFDA regulatory control over food safety and food quality issues and is designed to facilitate processed food imports and eliminate multi-agency territorial disputes. Under the Food Law, the JFDA has and will continue to, revise, update, and draft regulations. The measure also established a traceability principle and recordkeeping requirements for businesses to ensure that food products can be traced from farm to fork.

Under Agriculture Law No. 13 of 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for setting import regulations and standards for animal and animal products. Agriculture Law No. 13 (2015) stipulates that the import of raw, unprocessed food items is subject to MOA advance issuance of an import license. Advanced import licensing approval is meant to ensure compliance with SPS requirements, and to facilitate record keeping and statistics.

Prior to the Food Law, the JSMO delegated product testing responsibilities for food and agricultural products to the JFDA. However, the JSMO continues to retain responsibility for the development of standards (including those for food) and ensures conformity with standards. The JSMO's responsibilities include the national metrology system, granting (voluntary) quality marks,² and accrediting testing and calibration laboratories.

Exporters of U.S. food and agricultural products are strongly advised to review Jordanian standards for any item they intend to ship to Jordan.³ The JFDA and other government authorities have a very low tolerance for food standard violations. Any consignment not meeting official standards will be rejected, with the product subject to either its re-export or destruction at the importer's expense. Importers can purchase printed standards from the JSMO for a nominal fee (see Table 2 below regarding food, feed, and beverages).

Jordanian drug and pharmaceutical product importers, including vaccines for human use, must comply with Ministry of Health (MOH) regulations.

² See

https://portal.jordan.gov.jo/wps/portal/Home/GovernmentEntities/Ministries/MinistryServiceDetails_en/ministry+of+industry+and+trade/jordan+institution+for+standards+and+metrology/services/granting+the+jordanian+quality+mark?lang=en&content_id=com.ibm.workplace.wcm.api.WCM_Content/Granting

³ See <http://www.jsmo.gov.jo/en/Pages/default.aspx> (in Arabic and English).

Labeling Requirements: The JSMO sets labeling requirements, such as JS 1474:2019, that provide guidelines for the use of nutrition and health claims. A list of specific labeling requirements is available on the JSMO website and in the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Certificate report.

A list of ingredients in descending order of predominance is not required. All labels must be in Arabic; alternatively, an Arabic language adhesive label is acceptable. The label, at minimum, must contain:

- Product name
- The manufacturer's name and address
- Net weight
- Fortifying matter (e.g., added vitamins and minerals to powdered milk)
- Lot number and a "use before" or "best by" date
- Country of Origin
- Storage conditions.

Jordan's labeling requirements do not include Recommended Daily Intake (RDIs) levels. Nutritional labeling is mandatory for certain food categories (e.g., infant formula and food for dietary use or any food with special cases or claims). Shelf-life labeling has been replaced by the "best before" standard.

The JSMO interprets "best before" as being the product's expiry date; no product is authorized for sale beyond this date. Jordan scrutinizes product labels at border crossing points. Current legislation holds the importer accountable for a product's content as specified on the label. Labeling ambiguities and printing errors can lead to rejections.

U.S. consumer-oriented export products (such as cereals, breakfast bars, and confectionary products) shipped to Jordan must comply with Jordanian GE labeling requirements clearly stating the phrase "genetically modified" and a listing of the ingredients produced from GE production on the label. Although there are no restrictions on U.S.-origin product labeled "containing" or "may contain genetically engineered (GE) ingredients," traders reports that these products are currently being selectively subjected to discriminatory treatment at border points and customs. Please refer to Section VII—Other Specific Standards below for more information.

Nutritional Labeling Requirements: Nutritional labeling is mandatory for infant formula and food for dietary use or any food with special cases or claims. Importers are responsible for informing foreign suppliers of any applicable labeling and marking requirements. All labels must either be in Arabic or have a stick-on label in Arabic. Nutritional labeling is mandatory in certain categories of food, including infant formula and food for dietary use or any food with special cases or claims. In general, the label should contain the name of the product, the manufacturer's name and address, net weight, fortifying matter, lot number and best before date, list of ingredients in descending order, country of origin, storage conditions. A food shipment may be rejected based on ambiguous labeling content.

SECTION III – PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Imported products must comply with labeling and marking requirements issued by JSMO. Importers are responsible for informing foreign suppliers of applicable labeling and marking requirements. All labels must either be in Arabic, have a stick-on label in Arabic, or include another language together with Arabic. In general, the label should contain the name of the product, the manufacturer's name and address, net weight, fortifying matter, lot number and best before date, list of ingredients in descending order, country of origin, storage conditions. For information on food labeling and packaging, contact the JSMO and the Jordan MOH.

The maximum package size for poultry parts is 2.5 kilograms (kg) for direct consumers. Jordan also imposes a 2.0 kg maximum package weight limit on honey imports, to protect the domestic industry. The measure prevents bulk imports and limits repackaging.

SECTION IV – FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

The JSMO and JFDA [regulate food additives](#). The latter, however, is responsible for regulatory enforcement. Jordan maintains a list of approved additives; permissible concentration levels largely conform to the *Codex Alimentarius* (Codex). Jordan refers to [Codex Standard 192](#) for food additive issues. It will nonetheless reference EU regulations in the absence of a Codex standard, affecting some U.S. exports.

The color tartrazine E102 is no longer permitted as a coloring in pickled preparations. This regulation aligns with the EU and [Codex standards, Category 4.2.2 and 4.2.2.3,](#) respectively.

SECTION V - PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

[The Ministry of Agriculture's](#) (MOA) Plant Protection Directorate (PPD)/Pesticides Division regulates pesticides. Imported agricultural pesticides must conform to the United Nations (UN) – [Food and Agriculture Organization's](#) (FAO) specifications. Standards pertaining to pesticide use and human health must conform to [World Health Organization](#) (WHO) standards. Jordan's PPD uses the [Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council](#) (CIPAC) handbook to analyze pesticides. Food samples are sent to food safety laboratories then analyzed for pesticide residues and contaminants. Jordanian testing labs follow the Association of Official Analytical Chemists analysis methodology and utilize the European Commission's EU Pesticide Database.

The JFDA operates the Jordan Electronic National Food Safety Information System (JENFSIS) to track and control the safety of food products, as well as information about ingredients, production processes, storage conditions, and distribution channels, allowing the monitoring of food safety and quality parameters (e.g. pesticide and hormone residues, and microbial contamination). These requirements integrate recordkeeping and traceability as part of Jordan's

food safety system. JENFSIS also facilitates information sharing between government agencies responsible for food safety, including the MOH and MOA.

Jordan has many laboratories capable of testing for pesticide residues in fresh fruits and vegetables. The testing laboratory's normal turnaround time is two weeks, making it difficult to test perishables prior to consumption. However, Jordan tests non-perishables to a far greater extent, requiring that residue levels not exceed the [Codex](#) and/or European maximum residue levels (MRL). USDA's International Food Assistance Division is working with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jordan FDA to increase the capabilities of laboratories as well as improve pesticide testing methodologies. Three laboratories at MOA and one at JFDA were funded completely or partially by USDA Food for Progress projects.

According to the WTO Secretariat, Jordan maintains maximum residue levels (MRLs) for hormones and for pesticides. Food safety pesticide/contaminant is regulated according to the nature of food. The MRLs are established by the JSMO, in consultation with the JFDA and the Ministry of Agriculture. JSMO generally adopts MRLs that are consistent with international standards and recommendations, such as those established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Processed food is regulated by Jordan FDA while raw food is regulated by MOA. MRL's for approved pesticides on imported foodstuffs are either established by PPD or by reference to Codex maximum residue levels (MRLs). U.S. exporters can obtain information on approved pesticides and permissible MRLs from Codex, or their respective importers could purchase the relevant standard from JSMO.

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SECTION VI – OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

Live Animal, Livestock Genetics, and Embryo Requirements: According to the WTO Secretariat “Imports of live animals or their products are subject to quarantine procedures, which include risk assessment studies before importation, and pre- and post-import quarantine.”⁴ Jordan’s Ministry of Agriculture issues pre-import clearances for live animals and their products, including frozen animal semen.⁵ Prior to departure, importers must apply for pre-import clearance. Jordan’s Veterinary Quarantine Regulations No. Z/21 (2018) outlines Jordan’s Veterinary Quarantine Procedures. Exceptions from quarantine requirements may be granted for shipments from exporting countries or regions with disease-free status according to the World

⁴ WT/TPR/S/446, “Trade Policy Review: Report by the Secretariat – Jordan,” August 23, 2023, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/s446_e.pdf

⁵ <https://traderepository.customs.gov.jo/english/page5.1.html>

Organization for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE). U.S. exporters have raised concerns about the difficulty of obtaining MOA import licenses for live dairy cattle.

Live Plants, Propagation Material, and Plant Product Requirements: Importers of live plants and their products must apply for pre-import clearance from the Ministry of Agriculture prior to departure from the country of origin. Imports permits are administered through licensing. According to the WTO Secretariat, “Automatic licensing is applicable for fresh fruits and vegetables, potatoes, onions and garlic, saplings of fruit seedlings, ornamental plants and cut flowers, honey, natural beeswax, and pollen.”⁶ Others are subject to non-automatic licensing. Imports of plants and their products must be accompanied with phytosanitary certificates issued by competent authorities, such as the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). All imports must comply with Jordanian Regulation No. G/13 of 2022 which establishes registration requirements seeds and vegetable seed varieties, their import origin and locally produced, and production and trading in thereof.

Slaughterhouse Registration: The Jordan Ministry of Agriculture issues pre-clearances for fresh/chilled/frozen beef and beef products.⁷ JSMO, Organization Center, Conformity Certificates Directorate, Agro farming Certificates Division also administers slaughter establishment compliance with Jordanian Standard No. 1716 and its amendments or in accordance with ISO 22000 and its amendments.⁸ Each establishment must pass the field inspection for the production site in accordance with JSMO’s internal procedures, which are not enumerated on its website. The slaughter of animals must adhere to Islamic traditions, that is slaughtering occurs in the presence of a Muslim male accredited by any national- or state-recognized Islamic association/institution. (Please refer to Section VII: Other Specific Standards for more details.)

For meat and poultry exports to Jordan, the MOA requires that any slaughterhouse exporting to Jordan for the first time be registered. The following documentation is required:

- Slaughterhouse license certificate from the U.S. federal government (i.e., USDA)
- Registration code
- Quality assurance certificate – International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 22000 or Hazard Analysis and Critical Points (HACCP)
- Halal certificate (including slaughter date) may be issued by an Islamic association/institution in the state where the slaughtering took place or by any nationally recognized Islamic association/institution.

⁶ WT/TPR/S/446, “Trade Policy Review: Report by the Secretariat – Jordan,” August 23, 2023, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/s446_e.pdf

⁷ <https://traderepository.customs.gov.jo/english/page5.1.html>

⁸ The Official Site of the Jordanian e-Government, “Granting a halal logo and certificate,” https://portal.jordan.gov.jo/wps/portal/Home/GovernmentEntities/Ministries/MinistryServiceDetails_en/ministry%20of%20industry%20and%20trade/jordan%20institution%20for%20standards%20and%20metrology/services/granting%20a%20halal%20logo%20and%20certificate!/ut/p/z1/hdHPT8lwFAfwf6UXjtLH2NB5KwwIMliAxxmLKVvXIXQtaQsE_3rr5GKi2FN_ff7yvq84xxnOFT0JTp3Qikp_fssH74M4BhhuYQn9TQlkGa6SydNLD-4j_NoC-GMRwPnt-vl_wHcQmOVoyXF-oK6-E6rSOGuEEtaZC9IVEqo8tnuqSuQMLRnO9tqUVPkn64Q7foVBITBIom-oKW1rG-aMlppfcGaZOYmCWZxxQ5UTiiOKaiqpRB7olhfMOFGJgirmY-dt4yQcP0cwJbN1sAmBpKvReJpu5uswuA1lb3AFUzZMppqOFjz4Jlg_iRbwloz5AeAU3ZuuHx6Xeff8TUbv-g5-SYRUzHSPxI_Xzh3sYwc6cD6fu1xrLm30E0HfiuptXU4-ynxil8aLKPIFTb2T6Sp7Qin608nak!/#contact

The registration process starts with an importer submitting its required documents to MOA. Afterward, MOA checks the authenticity of the provided documents with relevant authorities. Usually, it takes a few days to register if the documentation is properly provided as MOA leans on the U.S. system for accreditation.

Dairy Product Requirements: The Jordan Ministry of Agriculture issues pre-import clearances for milk products. Jordan bans the use of partially hydrogenated oils (PHOs) in processed dairy products. Processed cheeses or other products that replace milk fat with any other fat, must not use partially hydrogenated oils. Exporters are encouraged to clearly mark the oil used on any products that could potentially contain PHOs. New to market dairy products should expect increased scrutiny by Jordanian customs officials.

According to the WTO and Jordan's Protocol of Accession, imports of powdered milk used to produce certain types of ice cream, white cheeses: (triangle, feta, and Damiaty cheese), flavored milk and yogurt, soup powder, and baking mixtures require import licenses.

Dairy Product Facility Registration: Dairy product exporters must register their facilities with the JFDA prior to shipment. This registration entails verification of the exporter's HACCP certification with the importer providing the JFDA with a copy of the exporter's HACCP certificate. This is not a product registration. Instead, it is a form of insurance to ensure a facility is monitored by a federal agency rather than a local one. When a facility exports for the first time, a certificate of free sale is required for cheese.

Radiation Release Inspection Requirements: Jordan imposes mandatory radiation contamination inspection of food product imports originating in countries impacted by radiation release.

SECTION VII – OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Grains: The Ministry of Agriculture is the national entity responsible for authorizing import permits for corn. Jordan's Ministry of Agriculture does not comply with the sampling technique guidance for grain issued by the Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization, and Jordan's inconsistent sampling techniques have resulted in the rejection of shipments of U.S.-origin corn, according to U.S. stakeholders. The United States has worked with Jordan's Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (MOITS) and concluded an agreement in principle with those Ministries to accept certificates of inspection from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Grain Inspection Service as to the quality of corn shipped from the United States. The United States continues to work with Jordan to resolve this issue.

Genetically Engineered Ingredients: Jordan strictly regulates Genetically Engineered (GE) products according to its "Regulation for Biosafety of Genetically Modified Organisms" which closely follows EU regulations and European Commission rulings. Jordan strictly prohibits imports of crops expressing GE traits that are intended for cultivation and release into the environment, as well as the marketing of all food consisting of and/or containing unapproved GE traits with current authorization for cultivation in Jordan by the Jordanian National Biosafety and

Biosecurity. Please see GAIN report “Agricultural Biotechnology Annual” [JO2022-01](#) for more detail.

The JFDA, Department of Biosafety of Food is responsible for regulating the safety of GMO foods and their products. In March 2020, Jordan’s Cabinet of Ministers approved a regulation titled as “[Instructions for Handling Food and Food Products Originating from Genetically Modified Substances Produced by Modern Biotechnology for 2018.](#)” These Instructions implement Article (8/b) of the Food Law No.30 of 2015 and Article (7K) of the Food and Drug General Corporation Law No. 41 of 2008, or “GE Handling Instructions.” The measure established the Jordanian Genetically Modified Food Committee (GMF) which is responsible for the import and circulation of all food, food products, food additives, and preparations containing GE-derived materials, or living GE organisms, as a share of the overall components of a food item, intended for human consumption. The scope of products under this regulatory oversight addresses products with more than 5 percent of GE-containing materials. The GMF administers a subagency called the Food Biosafety Department, which conducts evaluates the safety of GE-containing foodstuffs compared to similar foodstuffs containing conventionally produced, or non-GE, ingredients, and provides an authorization recommendation to the GMF on a case-by-case basis. Article 4 establishes that the health certificate is considered one of the mandatory health documents accompanying the consignments. Article 10 notes that the JFDA may verify the validity of the health certificate and its content in the manner it deems appropriate. Article 11 of the GE Handling Instructions lists the cases in which the JFDA Director “may prohibit the import, or the circulation, seizure, or withdrawal of any food, food products, food additives, or food additive preparations containing GMOs.”

Halal Requirements: USDA, including the Food Safety Inspection Service, is not responsible for certifying that products intended for export to Muslim countries meet appropriate requirements for religious slaughter. Please coordinate with Jordanian trading partners and freight forwarders to confirm Jordanian regulatory halal requirements for food and agricultural products exported to Jordan.

Jordan stipulates that all meat products be halal. JSMO is the appropriate national halal authority and administers halal requirements in conformity with Jordanian Standard No. 1475 and its amendments (Declaration card - General guidelines for the use of the term "Halal") and the Jordanian Standard No. (2060) and its amendments (General Halal Food Requirements). JSMO hosts a [halal website portal](#) with more information about halal logo and certificate requirements. JSMO regulates and accredits overseas halal certification authorities and slaughtering establishments. After applying to gain certification and approval to use the halal logo, establishments will work with a JSMO employee to arrange an initial visit to inspect production conditions and manufacturing processes to ensure conformity with Jordanian halal requirements. A separate JSMO audit team verifies that the establishment’s Food Safety Management System (if a food safety management system certificate is not available) and the technical and legal documentation of an establishment including the food safety compliance and the presence of prohibited substances. Exporters are required to pay a fee and costs to meet procedural requirements for certificating and licensing necessary to obtain the certificate and logo.

Exporters can contact an Islamic association/institution in the state where the slaughtering takes place or by any nationally recognized Islamic association/institution to obtain a halal certificate. The halal certificate should be issued and signed by the approved and licensed Islamic center only, and each consignment should be accompanied by a halal certificate showing the date of slaughtering.

When using the mark "Halal" on the product, the certificate number and the certification body should be stated on the product. The halal logo must be on the production plant's original label for mass packaging (industrial use) and for each individual retail package. Any added label will not be acceptable. All labeling must be in Arabic, or any other language together with Arabic and contain the certificate number as well as the certification body.

The scope of products subject to halal requirements in Jordan include:

- All meat and any product of animal origin for export to Jordan must be accompanied by a halal certificate, except for pork and pork products.
- All food products exported to Jordan must be free of pork products and free of alcohol.
- Food products containing fat, meat products or meat extracts, gelatine, and rennet must illustrate and list the contents of animal-origin products on the label.

Poultry and Poultry Products: The Ministry of Agriculture is the national entity responsible for authorizing import permits for poultry and poultry products. U.S. exporters have raised concerns about the difficulty of obtaining import licenses from the Ministry of Agriculture for U.S.-origin chicken leg quarters. Additionally, Jordan maintains an informal quota system for poultry products; however, U.S.-origin product was excluded from this arrangement under the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement, which provides full market access.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)-Related Mitigation Measures: In 2023, MOA started enforcing a new requirement that all poultry and poultry products imported to Jordan are accompanied by an animal health certificate including an attestation that the poultry has not been fed ruminant-containing feed ingredients as BSE transmission-related mitigation measure. Jordan maintains strict BSE-requirements for live cattle.

Olive oil: Imports of olive oil require a prior import license from the Minister of Agriculture. Separately, the Jordan Food and Drug Administration monitors and inspects olive oil imports for fraudulent and adulterated products. Olive oil imports are often subject to government interventions to support local producers.⁹

⁹ <https://traderepository.customs.gov.jo/english/page5.1.html>

Table 2: JORDAN, [Standards and Regulations for Food and Agricultural Products, 2004-20](#)

Standard/ Regulation	Year	Title
116-Amd1	2023	Milk and milk products - Butter Amendment 1:2023
1719	2022	Cereals, pulses, and derived products - Instant Noodles
JS 370	2020	Spices and condiments - Determination of extraneous matter and foreign matter content
JS 288	2020	Foodstuffs –Shelf lives of foodstuffs
JS 1750	2020	Organically produced foods
JS 2286	2020	Packaging - Poultry cages - Technical requirements
JS 2242	2019	Spices and condiments - Preparation of a ground sample for analysis
JS 1861	2019	Spices and condiments - Cinnamon
JS 1761	2019	Drinks and juices - General standard for fruit juices and nectars
JS 19	2019	Cereals, pulses and derived products - Bread
JS 1474	2019	Label – Guidelines for use of nutrition and health claims
1355-3	2019	Milk and Milk Products - Butter - Determination of moisture, nonfat solids and fat contents Part 3: Calculation of fat content
1355-2	2019	Milk and Milk Products - Butter - Determination of moisture, nonfat solids and fat contents Part 2: Determination of non-fat solids content (Reference method)
1355-1	2019	Milk and Milk Products - Butter - Determination of moisture, nonfat solids and fat contents Part 1: Determination of non-fat solids content (Reference method)
1925	2019	Hygiene affairs and food safety maximum pesticide residue limits and extraneous residue limits in food and feeds
1474	2019	Label – Guidelines for use of nutrition and health claims
2236	2019	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Freekeh
2242	2019	Spices and Condiments - Preparation of a ground sample for analysis
121	2019	Milk and Milk Products - Milk powders and cream powders
19	2019	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Bread
1861	2019	Spices and Condiments - Cinnamon
2169	2019	Rotational molded polyethylene storage tanks for drinking water
1353	2019	Vegetables, Fruits and Derived products – Sweet chestnuts
1214	2018	Water – Bottled drinking water
200	2018	Water - Natural mineral water
2197	2018	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Pulses - Determination of glycosidic hydrocyanic acid
2246	2018	Feedstuffs - Alfalfa hay used in feed
472	2018	Infant and Children Foods – Infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants
2205-2	2018	Milk and Milk Products - Determination of nitrate and nitrite contents Part 2: Method using segmented flow analysis (Routine method)
2229-3	2018	Photovoltaic System Performance - Part 3: Energy evaluation method
203	2018	Canned Evaporated Milk - Determination of tin content - Method using graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry
600	2018	Milk and Milk Products – Sterilized milk
2194	2018	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Coffee and Coffee Products - Determination of acrylamide - Methods using HPLC-MS/MS and GC-MS after derivatization

2195-1	2018	Spices and Condiments - Rapeseed - Determination of glucosinolates content Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography
2210-1	2018	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Starch and Derived Products - Heavy metals content Part 1: Determination of arsenic content by atomic absorption spectrometry
2210-2	2018	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Starch and Derived Products - Heavy metals content Part 2: Determination of mercury content by atomic absorption spectrometry
2210-3	2018	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Starch and Derived Products - Heavy metals content Part 3: Determination of lead content by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization
2210-4	2018	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Starch and Derived Products - Heavy metals content Part 4: Determination of cadmium content by atomic absorption spectrometry with electro thermal atomization
2196-1	2018	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Oilseed Residues - Determination of glucosinolates content Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography
1474	2018	Label – Guidelines for use of nutrition and health claims
2201	2018	Milk and Milk Products - Determination of Lead Content - Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method
1279	2018	Meat and Meat Products - Determination of Nitrate Content (Reference method)
2178	2017	Fruits, Vegetables and Derived Products – Pomegranate
2169	2017	Rotational molded polyethylene storage tanks for drinking water
2167	2017	Fire extinguishers - throw type and automatic-thrown type water-based fire extinguishers
1340	2017	Milk and Milk Products - Cheese - determination of fat content - Van Gulik method
1339	2017	Milk and Milk Products - Cheese and Processed Cheese Products - determination of citric acid content- Enzymatic method
1214	2017	Water – Bottled drinking water
840	2017	Spices and Condiments – Ground thyme mix
600	2017	Milk and Milk Products – Sterilized milk
484	2017	Pesticides - Labeling information on pesticides containers
465	2017	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products – Packed chickpeas with tahini
200	2017	Water - Natural mineral water
94	2017	General standard for food additives
77	2017	Drinks and Juices – Flavored drinks
67	2017	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products – Dried dough (pasta)
94	2010	General standard for food additives
67	2008	Cereals, Pulses and Derived Products - Dried pasta
840	2007	Ground thyme mix
77	2004	Drinks and Juices – Flavored drink and its concentrates

SOURCE: JSMO and FAS/Amman

SECTION VIII – TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Jordan's legal system protects the acquisition and disposition of intellectual property rights. Prior to its WTO accession, Jordan passed a series of laws strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights for patents, copyrights, and trademarks. In the past, Jordan has enforced foreign copyrights and trademarks without requiring prior registration.

Jordan's Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) consistent legislation requires the registration of patents, copyrights, and trademarks. The Ministry of Industry and Trade's Registrar of Patents and Trademarks registers patents and trademarks. The Ministry of Culture's National Library registers copyrights.

Trademarks and brand names need to be registered at Ministry of Industry and Trade, by either the importer or a supplier office that is accredited in Jordan.

Jordan is seeking to become a contracting state to the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement (brand registration). It is currently a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).

SECTION IX – IMPORT PROCEDURES

Trade Facilitation: Exporters and importers intending to move goods across Jordanian borders must register with the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (MOITS). MOITS issues an importer card which carries a unique identification number for the individual trader and facilitates Customs procedures. Commercial traders who are not registered can clear imported shipments; however, their shipments face a penalty charged at 2.5 percent of the CIF value of imports. Additionally, although a licensed customs broker is not necessary, all foreign firms must also appoint an agent registered with Jordan customs.

Jordan administers two autonomous customs organizations, Jordanian Customs and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA). Together they rely on the Automated System for Customs Data (AYSCUDA) to manage customs declarations. This platform has been implemented at border crossings with the intent of simplifying importer customs clearance procedures.

All imports of commercial trade must be declared electronically on the AYSCUDA platform. A pre-arrival declaration is encouraged to ensure that all compliance issues can be addressed as early as possible. Customs declarations must include the commercial invoice and a certificate of origin. Jordanian officials eliminated previous requirements for consularization or legalization of invoices by Jordanian Consular Missions or local Chambers of Commerce in 2018.

Upon payment of import Customs duties and other taxes and fees, traders apply to release their shipments from Customs custody. The entire customs clearance procedure normally takes between a few hours to a few days unless there is an issue including, but not limited to, food

safety issues, counterfeiting, smuggling, and/or not meeting specific standards. The release time of consignment depends on the level of traffic at the border point, the experience of the clearance agent, and the quality of submitted documentation. In certain cases, delays can extend to many weeks. According to Jordanian officials, the release time for shipments takes on average about four days. Jordanian officials are working to streamline the process and reduce the average release time to less than three days.

Jordan Customs provides binding advance rulings with traders, upon request, on matters of classification and origin. An advance ruling is valid for one year from the date of issuance. If a consignment is not in conformity with SPS requirements, it will be re-exported during a period specified by the Director-General of the JFDA (two months) or destroyed.

NOTE: Rejected shipments may be appealed primarily through re-testing. The timeline of this process depends on the nature of the product and the regulations which govern its makeup.

Jordan maintains a three-tier inspection rating system for imported food products based on a product's health risk, which is administered through the AYSCUDA platform. Based on their risk profiles, registered traders, and country of origin, goods may be cleared through the red channel for high-risk goods that need to be examined; the yellow channel for medium-risk goods, requiring additional documentation, and possible further examining the goods; and the green channel, for goods deemed risk-free and which may be released immediately without document verification or inspection.

A document review is mandatory regardless of the level of inspection.

- High risk products, 80 to 100 percent inspection rate
- Medium risk products, 25 to 50 percent inspection rate
- Low risk products, 5 to 10 percent inspection rate

Jordanian importers are required to ensure that imported food and agricultural products do not pose a potential threat to public health (i.e., must be free of microbial, parasite, and fungal contamination). Jordanian importers are responsible for obtaining the license from the appropriate Ministry.

Import Licenses: Import licenses are required for specific food products by the Ministry of Health and for raw agricultural goods by the Ministry of Agriculture. Certain commodities require pre-import clearance based on risk-assessment criteria. The clearance, once obtained, acts as an import license.

The approval process can be time-consuming and, at times, lacks transparency. The United States has worked with Jordan's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (MOITS) and has an agreement in principle with the Minister of MOITS to eliminate import licensing. The United States continues to engage with Jordanian authorities to address this issue.

Import licenses normally have a validity of three months, unless otherwise indicated. For trans-shipments, the import license is valid for two months. Import licenses for chilled meat are normally valid for only one month.

The MOA issues pre-import clearances for live animals, fresh/chilled/frozen beef and beef products, embalmed wild animals, frozen animal semen, and milk products. The Ministry of Agriculture is also responsible for basic plant products and fresh products. Powdered milk used in industrial applications, as well as any food product making special dietary claims (i.e., infant formula, nutritional supplements, etc.) must obtain an import license. MOA selectively imposes sanitary and phytosanitary measures on meat and poultry import licenses.¹⁰ MOITS oversees pre-import clearances for barley, rice, wheat, flour, sugar, and corn. As outlined in WTO notification [G/LIC/N/3/JOR/3](#) and the Jordan Customs, Trade Facilitation Portal, the Ministry of Health's JFDA issues pre-import clearances for medications and antibiotics, food supplements, as well as for potassium bromide, food dyes, ice cream, and baby food -- including infant formula.¹¹

Table 3: List of Selected Jordanian Agricultural Import Licenses and Licensing Authorities

Product Category	Type	Licensing Authority
Live animals (Chapter 1)	Non-automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Frozen semen of animals	Non-automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Fresh, Frozen, Chilled Meat (Chapter 2)	Non-automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Fish ¹²	Non-automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Olive oil	Non-automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Seeds used for planting and fruit	Non-automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Dairy	Non-automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Dairy products	Automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Yogurts	Non-automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Powdered milk for factories	Automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Honey, Beeswax, Propolis, and Royal Jelly	Automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Special food and dietary supplements and herbal products	Automatic	JFDA
Milk and baby food	Non-automatic	JFDA
Potatoes, onions and garlic	Automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Fresh fruits and vegetables	Automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Saplings of fruit seedlings, ornamental plants and cut flowers	Automatic	Ministry of Agriculture
Food additives	Automatic	JFDA

¹⁰ "Jordan Country Commercial Guide," <https://www.privacyshield.gov/ps/article?id=Jordan-Agricultural-Sectors>

¹¹ G/LIC/N/3/JOR/3, "Notification under article 7.3 of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (2016)," Committee on Import Licensing, World Trade Organization

¹² "Submit an application for an import license for fish" Jordan Trade Facilitation Portal, Jordan Customs, <https://tradeportal.customs.gov.jo/procedure/1750/step/7136?l=en>

Regarding perishable goods, the 2018 Amendment, Jordan does not require the original import license at the time of product entry. It accepts photocopies or faxes for perishable items (e.g., beef and fruit consignments). Jordan's Customs Authority releases shipments, under bond, pending submission of original documentation. Multiple consignments are permitted using the same import license until its expiration date or quantity is filled.

- Product samples for trade shows or not for commercial distribution are subject to the same import regulations as other products, such as registration and certification regulations. These regulations also apply for samples and mail-order and cross-border e-commerce shipments if the size is considered commercial.
- An importer can clear themselves by submitting a prior request to get samples.
- There is a notification and an appeals system for detained and/or rejected product, each case is dealt with according to the specific regulations guiding the authority in charge.
- Import documents do not need to be translated to English but must be translated into the local language (i.e., Arabic) to expedite customs clearance if the product is in a foreign language.

Tariffs: As part of its WTO accession agreement, Jordan set a reduced tariff rate ceiling of between 0 and 30 percent for most imported products. Nonetheless, it maintains tariff rates of between 180 and 200 percent for certain alcoholic products,¹³ as well as between 150 and 200 percent for tobacco and tobacco products. Most Favored Nations tariffs remain high mainly for beverages, spirits, and tobacco; and for animals and their products. Under the terms of the [U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement \(FTA\)](#), import duties and other trade barriers were phased out in 2010; the exception being alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

Jordan launched its [Customs Integrated Tariff System \(CITS\)](#) in August 2005. The system allows importers to access import requirements, as well as evaluate tariff and trade agreement information. Data is provided in both Arabic and English.

Customs Law No. 114 (2004): Jordanian and foreign trading companies must obtain an importer card from the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply (MOITS) for customs clearance purposes. Foreign companies not domiciled in Jordan are exempt from this requirement. Bonded goods, temporary imports, and imports entering under the provisions of [Jordan's Investment Promotion Law](#) do not require import licenses. Banks and other non-trading entities such as hospitals, hotels, and Jordanian ministries must obtain a more limited MOITS importer card that authorizes the import of goods specific to the entity's activities.

Export-Import Documentation: [Jordan's Customs Law](#) (1998), [article 31 and amendments](#) establishes that all customs declarations must include the following (note: Jordanian customs reserves the right to request additional documentation):

- A maritime or airway bill of lading.
- A commercial invoice indicating the value, weight, and freight and insurance charges. Invoices do not have to be written in Arabic, but the importer is required

¹³ Alcoholic beverage imports are permissible, but high duty tariffs (ranging from 50 to 200 percent) limit imports.

- to provide an Arabic translation. Exporters should be aware that commercial invoices for all shipments from the United States must bear a notarized affidavit.
- Jordan's Customs Director is empowered to accept the country of export's chamber of commerce certification in the absence of Jordanian diplomatic/consular approval.
 - A notarized certificate of origin issued by the competent authority in the export country. A U.S. Certificate of Origin for Exporting to Jordan can be downloaded from the U.S. Department of Commerce's Trade Information Center's Web site at: export.gov/tic
 - A value declaration form for shipments exceeding Jordan dinar (JOD) 2,000 (currently JOD 1.00 = ~\$1.41).

Customs Valuation: [Jordan's Custom Law](#) (1998) includes WTO-compliant criteria for customs valuation, based on certified commercial invoices. Increased transparency restricts the recourse of arbitrary valuation, although undervaluation does still occur.

Imported products, as well as locally produced goods are subject to a 16 percent value-added tax (VAT). Imported products are subject to a VAT based on the cost-insurance-freight (CIF) value. Agricultural and pharmaceutical products are exempt from the 16 percent sales tax. Jordan's General Sales Tax Department levies a special sales tax on specific items such as tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. These are subject to a 13 percent general sales tax in addition to the special sales tax. Non-basic foodstuffs¹⁴ are subject to a four percent general sales tax.

Inspection: Imported products are subject to inspection, sampling, and testing, when necessary, at the border. Virtually all prepared and mixed foods are tested at the border. In many cases, laboratory testing can take between 24 hours and 1 week. Jordan does not conduct pre-shipment inspection procedures. Exporters are encouraged to communicate with importers and to submit conformity certificates or test reports prior shipment arrival. Prior notice may provide sufficient documentation to avoid test sampling and inspection.

The Jordan Food and Drug Administration (JFDA) has the authority to inspect food products at the retail and wholesale distribution levels. Test sampling and physical and sensory inspection at the border are conducted on the spot by Customs, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the JFDA. The [Ministry of Agriculture](#) along with the [Jordan Food and Drug Administration](#) and the [Jordan Customs Authority](#) form the border committee that inspects inbound food and agricultural product shipments. The Government of Jordan routinely tests inbound consignments for radiation levels and chemical contaminants, as well as for heavy metals, food additives, animal hormone growth promotants (HGP), and veterinary drug residues. If a product fails to meet technical requirements or is found unfit for human consumption, it is removed from distribution channels and destroyed. Generally, except for grain imports, most inspection procedures are in accordance with International Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Codex, and national standards.

¹⁴ See [JO18003: Jordan Levies New Special Taxes on Food and Beverage Products](#)

JSMO charges an inspection fee of JOD 10 for goods with a value no higher than JOD 1,000, and JOD 20 for goods with a value above JOD 1,000. JFDA charges importers JOD 30 for inspection and testing services for each sample (physical, chemical, or microbiological tests).

In October 2017, the JSMO announced it was obtaining international accreditation for its laboratories, including food and agricultural products testing laboratories. Jordan tests less frequently for pesticide residues. The United States has worked with Jordan to improve sampling and inspection procedures, but problems persist.

Customs Clearance: Appeals regarding customs matters must be lodged with Customs for reconsideration within 19 days of the decision being communicated to the trader. The decision by Customs is final in administrative terms. In the case that a trader is not satisfied with the final decision by Customs, the trader in question can seek judicial remedy from the Customs Court, and the Customs Court of Appeal in the second instance. During the review period, 891 contests were registered with Customs, 110 of which were taken to the Customs Court.

SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION

Goods entering the country under temporary entry status, bonded goods and goods benefiting from the investment promotion law are exempt from import licenses. For more information, go to: www.jic.gov.jo.

Advance rulings are not permissible for all food products. E-certificates are not fully accredited for use. Jordan is preparing to use the Global e-Phyto hub (created by the International Plant Protection Convention).

Traders are expected to “pay” different fees according to the origin, packaging formulation, seasonality, and nature of the product. For example, a specific item might be subject to a zero tariff under the FTA but still be subject to VAT fees at the border and/or freight costs. Tariffs are zero for most products with specific exceptions. For example, alcohol beverages are subject to *ad valorem* tariffs while hatching eggs for broilers are subject to a 25-percent tariff. Exports should take time to fully understand the costs of shipping their products to Jordan when communicating with prospective customers.

Jordan Customs administers its “Golden List” program for registered traders who demonstrate strong records of compliance and low risks. Recognition in this program confers trade facilitating market access, such as fewer document reviews and inspections, priority treatment, and scheduled customs controls at designated times and locations.

Separately, the JSMO administers its “Complying Trader Program” which establishes a risk profile for registered importers and conducts inspections on consignments at lower frequencies for lower risk registered importers.

APPENDIX I – GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS

U.S. Embassy Amman, USDA-Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs

Physical Address: American Embassy, Abdoun, Al-Umawyeen Street, Amman, Jordan
Phone: (962-6) 590-6056 • Fax: (962-6) 592-0146 • AgAmman@fas.usda.gov

(*) NOTE: The GAIN Report System was redesigned in 2019 and includes reports from all previous legacy systems going back to 1995. Because these reports were created in different systems, it might be necessary to try a variety of search options to retrieve older reports.

SEARCH GAIN: <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>

Ministry of Agriculture

Veterinary Services Directorate and Plant Protection Directorate

Tel: (962-6) 568-6151 • Fax: (962-6) 568-6310 • www.moa.gov.jo

Ministry of Environment

Tel: (962-6) 556-0113 • Fax: (962-6) 556-0288 • <http://moenv.gov.jo/Default/En>

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply

Tel: (962-6) 560-7191/566-3774 • Fax: (962-6) 560-4691 • www.mit.gov.jo

Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization

Tel: (962-6) 568-0139 • Fax: (962-6) 568-1099 • www.jsmo.gov.jo

Jordan Food and Drug Administration

Tel: (962-6) 461-2663 • Fax: (962-6) 461-2663 • www.jfda.jo

Jordan Customs Authority

P.O. Box 90, Amman, Jordan

Tel: (962-6) 462-3186/8; 462-4394/6 • Fax: (962-6) 464-7791

E-mail: Customs@Customs.gov.jo • www.customs.gov.jo

Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority

P.O. Box 2565, Aqaba 77110, Jordan

Tel: (962-6) 3 203 5757/8 • Fax: (962-6) 3 203-0912 • www.aqabazone.com

APPENDIX II – SOME OF THE MAJOR RELEVANT LAWS AND DECREES

Law No. 20 of 1998 on Customs

Year of Version:	1998
Date of Entry into Force:	January 1, 1999
Date of Text (Enacted):	1998
Type of Text:	IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature
Subject Matter:	Copyright and Related Rights (Neighboring Rights), Enforcement of IP and Related Laws, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs, Industrial Property, Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits, Patents (Inventions), Trademarks, Undisclosed Information (Trade Secrets)
Notes:	Article 41 of this law, prohibiting the entry of imported goods that infringe rights of intellectual property, was repealed and replaced by Article 13 of the Law Amending the Customs Law No. 16

Law No. 10 of 1999 Amending the Customs Law

Year of Version:	1999
Date of Entry into Force:	January 1, 1999
Date of Text (Enacted):	March 9, 1999
Type of Text:	IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature
Subject Matter:	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws
Notes:	Article 1 provides that the Act should be read in conjunction with the original Act No. 20 of 1998 and shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the original law 01/01/1999. The law was published in the Official Gazette No. 4338 on 01/04/1999. This law amends the Customs Law that contains provisions concerning intellectual property rights.

Law No. 27 of 2000 Amending the Customs Law

Year of Version:	2000
Date of Entry into Force:	July 2, 2000
Date of Text (Enacted):	June 11, 2000
Type of Text:	IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature
Subject Matter:	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws
Notes:	<p>Article 1 provides that the Act should be read in conjunction with the original Act No. 20 of 1998 and be considered together as one Act. It also provides that the Act comes into force on the date of its publication in the Official Journal.</p> <p>The law was published in the Official Gazette No. 4443 of 02/07/2000.</p> <p>This law amends the Customs Law that contains provisions concerning intellectual property rights.</p>

Temporary Law No. 37 of 2010 Amending Customs Law

Year of Version:	2010
Date of Entry into Force:	November 1, 2010
Date of Text (Enacted):	September 28, 2010
Type of Text:	IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature
Subject Matter:	Enforcement of IP and Related Laws
Notes:	<p>Article 1 provides that this law shall be read in conjunction with original Law No. 20 of 1998 and considered together as one Law. It indicates also that this Law shall enter into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>The Law was published in the Official Gazette No. 5062 of 01/11/2010.</p> <p>This law amends the Customs Law that contains provisions concerning intellectual property rights.</p>

See WTO [Jordan Trade Policies and Practices by Measures](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments