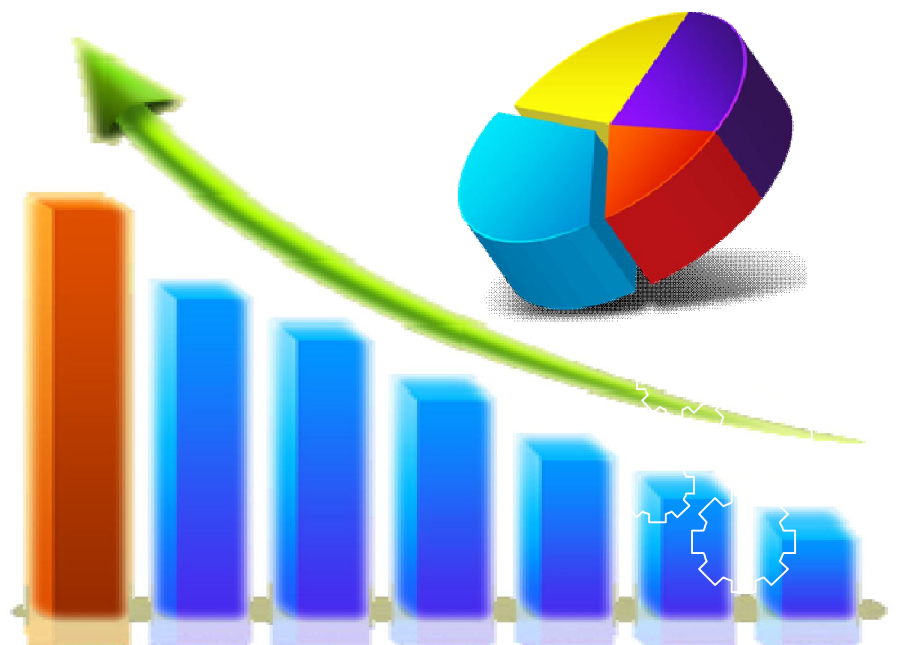




The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

General Budget Department

Eighth Annual Report for 2012



June 2013



His Majesty King Abdullah II Ben Al-Hussein



His Royal Highness Prince Hussein Ben Abdullah II
The Crown Prince

Our Vision

A transparent public budget that enhances the pillars of sustainable development and presides over good international practices

Our Mission

The best allocation of available financial resources, in accordance with advanced methodologies that enable the ministries, departments and government units to realize national goals and priorities, exceeding the expectations of service recipients

Our Values

Learning
Transparency
Cooperation
Impartiality
Responsibility

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Opening Remarks

The eight annual report of the General Budget Department (GBD) states its main achievements in 2012. The report shows a number of developments in general budget management, in accordance with the best contemporary international practices.

Interestingly, Jordan has ranked first in the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) in budget transparency for 2012. The open budget survey for 2012, issued in January 2013 by the International Budget Partnership in Washington, D.C, clearly highlights the Department's progress in the development and modernization

of budget preparation and execution. It also emphasizes the Department's pursuit to strengthen transparency principles in general budget management in the Kingdom.

The annual report also includes the strategy, services, and organizational structure of the General Budget Department. It also highlights the economic and fiscal performance summary for 2012, developments in main economic indicators, main budget milestones for 2012, budget preparation stages, budget developments in 2012, Department's achievements in 2012, and the future outlook to achieve the main goal of optimal distribution and utilization of available financial resources.

Indeed, the progress in general budget development is a quantum leap in budget preparation, execution, and monitoring. It requires continuous efforts to build the Department's and governmental ministries' and departments' institutional capacities.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to all colleagues at GBD for their persistence, devotion to their jobs, and tireless and outstanding efforts, without which, we would not have been able to achieve those accomplishments. I also pray to Allah Almighty to help us all continue upholding our responsibilities to move forward in serving our beloved Jordan, under the guidance of His Majesty King Abdullah II, may Allah bless him and maintain his support to our beloved country.

Dr.Mohammad Ahmed Al-Hazaimeh
Director General of Budget Dept.

General Budget Department's Strategy

The strategic plan of the General Budget Department includes the priorities and themes for the next stage, aiming at realizing the Department's vision of “ **transparent public budget that enhances the pillars of sustainable development and presides over good international practices**” and the Department's mission of achieving “**the best allocation of available financial resources, in accordance with advanced methodologies that enable the ministries, departments and government units to realize national goals and priorities, exceeding the expectations of service recipients**”.

Through its strategic plan, GBD seeks effective participation in achieving the following national goals:

- 1) Contribute to developing Jordan's economy to become prosperous and open to regional and international markets;
- 2) Contribute to restructuring the public sector to become more productive and effective; and
- 3) Contribute to enhancing governmental management to be financially stable, transparent, and accountable.

In order to achieve the aforementioned national goals, the plan includes a number of strategic objectives to be realized:

- 1) Contribute to building a sound and stable fiscal position in the Kingdom;
- 2) Comply with the best contemporary international practices in budget management; and
- 3) Upgrade the institutional capacity of the Department.

In addition, the strategy includes the following sub-objectives:

- 1) Control and direct public expenditures in line with national priorities;
- 2) Cut subsidies given to government units gradually;
- 3) Maintain a safe level of budget deficit as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP);
- 4) Abide by the public debt ceiling as a percentage of GDP;
- 5) Deepen the implementation of the Results-oriented Budgeting (RoB);
- 6) Consolidate and develop the methodology of the general budget and government units' budgets preparation within the medium-term framework;
- 7) Expand the Implementation of the components of the Chart of Accounts on behalf of the general budget and government units' budgets;
- 8) Contribute to building the Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS);

- 9) Place more attention to public spending analysis;
- 10) Measure the progress of capital projects in ministries, departments, and government units at the governorate level, with a view to enforcing decentralization;
- 11) Upgrade HR capabilities;
- 12) Improve GBD's internal work environment; and
- 13) Transfer knowledge to ministries, departments, and government units in order to apply modern budgeting concepts.

In order to achieve those strategic objectives, the Department implements two main programs, namely: **Administration and Support Services**, and **Budget Methodology Development** as detailed later in this report.

Strategic objectives and performance measurement indicators (PIs) of General Budget Department

Strategic objective	PIs		Base value		Actual	Target	Self-preliminary assessment	Targets		
			Base year	value	2011	2012	2012	2013	2014	2015
Contribute to building a sound and stable fiscal position in the Kingdom	1	Ratio of budget deficit before assistance to GDP	2007	7.9%	12.7%	12.2%	10.4%	8.9%	8%	6.6%
Comply with the best contemporary international practices in budget management	1	Percent of RoB, CoA implemented	2007	-	60%	75%	65%	70%	75%	80%
	2	Preparation of MTFF budget	2007	-	80%	90%	85%	90%	95%	95%
Upgrade the institutional capacity of the Department		Percent of stakeholder's satisfaction with the Department	2007	75%	83%	85%	89%	90%	90%	90%

General Budget Department's Services

To achieve its mission and objectives, the General Budget Department provides services and performs tasks and duties, covering all of its activities, with paying particular attention to avoid any overlap and duplication of duties among different directorates and units. The services provided by the Department are presented in two programs:

1. **Administration and Support Services Program:**

The program aims at providing all administrative and financial support services to all directorates. It is linked to the strategic objective of strengthening the institutional capacity of GBD, and includes the following projects and activities:

- ❖ Administration and Support Services
- ❖ Administration Project
- ❖ Institutional Capacity Upgrade
- ❖ Department's Expansion

The services provided through this program are as follows:

- Provision of proper infrastructure for GBD staff
- Management of all administrative and financial affairs and relevant data
- Preparation of the training plan for GBD staff
- Development and modernization of computer systems and software
- Workshops
- Printing

The program is implemented by about 65 employees as estimated in 2012 (51 males and 15 females) from the following directorates and units:

Directorate of Financial and Administrative Affairs

The directorate performs the following tasks:

- ❖ Develop an integrated financial and HR plan for the Department, and update it annually according to the developments and needs.
- ❖ Prepare the Department's annual budget.
- ❖ Assign day-to-day tasks to administration support staff according to their responsibilities.
- ❖ Follow up on the activities of the personnel section, in particular, activities with financial impact on the payroll system.
- ❖ Follow up on inward and outward official correspondence.

- ❖ Follow up on needed maintenance.
- ❖ Apply modern software for all administrative and financial activities in the Department.
- ❖ Continuously improve services delivered to staff and stakeholders.

Internal Control Unit

The unit performs the following tasks:

- ❖ Review the unit's rules and procedures manual, and update it annually according to the effective regulations.
- ❖ Perform all internal control tasks efficiently and effectively.
- ❖ Monitor the implementation of the Department's strategic plan.
- ❖ Monitor the implementation of the criteria of King Abdullah II Award for Excellence in Government Performance and Transparency (KAA).

Development and Training Unit

The unit performs the following tasks:

- ❖ Prepare a comprehensive medium-term training plan for human resources for all core and support staff.
- ❖ Develop an electronic database for comprehensive staff information to help identify training needs.
- ❖ Follow up on and circulates cholarships and invitations.
- ❖ Prepare for, follow up on, and supervise internal and external workshops and training courses.
- ❖ Submit suggestions on how to develop and facilitate work progress, in line with contemporary administrative concepts.
- ❖ Rigorously follow up on the implementation requirements of the KAA criteria.

Computer and Knowledge Directorate

The tasks of the directorate are as follows:

- ❖ Develop and update integrated software and databases to assess the performance of ministries and departments according to their respective performance indicators.
- ❖ Prepare and arrange for expansion requirements for implementing CoA components— software, computers, networks.
- ❖ Build the capacity of GBD staff in using software required to run the Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS).
- ❖ Build the capacity of staff in ministries, departments, and government units in applying GFMIS.
- ❖ Activate GBD's Intranet.
- ❖ Build a security system to protect all computerized data and activities of the Department.
- ❖ Develop and periodically update the Department's website.

- ❖ Prepare an explicit knowledge map, document implicit knowledge, and build a respective database.
- ❖ Follow up on the implementation of the knowledge strategy at the Department.

2. **Budget Methodology Development Program:**

The program aims at deepening the implementation of contemporary international concepts in budget management, such as the medium-term fiscal framework (MTFF), results-oriented budgeting, chart of accounts, and progress measurement. It is linked to two strategic objectives, namely:

- ❖ Contribute to developing a sound and stable financial position in the Kingdom; and
- ❖ Keep up with the best contemporary international practices in budget management.

This main program covers the following projects and activities:

- ❖ Preparation of the General Budget Law, Government Units Budget Law, and Manpower Tables;
- ❖ RoB Project;
- ❖ Improved efficiency of manpower tables preparation project; and
- ❖ Development and modernization of the comprehensive capital expenditure database project.

It also provides the following services:

- Preparation of the General Budget Law and Government Units Budget Law;
- Preparation of the Manpower Bylaw for ministries and departments, and the Manpower Bylaw for government units; and
- Issuance of periodic progress reports of capital projects for ministries, departments, and government units on the governorate level.

The program is implemented by about 56 employees as estimated in 2012 (49 males and 7 females) from the following directorates:

Sectoral Budgets Directorates

Financial Administration Sector Directorate

Public Administration Sector Directorate

Defense, Security, and Justice Sector Directorate

Infrastructure and Local Development Sector Directorate

Health and Social Development Sector Directorate

Agricultural Development and Natural Resources Sector Directorate

Education and Human Resources Development Sector Directorate

Industrial Development and Investment Promotion Sector Directorate

Culture, Media, Communication, and Information Technology Sector Directorate

The directorates perform the following tasks:

- ❖ Revise financial allocation requests provided by all ministries, departments, and government units.
- ❖ Audit all programs, projects, and activities for priority, feasibility, and interrelation.
- ❖ Eliminate duplicative programs and funding sources among ministries, departments, and government units.
- ❖ Monitor the implementation of strategic plans at ministries, departments, and government units, and identify deviation from target indicators.
- ❖ Allocate appropriations according to priorities, ensuring the distribution of development benefits and gains to all governorates in the Kingdom.
- ❖ Prepare Manpower Bylaws for ministries, departments, and government units, serving the realization of their objectives efficiently and effectively.
- ❖ Provide opinion on draft legislation, decisions, and instructions with financial impacts while in the approval stage.
- ❖ Develop the general budget format.
- ❖ Assist ministries, departments, and government units in preparing their model budget reports.
- ❖ Contribute to specialized workshops conducted at the Department for staff from other ministries, departments, and government units.

Studies and Information Directorate

The directorate performs the following tasks:

- ❖ Follow up on the development of overall economic indicators.
- ❖ Develop the response report that includes the responses of ministries, departments, and government units to the recommendations of the Financial and Economic Committees of the Upper and Lower Houses on the draft General Budget Law and draft Government Units Budget Law.
- ❖ Prepare the general budget performance quarterly report.
- ❖ Build a historical database for the general budget, government units' budgets, and manpower tables.
- ❖ Follow up on legislation issued during the year, which has fiscal and economic impacts.
- ❖ Participate in the preparation for the Budget Circular.
- ❖ Participate in the development of the General Budget Law, Government Units Budget Law, and Manpower Bylaws.
- ❖ Issue periodic reports on spending and work progress for the capital projects of ministries, departments, and government units.
- ❖ Participate in general budget and financial management negotiations with missions and international agencies.
- ❖ Contribute to the implementation of program classification by activity in the general budget and government units' budgets.

- ❖ Manage the library and its computers, using the most modern practices.
- ❖ Update budget manuals annually (Revenues Manual, Expenditures Manual, Budget Cycle Manual, and Budget Analyst Manual).
- ❖ Prepare the annual report.
- ❖ Participate in the preparation for workshops delivered to government institutions on the tasks and work of the Department.
- ❖ Translate the General Budget Law, Government Units Budget Law, and the website.

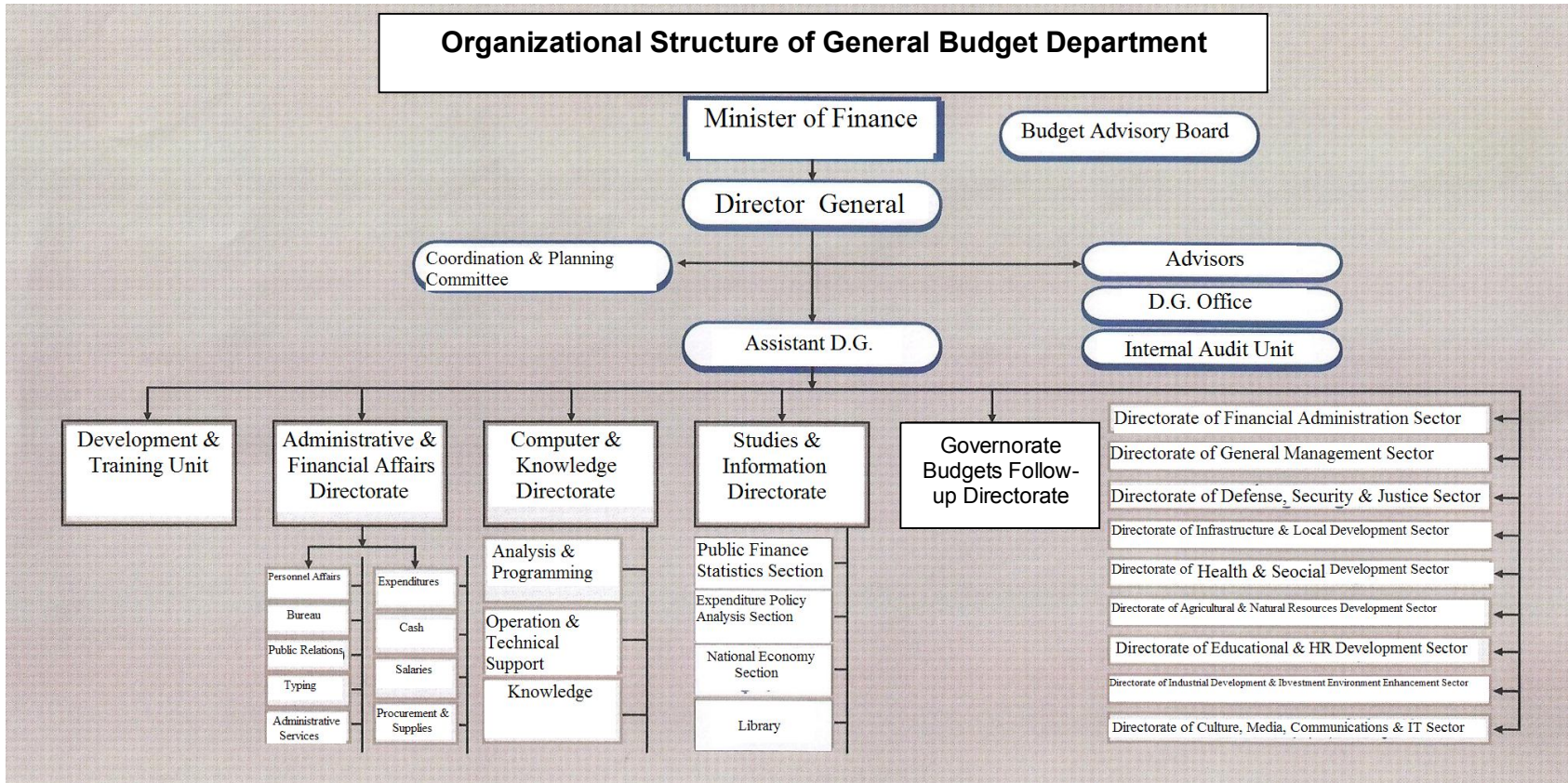
Governorate Budgets Follow-up Directorate

The directorate performs the following tasks:

- ❖ Update a comprehensive governmental database, which helps in efficiently allocate available financial resources.
- ❖ Follow up on governorates' requests for development projects submitted during royal visits.
- ❖ Identify insolvent projects and the reasons for insolvency.
- ❖ Facilitate the implementation of the decentralization project in governorates.
- ❖ Prepare semi-annual reports on the level of spending and work progress of capital projects in governorates.
- ❖ Provide all forms of technical assistance possible to the governorates, through specialized workshops in budget preparation according to modern concepts.

It should be noted that required appropriations were allocated in the General Budget Law for 2012 to implement the two programs. JD 1,226,750 was allocated to the Administration and Support Services Program while JD 993250 was allocated to the Budget Methodology Development Program.

The following organizational structure of the General Budget Department shows all directorates and units in 2012:



Employees by directorate

No.	Directorate	Number
1	Senior Management	2
2	DG Office	2
3	Advisors	3
4	Internal Control Unit	4
5	Financial Administration Sector	4
6	Public Administration Sector	4
7	Defense, Security, and Justice Sector	3
8	Infrastructure and Local Development Sector	4
9	Health and Social Development Sector	3
10	Agricultural Development and Natural Resources Sector	4
11	Education and Human Resources Development Sector	3
12	Industrial Development and Investment Promotion Sector	3
13	Culture, Media, Communication, and Information Technology Sector	3
14	Governorate Budgets Follow-up Directorate	1
15	Studies and Information Directorate	6
16	Computer and Knowledge Directorate	11
17	Administrative and Financial Affairs Directorate	44
18	Development and Training Unit	3
19	Employees on secondment, leave, loan service	14
	Total	121

Employees by educational attainment

Number	Educational attainment	Number
1	PhD	8
2	Master's Degree	13
3	Bachelor Degree	57
4	Diploma	9
5	High School	12
6	Below high school	23
	Total	121

Employees by position

No.	Position	Number
1	Director General	1
2	Assistant Director General	1
3	Director	10
4	DG Office Manager	1
5	Division Head	11
6	Senior Analyst	4
7	Analyst	37
8	Assistant Analyst	5
9	Researcher	1
10	Economic Researcher	1
11	Legal Researcher	1
12	Translator	1
13	Programmer	6
14	Assistant Programmer	1
15	Accountant/ Assistant Accountant	5
16	Administrator (level three)	2
17	Junior HR Officer (level three)	1
18	Traffic Officer	1
19	Data Entry Officer (level two)	1
20	Data Entry Officer	1
21	Keeper (level two)	1
22	Clerk (level two)	1
23	Front Desk Officer	1
24	Office Boy	6
25	Store Keeper	1
26	Sedan Driver	6
27	Typist	4
28	Filing Officer	1
29	Maintenance Technician (level two)	2
30	Operator	1
31	Typist/ Technician (level two)	5
	Total	121

Economic and Fiscal Performance Summary for 2012

In 2012, the Jordanian economy has been affected by the repercussions of the regional political environment and the global economic situation, in addition to the frequent disruption of the Egyptian gas supply, and recurrent rise of oil prices in international markets. The negative impact of these repercussions on the performance of the main sectors of the Jordanian economy was somewhat asymmetric. The gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices registered a real growth of 2.7% in 2012 compared to 2.6% in 2011. Due to the growth of the GDP deflator by 4.5% in 2012 relative to 6.4% in 2011, the GDP at current prices grew slowly by 7.3% against 9.1% in 2011.

With regard to the performance of the economic sectors, some sectors have improved their average growth in 2012, such as “electricity and water”, “commerce, restaurants & hotels”, “funds, insurance & real estates services”, and “transport, storage & telecommunication” sectors. However, other sectors’ growth averages slowed down, such as “manufacturing industries” and “government service providers” sectors. In addition, the performance of the “excavation industry” and “agriculture” sectors declined in 2012 relative to 2011. Due to the higher nominal GDP growth average compared to the population growth average of 2.2%, the average GDP per capita at current prices increased by 5.0% in 2012 relative to its level in 2011, registering JD 3439 in 2012 against JD 3277 in 2011. The data also indicates a decrease in the 2012 unemployment rate which reached 12.2% relative to 12.9% in 2011.

As for **general price developments** in 2012, the inflation rate as measured by the percentage change in the consumer price index (CPI) has reached 4.8% compared to 4.4% in 2011 due to the government’s decision to liberate oil derivatives prices issued in November 2012, and the rise in the prices of foodstuff in the domestic market. This increase is mainly attributed to the rise in the “foodstuff” group by 4.6% relative to 4.1% in 2011, influenced by the rise in the prices of meat, poultry, eggs, and vegetables items, in addition to the rise in the prices of the “other goods and services” group by 5.7% relative to 5.1% in 2011, which was influenced by the rise in transport and health care prices. In return, the prices of the “clothes and shoes” and “housing” groups rose by 4.7% and 3.5% in 2012 compared to 6.2% and 3.8% in 2011 respectively.

In the **external sector**, the Kingdom’s exports have slightly decreased by 1.2% in 2012 compared to their surge by 14% in 2011. On the other hand, imports increased by 9.3% in 2012 compared to 21.6% in 2011. Consequently, the deficit of the trade balance increased by 17.2% to reach JD 9092 million in 2012 compared to JD 7756 million in 2011.

With regard to main developments in the balance of payments, the 2012 current account has registered a deficit of JD 3979 million or 18.1% of GDP compared to JD 2463 million or 12.0% of GDP in 2011. This was mainly a result of the increase in the bill for imports of crude oil and its derivatives due to the rise in the prices and quantities of such imports, in addition to the decrease in net current transfers to the public sector (foreign assistance). The Kingdom’s bill for imported “crude oil and its derivatives” increased to reach JD 4308 million in 2012 compared to JD 3445 million in 2011, registering a rise of JD 863 million (or 25.1%). On the other hand, Jordan’s bill for imported “food and live animals”

reached around JD 2279 million, with an increase of JD 219 million or 10.6% compared to its level in 2011.

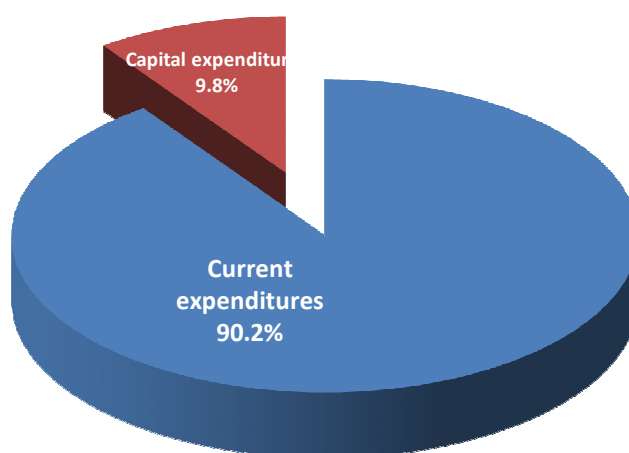
With respect to **monetary developments**, data issued by the Central Bank indicates that domestic liquidity grew by 3.4% at the end of 2012 compared to 8.1% at the end of 2011. The modest increase in domestic liquidity during 2012 came as a result of the increase in net domestic assets of the banking system by 23.8% compared to a 20.7% increase in 2011, on the one hand, and the decrease in net foreign assets of the banking system by 28.7% at the end of 2012 compared to their decrease by 7.2% in 2011, on the other hand.

As per the contribution of the banking system in funding various economic activities in the public and private sectors alike, total credit facilities have increased about JD 1979 million or 12.5% at the end of 2012 relative to an increase of JD 1400 million or 9.7% at the end of 2011. In contrast, foreign currency reserves of the Central Bank scored a record decrease, reaching US\$ 6633 million at the end of 2012, reflecting a decrease of US\$ 3897 million or 37.0% below their 2011 level. This new level covers about three months and a half of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.

In the **public finance (general budget and public debt)**, the global conditions and external shocks represented in regional unrest, disruption of Egyptian gas supply, increased imports of costly heavy fuel and diesel needed to generate electricity, and increased oil prices in international markets have all placed burdens on the general budget. Consequently, the ratio of the public debt to GDP registered record scores. In addition, the slash in foreign grants led to deepen challenges facing the Jordanian economy, especially in the public finance.

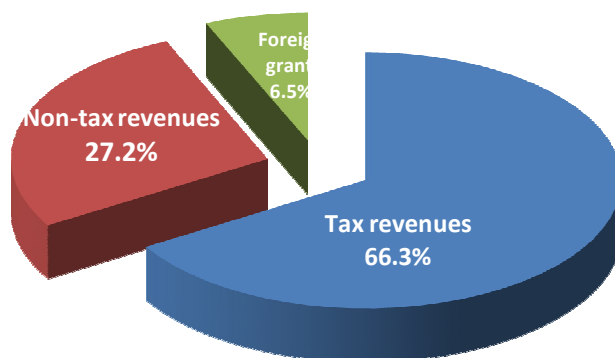
In public expenditures, total expenditures registered a slight increase of JD 66 million or 1.0% in 2012 to reach JD 6862 million compared to JD 6797 million in 2011. This increase in spending came as a result of the rise in current expenditures by JD 447 million (or 7.8%) and a decrease in capital expenditures by about JD 381 million (or 36%).

Public expenditures composition for 2012



On the Other hand, total public revenues amounted to JD 5054 million in 2012, reflecting a decrease of 6.6% relative to their level in 2011. This decrease was a result of the noticeably decreased foreign grants by 73% compared to their 2011 level, reaching JD 327 million, in addition to the increase in domestic revenues by 12.6% compared to 2011, which reached JD 4727 million.

Public revenues composition for 2012



Accordingly, the budget deficit for 2012, including foreign grants, reached about JD 1808 million, or 8.2% of GDP, relative to JD 1383 million, or 6.8% of GDP in 2011.

Based on the developments in both sides of the general budget, the net public debt for 2012 has increased by 23.7% compared to its level at the end of 2011, reaching JD 16580 million, or 75.5% of GDP, compared to JD 13402 million, or 65.4% of GDP in 2011.

Developments of Main Economic Indicators

Indicator	2011	2012
GDP growth at real prices	2.6%	2.7%
Inflation rate	4.4%	4.8%
Unemployment rate	12.9%	12.2%
Growth of domestic exports	14.0%	-1.2%
Growth of merchandise imports	21.6%	9.3%
Import bill for crude oil & its derivatives (JD million)	3445	4308
Current account deficit as a percent of GDP	-12.0%	-18.1%
Growth of domestic liquidity	8.1%	3.4%
Official foreign currency reserves (US\$ billion)	10.5	6.6
Growth of credit facilities granted by licensed banks	9.7%	12.5%
Public expenditures (JD million) as a percent of GDP	6797 33.2%	6862 31.2%
Public revenues (JD million) as a percent of GDP	5414 26.4%	5054 23.0%
General budget deficit including foreign grants (JD million) as a percent of GDP	-1388 -6.8%	-1808 -8.2%
External debt balance (JD million) as a percent of GDP	4487 21.9%	4932 22.5%
Net domestic debt (JD million) as a percent of GDP	8915 43.5%	11648 53.0%

With a view to containing the general budget deficit, the government has taken a set of fiscal measures in 2012 to control and ration public funds, most notably: reduce the ratio of current expenditures to operating expenditures by 15% and reduce the ratio of capital expenditures to overall allocations by 10% in all ministries, departments, units and other independent public institutions, decrease subsidy granted from the general budget to government units and other independent public institutions by 15%, and lower the expenditures of the military and security agencies by about JD 150 million.






In addition, the government has embarked on a program to restructure the governmental body. The Council of Ministers passed, on November 18, 2012, the draft law of restructuring ministries, departments and government units. The draft law aims to upgrade governmental performance and ration expenditures, through eliminating or merging ministries and institutions of similar mandate, adjusting organizational hierarchy by linking some ministries to the competent minister directly instead of the prime minister, and cancelling the independency character given to some other institutions, without dispensing human resources therein.

Main Budget Milestones for 2012

The government is committed to pursue fiscal and economic reforms, restore the public finance balance, and mobilize savings and local and foreign investments, which are all conducive to sustainable real growth in the national economy and more job creation. To this end, the government shall continue strengthening the fiscal discipline on the overall and sectoral levels. In addition, it shall continue allocating available fiscal resources optimally on the sectoral and geographical levels, and improving the efficiency and productivity of public spending. Taken together, this shall reduce the general budget deficit, and contain public indebtedness in order to sustain the fiscal and monetary stability in the Kingdom, which is considered the key milestone for sustainable economic growth.

The set of comprehensive economic and political reforms and the implementation of an integrated system to reform the public sector and develop governorates shall form the main pillars of strengthening the principles of accountability, transparency, evaluative follow-up, and deepened Results-oriented Budgeting. This shall strengthen the capacity of the national economy to efficiently and capably deal with economic and financial challenges, promote local investment and investors' trust in the Jordanian economy, and stimulate economic growth. The citizens shall clearly see the positive impact of such reforms, in particular, with the administrative and legislative steps that the government intends to take to enhance the participation of local communities in the developmental process.

The 2012 budget estimates are based on a set of milestones as follows:

-  Pursuing fiscal and economic reform processes that aim at enabling the national economy to efficiently and flexibly tackle evolving economic and political conditions and developments- both regionally and globally. In the current phase, the national priorities require the achievement of fiscal stability, through reducing the government fiscal deficit and public indebtedness to safe levels. This shall strengthen the pillars of economic stability, enhance the investment environment relative to global investment markets, and upgrade creditworthiness rating of the national economy in international and financial markets.
-  Completing legislation necessary for attracting foreign investment and stimulating domestic investment. Also, the private sector should be encouraged to enter public private partnership (PPP) agreements to implement mega development projects in key sectors. The legislation shall also ease financial burden placed on the general budget.
-  Deepening the concepts of institutional governance in monitoring, evaluation, and accountability, in accordance with the best international practices. Institutional governance shall realize optimal utilization of available financial resources, and maximize economic and social benefits and returns in all governorates in the Kingdom.
-  Adopting a clear time-framed plan for proper alternatives to finance the budget deficit, in line with the public debt management framework. The plan aims at reducing the public debt to safe levels, which will, in return, strengthen the credibility of the Kingdom on the regional and international levels to pursue fiscal reform, and reduce the costs of domestic and international borrowing.
-  Improving self-dependence through increasing the coverage ratio of domestic revenues to total expenditures during 2012-2014. In addition, implementing effective monitoring systems in government units that increase their self-reliance in funding their expenditures

using their own resources while reducing their dependence on the public treasury support.

- ✚ Focusing on development projects that enhance the productivity of the HR capital, such as the education and health sectors and infrastructure projects like electricity and water sectors.

- ✚ Distributing development gains on all governorates justly and equally, through developing a fund to finance main kingdom- wide developmental needs.

General Budget Preparation Stages and Budget Calendar

Considering local economic and fiscal circumstances, Jordan has made a noticeable progress in budget preparation and management, in accordance with the latest international practices and classifications. Many improvements were incorporated into the preparation process of the general budget and the classification of public expenditures and revenues. Moreover, a new methodology to link the general budget to strategic planning and to apply the RoB within the medium-term budget framework was adopted as of 2008. Furthermore, a new Organic Budget Law (OBL) was developed and issued, replacing the OBL for 1962. Such improvements aim at basing budget preparation and execution on future financial planning, which takes into consideration the national goals and priorities.

Based on the new RoB concept, ministries and departments have defined their **visions, missions, strategic objectives, programs, projects, and performance measurement indicators** on the level of strategic objectives and programs. The objectives must be SMART¹ objectives and in line with the ministry's or department's vision.

The medium-term budget framework was also implemented to upgrade the general budget preparation process. It currently covers three years, instead of one year, for all revenue and expenditure items. The medium-term framework comes to enable the government to formulate the fiscal policy, and develop the Kingdom's general budget based on a clear financial vision in order to realize a sound fiscal position. In addition, a new Chart of Accounts consistent with international standards was approved. It includes various classifications- **geographic, functional, economic, organizational, and funding**- that assist Jordan's financial management in providing comprehensive analytic reports that fulfill the needs of official and private parties.

Late in 2009, H.E. the Prime Minister approved the annual Budget Calendar to be implemented as of the 2011 Budget. The following table outlines the Kingdom's Budget Calendar:

¹Stands for: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound.
















Budget Calendar

Date	Action	Responsible
End of January	Request from all ministries and government departments to submit an annual summary of their budget priorities and policies within the medium term to GBD. The summary should include all current activities, especially HR and operating costs, as well as capital projects stating their importance and expected results.	GBD
End of February	All ministries and departments shall submit their summary of budget priorities and policies to GBD.	All ministries, departments & units
Mid- March	Prepare an annual comprehensive Budget Priorities and Policies Paper (BPPP) in the medium-term and submit it to the Council of Ministers.	MOF and GBD
End of March	Discuss the BPPP and approve it after making necessary changes.	Council of Ministers
Early May	Prepare a general framework for the general budget in the medium term, including main macroeconomic indicators for the status quo and medium-term future projections. In addition, prepare estimates for public expenditures (both current and capital) and public revenues (domestic revenues and foreign grants). The framework should also include the budget deficit (before and after foreign grants) in absolute figures and as a percentage of GDP. Then, submit the framework to the Council of Ministers.	MoF and GBD
5th May	Discuss the medium-term framework of the general budget and approve it after making necessary changes.	Council of Ministers
Mid-May	Request from all ministries, departments, and government units to submit their medium-term budget proposals to GBD.	GBD
Mid-July	All ministries and departments should submit their medium-term budget proposals to GBD.	All ministries, departments & units
Mid- August	Complete the study of all budget proposals, and prepare a medium-term expenditure framework for ministries and departments and a medium-term budget framework for government units.	GBD
End of August	Prepare the Budget Circular, including the overall expenditure ceiling in addition to partial expenditure ceilings for ministries and departments, in accordance with the updated medium-term budget framework and medium-term expenditure framework.	MOF and GBD
Early September	The Budget Circular shall be issued, after approval.	Council of Ministers
20th September	All ministries, departments, and units shall submit their medium-term budget proposals to GBD in line with the Budget Circular.	All ministries, departments & units
Mid- October	Prepare the main features and dimensions of the draft General Budget Law, and present it to the Consultative Board for discussion and affecting any changes.	GBD & Consultative Board of the General Budget
20 th October*	Submit the draft General Budget Law to the Council of Ministers for discussion and approval, after making necessary changes*.	GBD and Council of Ministers
End of October*	Submit the draft Law to the Parliament*.	Council of Ministers
End of December*	Discuss and approve the draft General Budget Law, awaiting its ratification by a royal decree*.	Parliament

*In accordance with the 2011 Constitutional amendments, the draft General Budget Law and draft Government Units Budget Law shall be submitted to the National Assembly at least one month prior to the beginning of the fiscal year for hearing, according to the provisions of the Constitution. Both draft Laws are subject to the same budget provisions prescribed in the Constitution.

General Budget Preparation Stages

The stages of the general budget preparation in Jordan can be summarized as follows:

-  Provide GBD with the priorities and policies of ministries and departments;
-  Complete the Budget Priorities and Policies Paper by GBD, covering the general features of the budget and identifying the fiscal space, which equals (expected domestic revenues + foreign grants + target deficit “bearable”) – (expected current expenditures + expected continuous and underway capital expenditures);
-  Submit the Paper to the Council of Ministers for discussion and approval after making necessary changes. The first-round discussions shall produce a list of sectoral priorities for the governmental plan;
-  Have ministries and departments submit their budget proposals to GBD, and finalize the process of updating the general budget framework. Then, all project and program details shall be submitted by government institutions to GBD. Accordingly, GBD shall update the general budget framework, including the fiscal space and the list of priority projects;
-  Present the updated fiscal space and list of capital projects (second round) to the Council of Ministers for discussion and approval after affecting necessary changes;
-  Provide GBD with capital projects approved by the Council of Ministers, which shall be considered in specifying ceilings;
-  Specify expenditure ceilings for ministries and departments;
-  Review and adjust budget forms as deemed necessary;
-  Draft the Budget Circular and attach budget ceilings and forms thereto;
-  Have the Budget Circular issued by the Prime Minister;
-  Send the Budget Circular to all ministries and departments with budget forms and respective ceilings;
-  Have ministries and departments send their budget proposals to GBD. GBD analysts shall review the proposals to ensure their compliance with ceilings specified in the Budget Circular issued by the Prime Ministry;
-  Have budget proposals entered onto the computer and audited by GBD budget analysts, and send the draft Law to the Minister of Finance for approval;
-  Forward the draft Budget Law to the Budget Consultative Board for approval, then ratification by the Council of Ministers; and
-  Submit the draft General Budget Law to the Parliament for approval, in accordance with constitutional phases.












Budget Developments in 2012

The 2012 budget incorporated a number of developments that aim at upgrading the governmental administrative apparatus, enhancing living conditions, and promoting equality in the public sector. In addition, the developments came to increase the ranking of the Kingdom in general budget preparation and management on the international level. On the other hand, limited fiscal resources have put the launch of some **new** capital projects behind, which are the drivers of the economic activity. **The main budget developments in 2013 are as follows:**

- I. Allocation of JD 82.5 million to cover the expenses of the payroll restructuring project in the public sector, and the development of the main Developmental Needs Financing Fund.
- II. Child allocations were presented in several programs by chapter in the general budget for 2012. The Kingdom pioneered in implementing child and gender budgeting in the region.
- III. The government continued the implementation of a number of mega strategic projects that were started last year. On the top of these projects are the National Railway Project, Disi Water Conveyance Project, and Amman Ring Corridor Project.
- IV. Priority sectors—education, health, are social protection-- were given particular attention in the 2012 budget due to their important services to the Jordanian society. The appropriations of these sectors were 12.0%, 9.4%, and 23.2% of total public spending respectively. The total appropriations of these sectors were increased to JD 3050 million or 44.6% of total public expenditures in 2012.
- V. Appropriations of new capital projects were reduced due to limited fiscal resources, in addition to payroll restructuring obligations. Respective appropriations were about JD 58 million in the 2012 budget compared to JD 121 million in the 2011 budget, with around a 52 percent decrease.

General Budget Department's Achievements in 2012

I. Preparation of the General Budget Law and the Government Units Budget Law

-  Issuance of the Official Circular No. 21 for 2012 for the preparation of the draft General Budget Law, draft Government Units Budget Law, and draft Manpower Bylaws for ministries, departments, and government units for 2013.
-  Preparation of the draft General Budget Law for 2013, which was approved on December 31, 2012 in a form of the temporary law no. (1) for 2013.
-  Preparation of the draft Government Units Budget Law for 2013, which was approved on December 31, 2012 in a form of the temporary law no. (2) for 2013.
-  Preparation of the draft General Budget Supplementary Law for 2012, which was approved on October 21, 2012 in a form of the temporary law no. (33) for 2012. The Supplementary Law was approved to cover key expenses, most notably: increased oil subsidies, increased foodstuff subsidies, and covered costs of payroll restructuring in the civil apparatus.
-  Translation of the General Budget Law for 2012 into English, and publishing the Law on the Department's website.
-  Preparation of the preliminary features of the general budget and government units' budgets in the medium term for 2013-2015.
-  Execution of governmental decisions on liberation of oil derivatives prices, allocation of cash subsidies to eligible families, and creation of a new item for social safety net (targeting subsidies to the eligible).
-  Contribution in preparing the fiscal decentralization strategy in teams, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and GIZ.
-  Participation in identifying capital projects that will be financed by the Gulf Cooperation Council (Saudi, Kuwait, UAE, Qatar), using the grant of the Gulf Fund for Development.
-  Co-updating the National Agenda for 2012 with relevant technical teams. The preliminary draft of the Financial Services and Governmental Fiscal and Administrative Reform Theme is being developed.
-  Preparation of the Manpower Bylaws for 2012 for ministries, departments, and government units, which were approved on November 25, 2012.

II. Second: Preparation of General Budget Performance Evaluation Reports

The General Budget Department prepared periodic reports on the performance of the general budget for 2012. The reports show a performance assessment for the general budget in 2012 in comparison to budget performance in 2011.

III. Third: Preparation of the Budget Policies and Priorities Paper (BPPP) for 2013-2015

This periodic Paper was prepared in line with the Budget Calendar, aiming at highlighting the main features and dimensions of the general budget in the medium-term for 2013-2015. The Paper also highlights the policies and procedures proposed for the development of the draft budget for 2013. In addition, it indicates total capital expenses, including expected fiscal space. The analytic BPPP was submitted to the Council of Ministers for discussion and approval.

IV. Fourth: Main accomplishments and developments in implementing modern concepts and methodologies of budget management

- ❖ Spreading awareness in implementing modern concepts and methodologies of budget management, relevant employees at official universities and the Greater Amman Municipality were introduced to the RoB- based budget preparation.
- ❖ Contribution in the preparation of the fiscal decentralization project strategy. Working groups were formed to work with the GIZ on the strategy. The output of the working groups are the review of regulations and legislation; preparation of local development strategies for Balqa, Ajloun, and Kerak; development of the BPPP for capital spending in Balqa, Ajloun, and Kerak; and reviewing capital spending in Balqa, Ajloun and Kerak.
- ❖ Deepening child budgeting and developing relevant follow-up and evaluation mechanisms for different programs included in the General Budget Law for 2012. The following was accomplished in this regards:
 - The strategic plans, programs, projects, activities, and performance measurement indicators of four pilot ministries-- Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Social Development-- were reviewed, analyzed, and modified. The process aimed at presenting recommendations to the ministries on how to present child allocations in their respective budgets.
 - Modern child budget forms were developed, and training courses for relevant staff in the General Budget Department and pilot ministries on how to use those forms were conducted. The trainings were held through the National Center for HR Development and in cooperation with the National Family Council and UNICEF.
 - Development in budget preparation and achievement of target results were evaluated, in cooperation with the UNICEF, and a report was prepared in this regard.
 - Woman-related activities, programs, performance measurement indicators, and appropriations by program were reviewed in the 2012 General Budget Law.
 - Participation in the gender budgeting project implemented by the National Committee for Woman Affairs, in cooperation with the UNIFEM.

- Participation in UNIFEM activities on “strengthening accountability for equal gender financing” funded by the EU. The program aims at increasing the volume and efficient use of foreign subsidies and domestic resources in order to fulfill national commitments of realizing gender equality and enabling women. This can be achieved by gender planning, and development of programs and budgets that use national and public policies, foreign subsidy, and domestic resources to enable women through capacity building and accountability in gendering.
- Preparation of a report on “promoting fiscal, general budget, and effective public resources management reforms” under the initiative of “Transparent Governance Partnership”. The initiative is global with an aim to secure the commitment of the participating parties in strengthening transparency, enabling citizens, combating poverty, and utilizing technology to strengthen governance. The report mentioned the main accomplishments and efforts exerted in this regard, and next year’s action plan.
- The strategic plan of the “comprehensive public finance management reform in Jordan” was reviewed and updated by the team formed by the Ministry of Finance, General Budget Department, Income and Sales Tax Department, Jordan Customs, and Supplies Department.
- As per the Department’s efforts to build its capacities in public spending analysis and review, two studies were prepared to analyze public spending in Jordan—energy spending and health spending—in cooperation with the METAC.
- A task force was formed to review the Organic Budget Law No. 58 for 2008.
- The draft BPPP for 2013-2015 was prepared and attached with a summary on the budgets of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Development for 2013. The draft paper highlighted the main features and dimensions of the general budget in the medium-term for 2013-2015, and policies and procedures proposed to develop the 2013 budget. In addition, the draft BPPP identified total capital spending, including expected fiscal space to be submitted to the Council of Ministers for discussion and approval after identifying priority capital sectors.
- The “**Budget In Brief**” for 2012 was issued, in cooperation with the USAID-funded Fiscal Reform II Project (FRP II). The document contributes to better general budget assessment by competent international agencies, especially in terms of transparency, budget preparation and execution reporting, and strengthened budget participation. The document addresses the following main topics:
 - ✓ Summary of economic and fiscal performance for 2011;
 - ✓ Budget milestones and assumptions for 2012;
 - ✓ Overall economic projections for 2012;

- ✓ Main budget features for 2012;
 - ✓ Developments in the 2012 Budget;
 - ✓ Mechanism of general budget preparation;
 - ✓ Budget Calendar; and
 - ✓ Potential risks on the general budget in the medium term.
- The “**Citizen’s Guide to the Budget**” for 2012 was issued. This document aims at enhancing communication channels between the government and citizens of Jordan to raise awareness and knowledge of the general budget, and strengthen educated participation in this regard. The Citizen’s Guide also represents the Department’s commitment to enhancing the transparency of the volume and structure of revenues and expenditures, including funds allocated to day-to-day public services, such as education and health, and funds allocated to salaries, pension, and social assistance. It shall keep citizens posted on funding sources and expenditure objects in a simple and easy way. The Guide includes the following topics:
- ✓ What is the budget?
 - ✓ What were governmental achievements for the last year?
 - ✓ Main economic and financial indicators for 2011
 - ✓ General Budget for 2012, including:
 - ✓ Budget assumptions
 - ✓ Main developments in 2012
 - ✓ What are the governmental funding sources?
 - ✓ What are expenditure objects?
 - ✓ Why do government contract loans?
 - ✓ Citizen’s role in maintaining property and executing the budget

V. Fifth: Annual report preparation

In 2012, The General Budget Department prepared the seventh Annual Report for 2011, which covers the developmental role of the general budget, Department’s strategy and services, summary of economic and fiscal summary for 2011, main milestones for the 2011 budget, Department’s achievements, and future outlook.

VI. Sixth: Updating budget manuals

In line with GBD’s objective to keep up with international budget applications, and the importance of analyzing revenue and expenditure items, the Department has started preparing for the Public Expenditures Manual and Public Revenues Manual for 2012. The two manuals include the legal reference for each revenue and expenditure item, classified according to the approved 2012 Chart of Accounts. It is expected to finalize the manuals in 2013.

VII. Seventh: Response to the recommendations of the Financial & Economic Committees of the Upper and Lower Houses

Following up on the recommendations of the Upper and Lower Houses, the General Budget Department prepared a matrix to respond to those recommendations on the draft General Budget Law for 2012 and the draft Government Units Budget Law for 2012. The matrix covered the recommendations, responsible, and action to be taken by relevant entity.

VIII. Eighth: Strengthening GBD institutional capacities, through:

❖ Upgrading human resources:

- ✓ Internal trainings were conducted to GBD staff on “ Key Performance Indicators”, Annual Budget Analysis for Decision Making”, “ Performance Evaluation” , “Advanced Data Analysis Using Excel”, “Macroeconomic Indicators and Their Application to the General Budget”, and KAA workshops.
- ✓ External trainings were also conducted and paid by the host. The trainings included budget preparation paid by the IMF in 2013 in Beirut, gender budgeting funded by the UNIFEM on May 29-31, 2012 in Italy, and public- private partnership in 2012 in Kuwait.

❖ Improving internal work environment, through:

- ✓ Implementing the new personnel system and adjusting relevant data, in accordance with the GFMS and Supplies and Warehouses Bylaw, to be in line with the recent amendments of the regulations and laws. In addition, computerizing annual performance reports.
- ✓ Continued knowledge transfer of the supplies and procurement system experience in the Department to a number of ministries and departments.
- ✓ Under way new additional building project.
- ✓ Updating the Internal Control Standards & Procedures Manual for auditing and control purposes.

IX. Ninth: Computerization

- ❖ General Budget Law reports were issued for Lower House discussions.
- ❖ Technical follow-up and supervision on entering the data of Manpower Bylaws into the system, and issuing the data to ministries, departments, and units.
- ❖ GBD financial bylaws database and programs were prepared, designed, and updated according to the classification of the new Chart of Accounts (Salaries, personnel, expenditure, procurement, and machinery).
- ❖ Personnel, payroll, and supplies systems have been downloaded to ministries’ systems upon their request, and trainings have been given to their staff on how to use them.
- ❖ Technical support continued to GBD staff, through computer, network, and accessories maintenance, in addition to continued technical support to GFMS users.

- ❖ The needs of ministries and departments for computers and accessories were studied, through participating in the computer procurement committee of the National Information Technology Center;
- ❖ Computerized backup of Department's data and programs using Tap Library and Backup Software.
- ❖ Development and circulation of password policies. In addition, conducting awareness workshops on knowledge management concepts and information security systems, and following-up on the execution of activities listed in the knowledge management strategy.
- ❖ Renewal of the Department's website and the Internet contract and the anti-virus license with the National Information Technology Center.

X. Tenth: King Abdullah II Award for Excellence in Government Performance and Transparency (KAA)

In cooperation with the USAID-funded Fiscal Reform II Project, the Department submitted the KAA application of the sixth cycle for 2012-2013. GBD has studied the assessment report sent by King Abdullah II Center, which showed the strengths and improvement opportunities according to the assessment process. The Department has, accordingly, re-formed task forces and prepared work plans correspondent to the criteria, after receiving several trainings on institutional performance and excellence.

The Department has made a progress in KAA assessment in the fifth cycle for 2010-2011. It scored 45.2% compared to 38% in the previous cycle for 2010-2011, marking a 19 percent improvement.

Future Outlook




First: Contributing to building a sound and stable fiscal position in the Kingdom, through:

- ✚ Controlling and directing public expenditures in line with the national priorities;
- ✚ Restraining subsidies granted to government units, especially current subsidies;
- ✚ Maintaining a safe level of budget deficit as a percent of GDP; and
- ✚ Committing to the public debt ceiling as a percent of GDP.

Second: Keep up with the best contemporary international practices in budget management, through:

- ✚ Deepening the implementation of the Results-oriented Budgeting by assessing the performance of ministries, departments, and government units, based on target performance indicators and deviation from targets;
- ✚ Strengthening and improving the preparation methodology of the general budget and government units' budgets within the medium-term framework;
- ✚ Expanding the application of the CoA components for both the general budget and government units' budgets, through:
 - ✓ Classifying current expenditure programs of government units at the level of activity in the Government Units Budget Law for 2015.
 - ✓ Classifying current and capital expenditures at the lower level of the functional classification in the General Budget Law for 2015.
 - ✓ Classifying the budget at the level of directorate based on the organizational classification in the 2016 budget.
 - ✓ Paying more attention to the analytical aspect of public expenditure, through reviewing public expenditures of all sectors in the General Budget Law;
 - ✓ Enforcing decentralization by preparing a strategy for the fiscal decentralization project. The strategy shall include strategic planning, budget preparation, execution, review, and evaluation at governorate and municipality levels. The decentralization project shall respond to domestic developmental needs, link them to the national policy, and effectively orient capital expenditure priorities according to such needs;
 - ✓ Upgrading the content and format of the annual General Budget Law, in accordance with the advanced stages of the RoB concept. It is planned that the 2015 Government Units Budget Law shall be issued according to this new orientation;
 - ✓ Consolidating the concepts of gender and child budgeting in the Government Units Budget Law for 2015;and
 - ✓ Continuing the preparation and entry of budget information of the remaining ministries and departments into the GFMIS.

Third: Strengthen GBD institutional capacities, through:

-  Upgrading the efficiency of GBD human resources and exploring experiences of leading countries in new budget concepts;
-  Improving the Department's internal work environment; and
-  Transferring knowledge to ministries, departments, and government units on effective application of new budget concepts, in addition to continued training to all ministries and departments on GFMIS.

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USAID-funded Fiscal Reform II Project

Key Concepts

Government Department	Any ministry, department, authority, or public entity whose budget is part of the General Budget Law.
Government Unit	Any entity, public corporation, authority, or independent public institution whose budget is part of the Government Units Budget Law.
General Budget	The government's plan for the coming fiscal year to achieve the national goals within the medium-term fiscal framework.
Fiscal Year	The year that begins on the first of January and ends on the 31 st of December of the same year.
Public Revenues	All taxes, fees, revenues, profits, surplus, grants, and other funds received to the public treasury.
Public Expenditures	Funds allocated to government departments (ceilings) to finance all their current and capital expenditures, according to the annual General Budget Law.
Expected Results	Expected benefits of public expenditures.
Medium-term Fiscal Framework (MTFF)	The government's fiscal plan and policy in the medium term, based on projections of the national economy and a number of milestones, assumptions, and expectations of key economic indicators.
Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)	The government's detailed plan for projected public expenditures in the medium term.
Manpower Tables	Tables that identify the number of jobs, titles, grades and/or salaries for departments and government units, according to the provisions of effective legislations.
Chart of Accounts	A set of accounting codes on coherent and consistent registration and classification of transactions in the government financial system.
Gender and Child Budgets	Resources allocated by the Government to gender-related (female) and child program and activity expenditures.
Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS)	An integrated computerized governmental administrative accounting financial system, linking ministries and departments to the Ministry of Finance financially.

Statistical Appendix

Table 1
General Budget Summary for 2012

(In Thousand JDs)

Description	Amount	Description	Amount
Revenues		Expenditures	
Domestic Revenues	4940000	Current Expenditures	5839000
Tax Revenues	3547126	Civil Services	1409171
Non-tax Revenues	1392874	Military Services	1939900
		Other Expenditures	2489929
Foreign Grants	870000	Pension and Compensations	999000
		Public Debt Interests	545000
		Food Subsidy	450000
		Government Units Subsidy	195478
		Capital Expenditures	998490
		On-going Projects	540189
		Underway Projects	400408
		New Projects	57894
Total Public Revenues	5810000	Total Public Expenditures	6837490
Budget Deficit	1027490		
		Financing Budget	
Sources	Amount	Use	Amount
Foreign loans for financing capital projects	57325	Payment of Budget Deficit	1027490
International loans to support the budget	284000	Payment of due domestic loan installments	700
Domestic Loans	5044854	Payment of due foreign loan installments	445689
		Central Bank debt bonds depreciation	80000
		Domestic debt amortizations	3832300
Total	5386179	Total	5386179

Table 2
Summary of Supplementary General Budget Law No.(33) for 2012

(In thousand JDs)

Description	Amount	Description	Amount
	Revenues		Expenditures
Foreign Grants	71000	Current Expenditures	807000
		Capital Expenditures	
Total Revenues	71000	Total Expenditures	807000
Supplementary Deficit	736000		
	Financing Budget		
Sources	Amount	Use	Amount
International loans to support the budget	736000	Payment of supplementary deficit	736000
Total	736000	Total	736000

Table 3
Summary of Functional Classification of Estimated Public Expenditures, by Functional Divisions for 2012

In JDs

Code	Functional Division	Current Expenditures	Capital Expenditures	Total
701	Public Services	1132173900	58548750	1190722650
702	Defense	1028200000	36700000	1064900000
703	Public Order and Safety	814540000	95651400	910191400
704	Economic Affairs	104819500	333838750	438658250
705	Environment Protection	1334000	12364000	13698000
706	Housing and Community Amenities	18841000	195979000	214820000
707	Health	564435900	125810250	690246150
708	Entertainment, Culture and Religion	95875750	35754500	131630250
709	Education	738471750	83525000	821996750
710	Social Protection	2147308200	20318650	2167626850
Totals		6646000000	998490300	7644490300

Table 4
Total Capital Expenditures, by Governorate for 2012

In JDs

Governorate		2012 Estimate
11	Center	586741365
21	Irbid	43785166
22	Mafraq	36300505
23	Jarash	29224526
24	Ajloun	24419771
31	Capital	75269248
32	Balqa	31452204
33	Zarqa	41668293
34	Madaba	23339947
41	Karak	30929884
42	Maan	27971748
43	Tafila	24511172
44	Aqaba	22876471
Total		998490300

Table 5
General Budget Performance Developments & Solvency Indicators for 2003-2012

Description	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Primary actual
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012
Domestic Revenues	1,675.6	2,147.2	2,561.8	3,164.4	3,628.1	4,375.4	4,187.9	4,261.1	4,198.8	4,940.0	4,727.3
Foreign Grants	937.4	811.3	500.3	304.6	343.4	718.3	333.4	401.7	1,215.0	941.0	327.1
Total Public Revenues	2,613.0	2,958.5	3,062.1	3,469.0	3,971.5	5,093.7	4,521.3	4,662.8	5,413.80	5,881.0	5,054.4
Current Expenditures	2,163.7	2,377.8	2,908.0	3,118.1	3,743.9	4,473.4	4,586.0	4,746.6	5,739.6	6,643.8	6,186.2
Capital Expenditures	646.1	802.7	630.9	794.1	842.6	958.5	1,444.6	961.4	1,057.1	1,000.7	675.9
Total Public Expenditures	2,809.8	3,180.5	3,538.9	3,912.2	4,586.5	5,431.9	6,030.6	5,708.0	6,796.67	7,644.5	6,862.1
General Budget Deficit											
After Grants	196.8-	222.0-	476.8-	443.2-	615.0-	338.2-	1,509.3-	1,045.2-	1,382.7-	1,763.5-	1,807.7-
Before Grants	1,134.2-	1,033.3-	977.1-	747.8-	958.4-	1,056.5-	1,842.7-	1,446.9-	2,597.9-	2,704.5-	2,134.8-
General Budget Deficit as percent of GDP											
After Grants	-2.7%	-2.7%	-5.3%	-4.2%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-8.9%	-5.6%	-6.8%	-7.9%	-8.2%
Before Grants	-15.7%	-12.8%	-10.9%	-7.0%	-7.9%	-6.8%	-10.9%	-7.7%	-12.7%	-12.2%	-9.7%
GDP in Current Prices	7,229.0	8,091.0	8,925.0	10,675.4	12,131.4	15,593.4	16,912.2	18,762.0	20,477.0	22,230.0	21,965.5
Solvency Indicators											
Ratio of Public Revenues to GDP	36.1%	36.6%	34.3%	32.5%	32.7%	32.7%	26.7%	24.9%	26.4%	26.5%	23.0%
Ratio of Domestic Revenues to GDP	23.2%	26.5%	28.7%	29.6%	29.9%	28.1%	24.8%	22.7%	20.5%	22.2%	21.5%
Ratio of Foreign Grants to GDP	13.0%	10.0%	5.6%	2.9%	2.8%	4.6%	2.0%	2.1%	5.9%	4.2%	1.5%
Ratio of Public Expenditures to GDP	38.9%	39.3%	39.7%	36.6%	37.8%	34.8%	35.7%	30.4%	33.2%	34.4%	31.2%
Ratio of Current Expenditures to GDP	29.9%	29.4%	32.6%	29.2%	30.9%	28.7%	27.1%	25.3%	28.0%	29.9%	28.2%
Ratio of Capital Expenditures to GDP	8.9%	9.9%	7.1%	7.4%	6.9%	6.1%	8.5%	5.1%	5.2%	4.5%	3.1%
Ratio of Capital Expenditures to Public Expenditures	23.0%	25.2%	17.8%	20.3%	18.4%	17.6%	24.0%	16.8%	15.6%	13.1%	9.8%
Coverage of Domestic Revenues to Public Expenditures	59.6%	67.5%	72.4%	80.9%	79.1%	80.6%	69.4%	74.7%	61.8%	64.6%	68.9%
Coverage of Domestic Revenues to Current Expenditures	77.4%	90.3%	88.1%	101.5%	96.9%	97.8%	91.3%	89.8%	73.2%	74.4%	76.4%

Table 6
Estimated Woman Allocations, by Chapter for 2010–2015

In Thousand JDs

Chapter		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No.							
101	The Hashemite Royal Court	3217	2733	2498	1437	1522	1564
201	Parliament	1853	1437	1341	1581	1431	1448
301	Cabinet and Prime Minister's Office	5637	1297	1242	1467	1586	1624
302	Prime Ministry/Opinion and Legislation Bureau	203	262	301	351	260	370
303	Prime Ministry/Joint Procurement Department	143	176	186	196	202	207
304	Prime Ministry/Jordan News Agency	380	429	445	461	475	489
350	Ombudsman Bureau	163	162	220	229	235	243
380	Ministry of Parliament Affairs		95	179	146	151	156
401	Audit Bureau	1511	1771	1869	2064	1926	1809
501	Ministry of Public Sector Development	697	1118	797	960	988	995
601	Civil Service Bureau	988	721	886	917	786	802
701	Ministry of Political Development	323	247	265	272	277	283
901	Jordan Royal Geographic Center	417	606	606	723	740	756
1001	Ministry of Interior	4714	3544	3945	4157	4298	4412
1002	Ministry of Interior/Civil Status and Passports Department	1650	2459	2410	2764	2841	2892
1101	Ministry of Justice	6654	11549	12849	13893	14296	14730
1201	Supreme Judge Department	13	70	40	15	15	15
1301	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2272	10257	9602	10778	11295	11689
1401	Palestinian Affairs Department	818	541	612	1031	620	628
1501	Ministry of Finance	310876	382202	415937	441524	472211	496598
1502	Ministry of Finance/General Budget Department	223	286	319	340	346	352
1503	Ministry of Finance/Customs Department	754	664	928	1033	1068	1099
1504	Finance/Lands and Survey Department	2467	2386	2649	3459	3525	3592
1506	Ministry of Finance/Income and Sales Tax Department	3421	337	374	411	415	420
1601	Ministry of Trade and Industry	2071	3793	4642	5386	5541	5693
1602	Ministry of Trade and Industry/Companies Control Department	247	2270	2280	2406	2459	2505
1701	Ministry of Planning/National Planning Council	9863	265	336	357	367	378
1702	Ministry of Planning/Public Statistics Department	2028	7034	5572	6910	7448	9381
1801	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/Tourism	529	1999	1926	2932	6595	3443
1802	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/Public Antiquities Department	902	509	576	612	657	679
1901	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	511	544	653	647	666	684
2001	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	604	11168	11492	13309	13252	13247
2002	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources/Natural Resources Department	659	615	922	982	1007	1020
2101	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	1728	686	762	830	854	877
2102	Ministry of Public Works/Government Tenders Department	456	3687	5080	6955	7161	7372
2103	Ministry of Public Works/Government Buildings Department	2328	438	502	645	553	565
2201	Ministry of Agriculture	5727	7199	8385	8836	9197	9414
2301	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	369	391	399	443	473	482
2302	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/Jordan Valley Authority	765	887	965	986	1027	1057
2401	Ministry of Environment	196	219	245	269	282	289
2501	Ministry of Education	328399	355902	400144	450082	467341	490021
2601	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	4346	21370	29235	29430	29380	29370
2701	Ministry of Health	228035	219690	222998	260631	270555	265901
2801	Ministry of Social Development	60551	72842	70710	73025	73056	73431
2901	Ministry of Labor	3723	3131	5012	5120	5131	5140
3001	Ministry of Culture	1629	1773	1847	1890	1930	1966
3002	Ministry of Culture/Press and Publication Department	239	260	268	284	298	317
3003	Ministry of Culture/National Library	189	172	178	188	201	218
3101	Ministry of Transport	246	572	577	600	644	661
3103	Ministry of Transport/Meteorology Department	440	134	145	159	168	173
3201	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	5789	5231	4177	5284	5048	5022
Totals		1011960	1148130	1240528	1369407	1432800	1476479

Table 7
Estimated Child Allocations, by Chapter for 2010–2015

In Thousands JDs

Chapter		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No.							
١٢٠١	Supreme Judge Department	10	0	0	0	0	0
١٥٠١	Ministry of Finance	300	27	255	250	250	250
١٧٠١	Ministry of Planning and International Planning / National Council for Planning	4297	723	219	256	186	0
٢٥٠١	Ministry of Education	546352	688353	774265	866328	899125	942854
٢٧٠١	Ministry of Health	155414	149205	146015	175241	180046	175977
٢٨٠١	Ministry of Social Development	44021	46093	47540	48221	48510	48827
٢٩٠١	Ministry of Labor	665	922	1031	1142	1153	1155
٣٠٠١	Ministry of Culture	323	380	443	467	492	527
Totals		751382	885704	969768	1091905	1129762	1169590

Table 8
Consolidated Summary of Government Units' Budgets for 2012

In JD

Current Budget

Description	Amount	Description	Amount
Revenues		Expenditures	
Goods and Services Selling Revenues	287,194,700	Current Expenditures	992,279,500
Property Income Revenues	13,182,000	Employee Compensations	276,916,500
Different Revenues	211,363,000	Goods and Services Use	493,536,000
Government Subsidy	273,799,250	Domestic and Foreign Loans Interests	92,788,500
Foreign Grants	96,331,000	Social Assistances	85,127,000
		Capital Expenditures	827,109,250
		Financed by Own Revenues	525,943,000
		Financed by Government Subsidy	78,321,250
		Financed by Foreign Loans	126,514,000
		Financed by Foreign Grants	96,331,000
Total Revenues	881,869,950	Total Expenditure	1,819,388,750
Budget deficit before financing	937,518,800-		
Consolidated Financing Budget			
Sources	Amount	Use	Amount
Total Surplus Before Financing	223,605,800	Total Deficit Before Financing	1,161,124,600
Foreign Loans to Finance Capital Projects	126,514,000	Payment of due domestic loan installments	320,129,000
Domestic Loan Withdrawals	1,183,548,000	Payment of due foreign loan installments	39,179,000
Reserves for Obligations Payment	284,969,375	Transferring surplus of government units to treasury	172,810,800
Personnel Housing Loan Installments		Reserves for Obligations Payment	123,581,775
		Housing Loans to Personnel	812,000
		Other	1,000,000
Total	1,818,637,175	Total	1,818,637,175

* Including capital expenditures financed by own revenues and/or reserves and/ or domestic loans

**Table 9/1
Developments in Government Units' Budgets for 2003-2008**

In Million JDs

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Overall Revenues	635.7	604.1	642.8	876.8	1,193.7	1,497.7
Current Revenues	300.1	369.9	385.7	500.8	919.9	1,084.9
Capital Revenues	158.8	37.9	39.6	128.2	65.8	51.8
Government Subsidy	62.9	64.6	59.4	63.7	63.2	177.7
Government Contribution in developmental projects	31.1	17.2	60.8	63.7	75.8	135.2
Other Grants and Donations	21.2	48.8	79.3	66.7	41.1	22.6
Appropriations of loans allocated in the Ministry of Planning	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Safety Net Subsidy	0.0	0.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.7
Contribution of National Fund to support Youth Movement	0.0	0.7	1.0	3.4	3.6	4.0
Other	61.4	64.8	14.4	48.1	21.8	18.9
Total Spending	477.0	498.5	565.8	576.2	1,061.9	1,349.7
Current Expenditures	245.6	257.2	282.9	312.0	681.9	801.2
Salaries, wages and allowances	78.1	85.7	88.2	97.4	135.4	180.8
Operating Expenditures	109.9	117.0	132.1	155.0	456.1	508.3
Transfer Expenditures	57.3	54.3	62.4	59.1	90.3	110.9
Other Expenditures (extraordinary)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.2
Capital Expenditures	231.4	241.3	282.9	264.2	380.0	548.5
Self-financed projects	121.3	108.7	176.6	181.3	283.1	494.7
Projects financed by loans	27.5	19.8	14.6	11.9	56.8	31.3
Projects financed by grants	82.6	112.8	91.7	71.0	40.1	22.6
Budget Financing						
Uses	283.3	165.8	208.6	396.6	382.0	794.8
Deficit Payment	55.2	29.9	45.4	6.7	93.2	172.7
Payment of domestic loan installments	22.4	41.3	36.0	74.9	43.6	78.3
Payment of foreign loan installments	10.0	4.0	22.6	9.4	22.3	25.7
Previous/rounded deficits	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	195.5	89.3	104.6	305.6	223.0	518.1
Sources	344.1	273.1	339.1	475.8	531.2	813.8
Budget Surplus	213.9	135.5	122.4	307.4	224.9	325.4
Domestic Loans	50.5	40.0	57.9	65.0	81.4	207.9
Foreign Loans	23.8	13.9	12.4	6.2	53.6	58.9
Previous/rounded surpluses	53.3	59.6	107.3	95.3	137.9	57.1
Other	2.6	24.1	39.1	1.9	33.5	164.5
Deficit/Surplus before financing	158.7	105.6	77.0	300.6	131.8	131.7
Deficit /Surplus after financing	60.8	107.3	130.5	79.2	149.2	149.1

Table 9/2
Developments in Government Units' Budgets for 2009-2012

In JDs

Description		Actual 2009	Actual 2010	Actual 2011	Estimated 2012
Revenues					
111	Income and profit taxes	6,099,228	6,057,400	6,879,360	5,200,000
114	Goods and services taxes	4,097,894	5,044,718	5,531,267	6,250,000
131	Foreign grants	28,215,455	27,408,187	23,246,688	96,331,000
133	Government subsidy	306,608,630	263,762,856	247,037,836	273,799,250
141	Property income revenues	13,055,541	17,205,422	19,289,290	13,182,000
142	Goods and services selling revenues	996,016,827	730,380,686	793,288,972	287,194,700
142	Loss of National Electricity Company			917,650,000-	
145	Different revenues	156,147,525	183,323,626	194,149,822	199,913,000
Total Revenues		1,510,241,100	1,233,182,895	371,773,235	881,869,950
Expenditures					
Current Expenditure					
211	Salaries, wages and allowances	204,554,554	213,127,782	232,509,048	255,316,200
212	Social security contributions	15,437,636	17,216,698	18,847,887	21,600,300
221	Goods and services uses	491,935,194	488,556,056	462,547,375	493,536,000
241	Foreign interests	12,746,043	18,023,854	19,857,279	22,797,000
242	Domestic interests	23,267,022	31,567,116	39,338,531	69,991,500
251	Subsidies for nonfinancial public institutions	12,995,121	11,337,279	10,112,344	11,025,000
263	Subsidies for public government units	3,194,000	2,948,000	3,330,320	3,000,000
271	Pensions and compensations	5,683,395	4,928,417	5,352,548	5,769,000
272	Social assistances	84,883,245	78,817,933	88,035,737	85,127,000
282	Other different expenditures	15,782,976	16,391,326	19,495,267	24,034,500
311	Fixed assets	106,551	33,093	33,354	83,000
Total Current Expenditures		870,585,737	882,947,554	899,459,690	992,279,500
Capital Expenditure					
202001	Capital - domestic financing	299,673,571	448,813,355	299,317,574	525,943,000
202002	Capital - government subsidy	142,117,316	84,931,910	56,480,019	78,321,250
203	Capital - foreign loans	101,943,556	301,745,283	67,808,765	126,514,000
204	Capital - grants	28,215,455	27,408,187	23,246,688	96,331,000
Total Capital Expenditures		571,949,898	862,898,735	446,853,046	827,109,250
Total Expenditures		1,442,535,635	1,745,846,289	1,346,312,736	1,819,388,750
Net Deficit / Surplus before financing		67,705,465	512,663,394-	974,539,501-	937,518,800-
Consolidated Financing Budget					
Uses					
5113001	Payment of deficit before financing	162,031,538	720,464,533	1,197,387,661	1,161,124,600
5111001	Payment of due domestic loan installments	70,600,841	81,539,709	130,230,655	320,129,000
5111002	Payment of due foreign loan installments	27,478,617	29,238,072	32,264,546	39,179,000
5114001	Transferring surplus of government units to the treasury	246,825,667	170,970,464	121,793,236	172,810,800
5114002	Transferring unspent government subsidy to the treasury	1,054,301	2,015,965	4,539,900	-
5119004	Payment of previous obligations allocations	-	4,168,800	5,398,500	-
5119007	Reserves for payment of obligations	374,541,496	339,892,460	560,368,502	123,581,775
5119008	Payment of obligations	28,899,594	44,298,504	15,902,944	136,000
5119010	Housing loans to personnel+C66	1,364,000	2,388,974	1,000,000	812,000
5119999	Other	3,885,553	5,596,236	4,793,600	864,000
Total		916,681,607	1,400,573,717	2,073,679,544	1,818,637,175
Sources					
4113001	Budget surplus before financing	229,737,003	207,801,139	222,848,160	223,605,800
4111001	Foreign loans for financing capital projects	69,388,401	301,745,283	67,808,765	126,514,000
4111002	Foreign loans withdrawals	319,003,962	543,756,178	742,595,206	1,183,548,000
4119004	reserves for obligations payment	294,574,841	336,601,481	542,374,938	284,969,375
4119005	Additional financing from the treasury	-	40,000	6,381,500	-
4119006	Personnel housing loan installments	176,400	100,000	-	-
4119007	Trusts and payment of previous obligations allocations	-	7,237,400	4,551,800	-
4119008	Unsettled liabilities			483,796,685	
4119999	Other	3,801,000	3,292,236	3,322,500	-
Total		916,681,607	1,400,573,717	2,073,679,554	1,818,637,175
Deficit / surplus after financing		0	0		0

Table 10
Total Jobs according to Civil Service Bylaw and Special Regulations in Government Ministries and Departments for 2012

No	Chapter	2011	Creations			Cancellations		Rotations		Civil Service Bylaw		2012
			New	Tenures	Rotations	Rotation	Vacancies	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	
A. Civil Service Bylaw												
0 101	Hashemite Royal Court	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277
0 201	Parliament	626	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	626
0 301	Cabinet and Prime Minister's Office	24	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	384
0 302	Prime Ministry/Opinion and Legislation Bureau	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	74
0 303	Prime Ministry/Joint Procurement Department	61	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
0 304	Prime Ministry/Jordan News Agency	126	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	158	293
0 350	Ombudsman Bureau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	68
0 380	Ministry of Parliament Affairs	47	7	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	52
0 401	Audit Bureau	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	702
0 501	Ministry of Public Sector Development	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
0 601	Civil Service Bureau	275	7	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	279
0 701	Ministry of Political Development	55	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	55
0 901	Jordan Royal Geographic Center	262	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	253
1001	Ministry of Interior	1153	42	0	2	0	2	2	5	0	480	1678
1002	Ministry of Interior/Civil Status and Passports Department	1031	30	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1057
1101	Ministry of Justice	4349	120	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	4462
1201	Supreme Judge Department	1072	67	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	1141
1301	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	289	5	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	307
1401	Palestinian Affairs Department	145	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	144
1501	Ministry of Finance	1223	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1212
1502	Ministry of Finance/General Budget Department	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
1503	Ministry of Finance/Customs Department	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	4	0	3140	3120
1504	Finance/Lands and Survey Department	1635	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1628
1505	Ministry of Finance/Public Supplies Department	114	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	110
1506	Ministry of Finance/Income and Sales Tax Department	1669	20	0	1	0	8	3	0	0	0	1679
1601	Ministry of Trade and Industry	737	0	0	0	0	7	1	7	0	0	736
1602	Ministry of Trade and Industry/Companies Control Department	176	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	177
1701	Ministry of Planning/National Planning Council	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	188
1702	Ministry of Planning/Public Statistics Department	654	30	0	0	3	3	26	0	0	0	652
1801	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/Tourism	333	30	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	365
1802	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/Public Antiquities Department	1189	28	0	0	0	38	3	0	0	0	1176
1901	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	672	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	670
2001	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	505	1	0	0	0	48	7	0	0	0	451
2002	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources/Natural Resources Authority	684	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	675
2101	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	5110	2	300	4	1	13	13	1134	0	0	6523
2102	Ministry of Public Works/Government Tenders Department	117	0	0	0	0	14	1	16	0	0	118
2103	Ministry of Public Works/Government Buildings Department	1233	0	0	0	1	83	1149	0	0	0	0
2201	Ministry of Agriculture	6577	1	0	0	2	49	9	0	0	0	6518
2301	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	171	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	170
2302	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/Jordan Valley Authority	1687	0	0	1	7	21	3	1	0	0	1658
2401	Ministry of Environment	184	12	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	187
2501	Ministry of Education	103890	3857	0	7	0	1487	0	51	0	0	106318
2601	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	403	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	399
2701	Ministry of Health	30998	500	0	2	23	190	7	5	0	0	31285
2801	Ministry of Social Development	2837	0	60	26	0	3	1	2	0	0	2921
2901	Ministry of Labor	507	0	0	0	0	25	0	1	0	0	483
3001	Ministry of Culture	332	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	332
3002	Ministry of Culture/Press and Publication Department	122	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	120
3003	Ministry of Culture/National Library	110	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	109
3101	Ministry of Transport	136	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	129
3103	Ministry of Transport/Meteorology Department	268	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	265
3201	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	1587	0	0	0	3	58	14	0	0	0	1512
Total		176096	4778	363	54	49	2155	1261	1261	0	4961	184048
B. Special Regulations												
0 101	Hashemite Royal Court	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
0 301	Prime Ministry	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	0
0 302	Prime Ministry/Opinion and Legislation Bureau	71	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	66	0	0
0 304	Prime Ministry/Jordan News Agency	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	0
0 350	Ombudsman Bureau	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0
0 401	Audit Bureau	703	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	700	0	0
1001	Ministry of Interior	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0
1101	Ministry of Justice	931	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	976
1201	Supreme Judge Department	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202
1301	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310
1503	Ministry of Finance/Customs Department	3140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3140	0	0
Total		6432	45	0	0	0	8	0	0	4961	0	1508
Grand total		182528	4823	363	54	49	2163	1261	1261	4961	4961	185556

Table 11
Total Jobs according to Civil Service Bylaw and Special Regulations in Government Units for 2012

No	Chapter	2011	Creations			Cancellations		Rotations		Civil Service Bylaw Rotation/ Special		2012
			New	Tenures	Rotations	Rotations	Vacancies	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	
A. Civil Service Bylaw												
8102	Water Authority	6399	0	0	11	10	10	0	0	0	0	6390
8104	Ports Corporation	637	0	111	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	740
8105	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	577	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	573
8109	Civil Consumer Corporation	1436	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1433
8110	Vocational Training Corporation	1536	83	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1616
8111	Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs	6823	502	500	0	0	73	0	54	0	0	7806
8114	Jordan Hejaz Railways	133	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	132
8115	Postal Saving Fund	57	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	61
8116	Jordan Academy of Arabic Language	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
8117	National Training Institute	78	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	74
8120	National Aid Fund	323	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	322
8121	Jordan Investment Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	115
8122	Development and Employment Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	113
8124	Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	424
8126	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	198
8127	Radio and Television Corporation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1448	1449
8128	Jordan Cooperative Corporation	134	1	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	127
8129	Petra Developmental and Tourism Region Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	456
8131	Public Transport Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	147
8132	Electricity Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	91
8133	Aqaba Economic Private Zone Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149
8134	Higher Council for Youth	1224	0	0	1	4	13	0	0	0	0	1208
8135	Awqaf Funds Development Institution	53	1	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
8136	Maritime Authority	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	71
8138	National Fund for the Support of Youth Movement	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	38
8139	Audiovisual Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
8140	National Information Technology Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	73
8141	Jordan Food and Drug Administration	538	115	0	26	4	2	0	0	0	18	691
8142	Insurance Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	91
8143	Securities Commission	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	164
8144	Aqaba Economic Private Zone Authority	49	1666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1715
8146	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	86
8148	Radiology and Atomic Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	187
8150	Anti-corruption Commission	0	188	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
8151	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	127	0	0	2	0	46	0	0	0	425	508
8152	Global Health Council	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
8153	Ifra' Department	141	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	37	165
8158	Securities Depository Center	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
8160	Aqaba Development Corporation	1915	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	1858
8163	High Education Institutions Accreditation Commission	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
8164	Development Zones Commission	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
8165	Jordan Museum	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
8167	Foreign Exchange Regulation Council	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8168	Economic and Social Council	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	21
8170	Prince Hamza Hospital	999	500	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1498
	Total	23303	3335	611	49	27	242	54	54	0	4330	31359
B. Special Regulations												
	Total	4674	0	0	0	27	317	0	0	4330	0	0
	Grand total	27977	3335	611	49	54	559	54	54	4330	4330	31359

Table 12
Developments in Public Jobs at Government Ministries and Departments for 2003–2012
According to Civil Service Bylaw and Special Regulations

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Civil Service Bylaw										
Classified Jobs	64371	61807	59033	57218	48913	43485	40339	37035	36151	36396
Non-classified jobs	70217	75314	84823	92934	108129	117518	130792	135531	139403	146838
Contract Jobs	625	738	752	873	704	623	610	620	541	814
Total	135213	137859	144608	151025	157746	161626	171741	173186	176095	184048
Special Regulations										
Number of Jobs	1158	1189	1199	1855	4790	5767	5823	6049	6432	1508
Grand total	136371	139048	145807	152880	162536	167393	177564	179235	182527	185556

Table 13

Developments in Public Jobs at Government Units for 2003-2012
According to Civil Service Bylaw and Special Regulations

Description	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Civil Service Bylaw										
Classified Jobs	4518	4421	3600	3610	3370	3404	2986	2779	2611	2860
Non-classified jobs	14043	14152	15190	15153	16320	18632	19724	19734	20826	27988
Contract Jobs	453	370	301	313	255	215	209	228	250	511
Total	19014	18943	19091	19076	19945	22251	22919	22741	23687	31359
Special Regulations										
Number of Jobs	1525	2308	2358	2598	2657	3718	4597	4725	4674	0
Grand total	20539	21251	21449	21674	22602	25969	27516	27466	28361	31359