

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND COMMITTEE

The delegation of Jordan is honoured to sit in this committee and wishes to assure this committee's honourable delegations of the commitment of Jordan in limiting climate change and in shaping a more sustainable world.

The delegation of Jordan moves to set the agenda as follows: first, the topic on "The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development" (1), then the issue on "A Fair Globalization for All: The Effect of Job Creation on Sustained, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth" (3) and lastly the question of "Information and Communication Technologies for Development" (2). This choice has been made for Jordan has much to offer in terms of resolutions for the two first topics and also because the Kingdom intends to pursue what has yet been set in previous assemblies.

1. "The Impact of Climate Change on Sustainable Development"

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is observing every day the impact of climate change on its territory, although it accounts for a very small share of global emissions (0.1% of global emissions). The data collected by the FAO indicates a shortage in the rainfall, and consequently a fall to a critical level of underground waters. According to a recent analysis by the FAO, the challenge of water scarcity is likely to be enhanced by the threat of desertification and land degradation, drought, and a reduction in agricultural productivity also the result global warming.

For Jordan is likely to be affected by Climate in its economy, its development and its well-being, the Kingdom has set itself to implement incentives to encourage individuals and companies to use sustainable energy solutions. The Royal Strategy, formulated in 2005 is to aim at a 10% share of sustainable energies in our consumption by 2020. In cooperation with Japan, a law on renewable energies was implemented in 2007 so as to facilitate privatization of private companies and foster investment in green energies. In this matter, **the delegation of Jordan intends to generalize such partnerships of cooperation** in order to offer clean energy solutions to the 5.5% yearly growth in energy consumption in the country. **Thus the Kingdom of Jordan clearly states its will to build an incentivising framework for investments within this field and limit technological and financial risk with long term guaranteed prices, fiscal and regulatory facilitations and an easier access to land property.**

Following the international recommendations, the Kingdom has dismantled the Jordan Energetic Authority's monopoly and created independent regulators such as the Electricity Regulatory Committee. This liberalization and falling into line with international standards reflects our will to increase foreign investment in efficient and sustainable technologies such

as thermal power plants. By way of compensation to our abidance of international standards, and considering that Jordan is affected by a climate change for which it has very little responsibilities, **the delegation of Jordan reaffirms strongly its intention to be part of a resolution which compels polluting countries to limit significantly their emissions.**

2. “A Fair Globalization for All: The Effect of Job Creation on Sustained, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth”

The IMF predicted an increase in GDP by 3.5% in 2013 and by 4.5% in 2017 for the Kingdom of Jordan. However; according to public figures, the unemployment rate rose during the 4th quarter of 2012 to 12.5% compared with 12.1% during the same quarter in 2011.

The Kingdom reaffirms its concern regarding a sustainable share of economic dynamism and intends to implement in this committee a resolution so as protect its economic players from an unfair competition that clearly reduces their chance to contribute to global growth. This implies limiting government subventions on agriculture or industry in wealthy countries.

3. “Information and Communication Technologies for Development”

The sector of new information and communication technologies has increased significantly in Jordan the last few years. Concerning this issue, wishes to follow on the same path. Jordan’s strategy was to create a society in which the private sector is developed thanks to companies and the administration. The key element is to provide enough qualified mangers and engineers. It is interesting to notice that this 21st century challenge embodies Jordan’s situation: at the middle between the East and the West, a meeting point for civilizations. Jordan has a key role in the development of information and communication technologies in the rest of the region. It can be a model for its neighbors. It has the most developed network in the creation of software. Jordan’s software are famous in all the region and even throughout the world. Jordan’s exports in the sector of new information and communication technologies are mainly directed for the rest of the Arab region but the links with the USA are getting stronger, as the creation of a free market zone shows. With Europe, Jordan expects much from the Euromed program in terms of trades between the euro zone and its country.

The Jordan government and the private sector agree on the fact that without Internet the development of the country is impossible. That is why Jordan is equipped with the best technology in terms of Internet speed(nearly the same as in France). Therefore Jordan’s is wishing to continue its efforts and try to influence its neighbors for a more developed region.