

The Kingdom of Jordan would like to set the agenda on the following order: first, work on concrete measures to promote South-South development; then, think about food security through agriculture and trade; finally, care about harnessing resource extraction for further development gains. Indeed, the Kingdom of Jordan would like to remind the committee that the Unit for South-South Cooperation was established by the United Nations in 1978, in order to promote South-South trade and collaboration within the agencies. Nowadays, many areas are disturbed by political tensions between the countries. These tensions deeply interfere into the economic development of countries which are still weak.

The Kingdom of Jordan also feels concerned by food security, which should be the second priority. Indeed, our country suffers from a lack of water, but many countries around us are in an inhuman situation. The Arab Revolution added bad effects on food security in the area. Millions of people have been compelled to move from their original country and have become refugees in ours. This situation engenders high sanitary problems.

I- Concrete Measures to Promote South-South Development

The Kingdom of Jordan would like to reinforce the bank system, create a new regional bank, which should be able to mix the different funds. Indeed, the South-South development will be effective through a financial transition.

Jordan is already working with the United States of America and Japan. But these are North countries. Their help is important and very satisfying, but it is not sufficient if we want to develop ourselves. Moreover, we propose to establish a precise plan of repartition of water. The Kingdom of Jordan is ready to invest in desalination plants in order to provide water for the entire region. Jordan is ready to work with Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and all the countries who would like to work with us. What is important is the development of the region, the development of the South, by the South.

II- Food security: agriculture and trade

Jordan is dependent from food importations, especially for food for animals such as barley. Barley is subsidized by the government as well as bred. Yet, those efforts are the cause of a growing agricultural trade balance deficit. As a result, the government encourages private investments. Nonetheless, structural constraints like the small size of exploitations due to a roaring urbanization have reduced the development of the sector. Scarcity of water is another big issue that we have to deal with. Water is still not used in a vision of profitability and thus the repartition of water can be improved.

As a result, the delegation of Jordan would like to increase food availability in a sustainable way to help its small farmers. What is more, the delegation would like to enhance access to food for the poorest. The solutions that are proposed are the following: implement a safety net, free meals at school. Working with local governments is a key point to success of those proposals.

III- Harnessing resource extraction for further development gains

As a matter of fact, Jordan is deeply dependent from its neighbours concerning water, oil and gas. Yet, it is a leader for phosphates, swot, salt and limestone. Privatization has to be encouraged as well as private and foreign investments. Those two points seems to be key solutions to the delegation of Jordan.