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JORDAN

DETAILS OF NEW BUDGET DESCRIBED AT LENGTH BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Arnan AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Nov 83 pp 8-10

[Article by Ahmad Shakir: "The Volume of the Budget Is 776,700,000 Dirhams; Revenues Are 449 Million Dinars, Arab Aid Is 183 Million, and Domestic and Foreign Loans Are 127 Million"]

[Excerpt] The government presented the draft of its law on the budget for the coming fiscal year to the National Consultative Assembly yesterday. This budget came to about 776 million dinars and the deficit came to about 17 million dinars.

The draft of the law was handed over to the Financial and Administrative Committee for study, and it is expected that the National Assembly will hold a meeting in 2 weeks to discuss the draft and the committee's recommendations.

In addition, a statement by the minister of finance concerning the draft of the general budget law was heard in yesterday's session.

The assembly gave its agreement to the law amending the Law on Maritime Commerce and began with a discussion of the draft law on oversight of insurance activities. It also heard the ministries' replies to a number of requests for clarification and recommendations, gave agreement to the Service Committee's resolutions on environmental pollution in the eastern sections of the capital, al-Zarqa' and al-Rusayfah, and submitted two recommendations on the insurance of employment housing in the governorates and another on the provision of housing policy by the National Higher Housing Committee.

The start of the session:

The National Consultative Assembly held its 67th session yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Mr Sulayman 'Arar, chairman of the assembly, in the attendance of Mr Mudar Badran, the prime minister, and the ministers. Also attending the session were the members of the Consultative Budget Committee, the governor of the Central Bank, the chairman of the Accounting Bureau, the chairman of the National Planning Council, the deputy ministers

for financing, industry and commerce and customs, the directors of the general budget, income tax and accessories, and senior officials in the General Budget Department.

People who could not attend:

Mr Yahya al-Darubi, the secretary general of the assembly, read out the names of the people who could not attend the session: Eng 'Umar 'Abdallah, Dr Jamal al-Sha'ir, Mahmud al-Kayid, 'Umar al-Nabulusi, and 'Abd-al-Majid al-Shuraydah.

The law on the budget:

Mr al-Darubi then read out the letter from the prime minister containing the presentation of the draft general budget law for the fiscal year 1984 to the council.

The statement by the minister of finance:

Mr Salim Musa'idah, the minister of finance, then gave the statement on the budget for next year, 1984, dealing with the dimensions of the budget and the goals which the government has aspired to achieve in this draft, foremost among them preservation of the high level of our armed forces, attention to the public security agencies, fulfilment of international commitments, domestic and foreign, Jordan's continuing commitment toward our brothers in the occupied territories, the general provision of modern living necessities by conveying water and electricity to the most extensive areas of the kingdom and all the population accumulations in it, and their linkup through the necessary roads. The sum of 32 million dinars has been allocated for roads, 47 million dinars for water, and 29 million dinars for electricity projects. 30

Herewith is a text of the statement by the minister of finance:

Text of the Statement

Herewith is a text of the statement by Mr Salim Musa'idah, the minister of finance and the general budget:

Your excellency the chairman:

Honored lady and gentleman members:

The preparation of the draft general budget for the year 1984 and its submission to your venerable assembly are occurring at a time when the government continues to work with the utmost effort and insistence to achieve the promise it made in the budget letter for the current year, 1983, to the effect that we will make up for any deficits in revenues with attention to spending, thoroughness in work, and responsibility and sincerity of conduct in the performance of duties.

Another year of the recession which has dominated the world has elapsed, affecting our Arab region and the Jordanian economy in particular. This has been reflected in an effective manner on our direct revenues and Arab aid. The government has striven, in difficult circumstances, to alleviate the negative effects of this recession and the great reduction in the volume of revenues, and with thanks to God has managed to transcend the stifling crisis which I think and hope has started to ease up.

In spite of the limited scope of the resources available to the kingdom and the negative effects of worldwide inflation and recession, Jordan, this and previous years, has made achievements which prompt us to be optimistic and have greater confidence in the course of well-being and construction it is pursuing. Domestic product has developed, reaching the sum of 1,897,000,000 dinars this year in current prices as compared with 1,712,000,000 dinars last year. In addition, the Jordanian dinar has preserved its value in the face of the severe fluctuations which most foreign currencies have experienced, economic stability in the kingdom has been strengthened, the Jordanian banking system has contributed to the financing of the process of economic construction, and the process of development and the execution of 5-year plan projects continued in a carefully thought out, intelligent manner this year and in an accelerated manner in 1981 and 1982, since spending in the course of those 2 years was 170 million dinars over the estimated amount. In spite of the drop in the levels of worker emigration, the rate of labor and employment is still at the level of full employment. As regards our local revenues and the degree to which they respond to the budget's current spending requirements, these also exceeded the estimates of the development plan; while local revenues in 1979 covered 58.5 percent of current spending, they rose this year to more than 88 percent.

Your excellency the chairman:

Estimates for local revenues and Arab aid this year were 639 million dinars, but they most unfortunately declined to about 526 million dinars. The government had to deal with this situation, and determined first of all to control government spending in an unprecedented manner, to a degree which would not influence the effectiveness of government agencies and the performance of their responsibilities. It also determined to impose some levies and review some financial legislation and customs tariff sections in terms of increases or decreases so that some increase in revenues would be realized, protection, encouragement and growth opportunities would be provided to some local industries, and they would be guaranteed the provision of a suitable climate for investment and investment encouragement. It also determined to reduce interest in general, provide liquidity for the banking system, and preserve the gains which had resulted from the reduction in inflation rates. The government also determined to borrow domestically and abroad to make up what it had not been able to compensate for through savings in spending and to pay off the commitments which had devolved upon it, which came about not because of the deficit in revenues also estimated in the general budget but through the repayment of additional commitments which had arisen from the arms procurement program to which the armed forces had committed themselves, which are financed from the Arab support fund, whose revenues are restricted to the allocations made to it from Arab aid and which witnessed a more severe decline in its revenues this year.

The government perforce resorted to borrowing on commercial terms (and for non-developmental purposes, on some occasions), for a single reason, which was the government's concern to meet its commitments, maintain Jordan's bright appearance in international financial circles and assert its credibility and its care in carrying out its commitments.

The preparation of the draft general budget for 1984 and its presentation to your venerable assembly is taking place in all these circumstances. It is obvious, since this is the case, that this draft should be distinguished by extreme attention to spending on all activities and in various fields, with conservative estimates and wariness regarding internal revenues, and that that should all be programmed within a balanced equation which will cause the country to avoid pitfalls which God should not permit and will enable it to realize the phenomenon whose first fruits have started to appear, which is self reliance and the attainment of self-sufficiency in spending on vital internal matters from its local revenues.

Proceeding from these facts, the figures contained in the draft budget, while being small in size on some occasions, are large and very important in terms of their meaning and significance.

Your excellency the chairman:

Honored lady and gentleman members:

The draft budget for the coming year, 1984, which I am submitting to your venerable assembly and all citizens, accompanied by confidence in the awareness of the Jordanian citizen and his readiness to exert himself for the sake of the nation and take part in bearing responsibility in this decisive stage of the history of our beloved country in a manner which will realize its development and prosperity, will guarantee its strength and resistance to the storms that surround it and will ensure its competence and reliance on itself and its internal resources in the near future, lies within the facts that I have referred to, and within the limits of the revenues which the government is estimating will be available. Among the most prominent goals which the government intends to realize in this draft are the following:

1. Retention of the high level our armed forces have reached in terms of numbers and equipment and attention to the general security agencies in a manner which will guarantee that they all protect the nation's territory and preserve its foreign and domestic security and perform Jordan's national responsibility in undertaking to defend the Arab nation.
2. The meeting of international financial commitments, foreign and domestic, paying loans, paying off debts, and paying the interest due on them on time in a manner by which we will guarantee that the government will be able to borrow on the best terms available in the international financial markets, whenever our need requires that recourse be made to these markets.
3. Jordan's continued fulfilment of its commitments toward our brothers in the occupied territories and the performance of the undertakings the

government has made toward them in previous years, in order to strengthen their firm presence on their land.

4. The attainment of one of the basic objectives of the 5-year plan, which is embodied in the ability to be self-reliant, so that our local revenues will be sufficient for all the current expenses of the government; our estimated local revenues in the coming budget will be sufficient to cover all estimated current expenses; the plan has set the date for attaining that as the end of 1985, which is the final year of the current 5-year plan.

5. The general provision of modern living requirements, by bringing water and electricity to the broadest portion of the kingdom, in all the population accumulations in it, and linking them up by the necessary roads. The necessary allocations have been made for this, since the sum of 32 million dinars has been allocated for roads, 47 million dinars for water projects, and 29 million dinars for electricity projects in the draft budget, in addition to the other amounts which have been allocated in the draft special budgets in the organizations operating in these sectors, as the sum of 20 million dinars has been allocated to water projects and 18 million dinars to electricity projects, and half a million dinars a year have been allocated from fuel revenues, in addition to the receipts from the rural piaster, which are estimated at 1.8 million dinars, to guarantee that the kingdom is rapidly covered with the electricity system and that the period stipulated for completing it is shortened.

6. The continued subsidization of fuel, power and some supply materials, most particularly wheat, because, although the government has tended to rationalize spending on commodity subsidies and reducing it to the lowest possible level, the government, in settling the financial relationship with the oil refinery company, has found that the costs of oil products in comparison with their sales prices at the current levels require government subsidization of about 18 million dinars, which for the most part are related to distillates and gasoline. It is also apparent that preserving the current price of bread and buying ordinary wheat from farmers at feasible prices which will encourage them to develop this crop and expand it will require subsidization of about 12 million dinars, most of which will be paid for within the Ministry of Supply, out of silos and coolers and its transactions account.

Your excellency the chairman:

Honored lady and gentleman members:

Through a review of the document of the draft budget for the coming fiscal year, 1984, presented to you, it is possible to specify the volume and dimensions of the budget as follows:

One: The Volume of the Budget

The estimated budget figures come to 776.7 million dinars, as compared with 775.37 million dinars in the estimated budget for this year. That is, the figures for the budget for next year amount approximately to the figures for

this year's budget, with no growth worth mentioning. However, comparing the volume of the budget with a re-estimation of the volume of his year's budget, which comes to 717,656,000,000 dinars, shows a growth of 8.2 percent. Attaining this rate of growth is contingent on the realization of the revenues estimated for the budget next year.

Two: Revenues

Local revenues for next year have been estimated at 449 million dinars, as compared with the revenues which had previously been estimated for this year, or 424 million dinars, which were re-estimated at 396 million dinars, that is, an increase of 53 million dinars. This represents an increase of 5.9 percent over estimated revenues and 13.4 percent over re-estimated revenues.

The attainment of the latter growth rate is also contingent on the acquisition of the local revenues estimated for the coming year.

Arab aid for next year has also been estimated at 183 million dinars, as compared with 215 million dinars estimated for this year, that is, a drop of 32 million dinars, in addition to the drop in the Arab support fund.

With regard to loans, domestic and foreign loans have been estimated at 21 million dinars and development loans on easy, simplified terms have been estimated at 106 million dinars as compared with the estimated 86 million dinars for this year.

Third: Expenditures

A. Current expenditures.

Current expenditures have been estimated at 452,525,000,000 dinars, while for this year they were estimated at 471,448,000,000 dinars, which was re-estimated at 448.98 million dinars in the course of this year. This means that current expenditures in the coming year will exceed current expenditures for this year by only 3,545,000 dinars. It is to be noticed that the estimated amount of current expenditures is less than the amount estimated for local revenues by 3,525,000 dinars. Through a calculation, it is apparent that local revenues will cover more than 99 percent of current expenditures, and this essentially may be attributed to pressure on and control of government spending.

B. Capital expenditures.

Capital expenditures and expenditures allocated to development plan projects and other projects have been estimated at 218,175,000 dinars, of which 73,275,000 will be to pay off instalments on loans and commitments. The expenditures on projects financed by loans will total 106 million dinars. Thus ordinary and development capital expenditures next year will be 334,175,000 dinars.

Fourth: The Deficit

Comparing the estimated figures for expenditures, which come to 776.7 million dinars, with the estimated figures for revenues and loans, which come to 759 million dinars, it is apparent that the anticipated deficit will be 17.7 million dinars, that is, 2.6 percent of the volume of Chapter Two of the budget and 3.9 percent of local revenues. This is a reasonable, indeed low and acceptable, percentage by all financial and economic criteria.

Fifth: Independent General Organizations

The draft general budget includes subsidies of 37 million dinars for Jordanian universities and independent general organizations which are concerned with education, water, housing, cooperative activity, guidance, training and other basic services. It is expected that the total spending on independent government organizations will exceed 450 million dinars, and if this figure is added to the total expenses estimated in this draft, the volume of public spending in the coming year will exceed 1,225,000,000 dinars.

By classifying expenditures on the bases of their own activities or sectors, it is apparent that expenses are broken down as follows:

1. General administration, 4,228,000 dinars.
2. Defense and security, 204,627,000 dinars.
3. International affairs, 5,928,000 dinars.
4. Financial administration, 223.56 million dinars.

This includes the repayment of interest and instalments on loans, retirement, and support for organizations.

5. Economic development, 297,884,000 dinars.
6. Social services, 90,248,000 dinars.
7. Information and cultural services, 10,356,000 dinars.
8. Transportation and communications, 29,969,000 dinars.

Total, 776.7 million dinars.

Your excellency the chairman:

Honored lady and gentleman members:

The law on the people's army has been issued. This has the objective of preparing those members of the public who are able to do so to defend the nation, in order to constitute firm support for our armed forces in performing their national duty and deterring the nation's enemies from committing aggression against it or infringing on it.

The execution of this law has begun, but it has not proceeded with the basic measures that will entail large financial commitments for the treasury. There has been procrastination in adopting these, because of the low level of revenues this year and the pressure of increasing financial commitments in the course of it.

In addition, these same reasons have not enabled us to set aside the allocations necessary to prepare this army and equip it with weapons, in the draft that has been presented to your noble assembly. However, the government is working earnestly to provide necessary resources to realize this lofty goal and it hopes that success will soon be its ally in this.

Your excellency the chairman:

Honored lady and gentleman members:

While some fraternal Arab countries' failure to pay the aid they had committed themselves to pay Jordan at the summit conferences has been one of the most important main reasons resulting in the financial difficulties referred to above, fairness demands that one point out that these countries consider that these commitments of theirs are outstanding and that they will fulfill them and pay them to Jordan whenever their financial circumstances so permit. I in the name of the government, while registering my appreciation to them for this commitment, present thanks and acknowledgment to the two fraternal countries of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for their fulfilment of their national commitments toward Jordan and payment of the sums that devolve upon them at the stipulated times.

Your excellency the chairman:

Honored lady and gentleman members:

Jordan, throughout its long history, has gone through circumstances which have at times been marked by prosperity and at other times distinguished by suffering. However, it has emerged from them all, either seriously, not disregarding the blessings, or with inspiration, not weakened or humbled by need and pressure. In all this, it has been guided by the positions of his majesty its king and the leader of its progress and his statements. In the course of Jordan's blessed, bountiful progress, many facts have grown and reproduced themselves, and gains and achievements have been realized and have proliferated. However, the country, which, from the beginning, has gone through a life of sweat and struggle, has not submitted itself, and never will submit itself, to torpor and indifference. Let that be for us, citizens and officials, in the positions and statements of the leader, the best attributes we can be provided in repudiating a life of laxity, and orienting ourselves all toward serious, purposeful work, from the point of departure of participation and the feeling of responsibility.

God is the guardian of success.

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

The following are the contents of the general budget law for the fiscal year 1984:

Text of the Law

Article One. This law will be called the general budget law for the fiscal year 1984, and will be in effect as of 1 January 1984.

Article Two. The government's revenues and expenditures for the 12 months ending on 31 December 1984 are estimated to be as follows:

| | Revenues, in dinars | Expenditures, in dinars |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Chapter One | 653,000,000 | 670,700,000 |
| B. Chapter Two | 106,000,000 | 106,000,000 |
| Total | 759,000,000 | 776,700,000 |

Article Three. The Chapter One deficit, totalling 17.7 million dinars, will be covered by savings in expenditures and improvements in revenues and by domestic and foreign loans.

Article Four. A. The revenues shown in Chapter One will be allocated to cover the expenditures in Chapter One.

B. The revenues shown in Chapter One will be allocated to cover the expenditures in Chapter Two.

C. The Arab financial aid allocated to cover non-current expenditures for the Jordanian armed forces will be deposited in the fund established for this purpose, and disbursements will be made from it by decree of the Council of Ministers.

Article Five. With attention to the provisions of Article Four of this law:

A. Disbursements will be made from the allocations set aside in this law in accordance with general or particular financial orders and in accordance with monthly financial drafts approved by the General Budget Department.

B. It is permitted to issue financial drafts for allocations for more than 1 month for current or capital expenditures if special reasons exist for exceeding the allocations for a given month.

C. If the execution of any capital project for which allocations appear in the section of a given ministry or department is assigned to another ministry (or department), the authority to spend from the allocations included in the approved financial draft will be conveyed to the person in charge of spending in the latter ministry (or department).

D. The allocations included in financial drafts may not be disbursed for purposes other than those for which they are stipulated, and it is not permitted to exceed the allocations included in those drafts.

E. It is not permitted to commit oneself to any sum exceeding the capital allocations included in the financial orders except by the agreement of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the determination of the minister of finance and the general budget.

Article Six. A. Disbursement from the allocations for aid to emigrants will be made by decree of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with a determination by the minister of finance and the general budget and the minister of occupied territory affairs.

B. Disbursement from the allocations for support and emergency expenditures will be made by decree of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the determination of the minister of finance and the general budget.

Article Seven. Allocations may be transferred from one section to another only by law.

Article Eight. A. Allocations may be transferred from articles on current expenditures to articles on capital expenditures in the same section by decree of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the determination of the minister of finance and the general budget, but transfers may not be made in the opposite direction.

B. It is not permitted to transfer allocations from salaries, wages and raises contained in Group 10 to any other group, or in the opposite direction.

C. With attention to the provisions of Paragraphs A and B of this article, allocations may be transferred from one program to another, from one article to another, or from one subsection to another in the same section by agreement of the minister of finance and the general budget.

D. Officials who are covered by the provisions of the civil service statute in effect may not be appointed at the expense of allocations for workers' wages set aside in Article 14 of Group 10 in all chapters of current expenditures.

E. Officials who are covered by the provisions of the civil service statute in effect may not be appointed at the expense of allocations set aside to carry out capital projects except by written agreement of the prime minister, in accordance with the determination of the minister of finance and the general budget.

Article Nine. The work of employees appointed at the expense of allocations for capital projects will end when the execution of these projects ends or these allocations are used up.

Article 10. Regardless of the contents of any other law or statute, the organizational charts of the ministries and government departments and organizations for which allocations are set aside in Group 10 of any chapter on current expenditures in this law will be determined by a statute specifying the number of classified and unclassified positions and positions on contracts, the names of these positions, and their grades or salaries. Positions of government organizations for whose employees special statutes exist, positions in the diplomatic service and local positions in the Jordanian embassies and consulates outside the kingdom will be exempted from this, since their organizational charts will be determined in accordance with the provisions of their own statutes.

Article 11. The table on revenues and expenditures accompanying this law will be considered an integral part of it.

Article 12. The prime minister and the ministers are assigned to carry out the provisions of this law.

Revenues

The estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1984 have been broken down as follows:

Local Revenues

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Taxes on income and profits | 52,200 |
| Customs duties | 170,000 |
| Other taxes | 23,000 |
| Permits | 30,400 |
| Levies | 47,640 |
| Post, telephone and telegraph | 34,935 |
| Interest and profits | 56,500 |
| Various revenues | 34,325 |
| Total local revenues | 449,000 |
| Financial aid | 183,000 |
| Domestic loans | 500 |
| Foreign loans | 20,500 |
| 1. Total Chapter One revenues | 365,000 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Loans and economic and technical aid | 106,000 |
| 2. Total Chapter Two revenues | 106,000 |
| Total revenues | 759,000 |

Capital Expenditures

The capital expenditures of government agencies have been broken down as follows:

The Ministry of the Interior:

198,000 dinars for buildings and installations.

The Department of Public Security:

Its capital expenditures come to an estimated 2,297,000 dinars, broken down as follows: 158,000 for land and buildings, 1.9 million for works and installations, and 239,000 dinars for equipment and machinery.

Civil Defense:

Its estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1984 come to 701,000 dinars, broken down as follows:

106,000 dinars for machinery and equipment, 560,000 dinars for buildings and installations, and 35,000 dinars for machinery, equipment and tools.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

The value of estimated expenses for this comes to 550,000 dinars, broken down as follows: 180,000 dinars for machinery, equipment and tools, 70,000 dinars for studies and research, 20,000 dinars for buildings and installations, and 100,000 dinars for the furnishing of embassies.

The Ministry of Finance:

Its capital costs total an estimated 107,525,000 dinars, broken down as follows: 50,000 dinars for machinery and equipment, 62,199,000 dinars to pay loans and commitments, 1,853,000 dinars to pay off foreign trade loans and commitments, and 9,223,000 to pay off domestic loans and commitments; thus, the total instalments on loans and commitments come to 73,275,000 dinars, 11 million dinars for land, and 23.2 million dinars for contributions to organizations.

The Customs Department:

The value of capital expenditures in that is estimated at 520,000 dinars for works and installations.

The Income Tax Department:

Its capital expenditures are estimated at 135,000 dinars for machinery, equipment and tools.

The Land and Survey Department:

Its total capital expenditures are estimated at 130,000 dinars, of which 110,000 dinars are for equipment and machinery and 20,000 dinars for the real property indexing project.

The General Statistics Department:

Its expenditures are estimated at 55,000 dinars, of which 15,000 are for equipment and machinery, 15,000 dinars are expenses for the Jordanian Statistical Training Center and 25,000 dinars are wages for transportation, travel allowances and bonuses.

The National Planning Council:

The estimate of its capital expenditures is 26 million dinars, of which 4,705,000 dinars are to improve the cable system and other expenses, 4.02 million dinars are for education projects, 3.5 million for water and sewer projects, 5 million dinars for Telecommunications Organization projects, 2,575,000 dinars for other projects, the Fund for Loans to Craftsmen, 150,000 dinars, the urban development project, 850,000 dinars, and the development of transportation, traffic and municipal services for the manager of Amman, 1.5 million dinars.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities:

Completion of the Umm Qays installations, 25,000 dinars, completion of installations in the al-Yubil forest, 10,000 dinars, canopies for horses in Wadi Musa, 20,000 dinars, and the maintenance of tourist sites, 40,000 dinars.

The Ministry of Municipality and Village Affairs:

Village school buildings, 200,000 dinars, Jordanian rural area development and improvement projects, 40,000 dinars, and modernization of aerial photography maps, 30,000 dinars.

The Natural Resources Authority:

The project to explore for underground thermal power sources, 6,000 dinars, machinery, equipment and tools, 38,000 dinars, repair of springs, 65,000 dinars, the project to line irrigation channels, 100,000 dinars, the repair and improvement of ponds, 80,000 dinars, and machinery and equipment for the Drilling Department, 332,000 dinars. ✓ 30

Oil Exploration:

The drilling of five new wells, 2 million dinars, costs of electronic well logging, half a million dinars, costs of stratigraphy, 200,000 dinars, services of equipping five wells, 205,000 dinars, drilling equipment, 665,000 dinars (of which 130,000 dinars will be seismic survey equipment, drilling tools, machinery and equipment), 411,000 dinars, fuel, amintenance and other expenses, 380,000 dinars, and 350,000 dinars for drilling for oil-bearing rocks; thus, the total allocations to the oil exploration project come to 4,806,000 dinars, the groundwater study project, 50,000 dinars, the modernization and expansion of the water observation system, 40,000 dinars, the water information bank, 50,000 dinars, and the surveillance of pollution in the al-Zarqa' basin, 43,000 dinars. 3

The Ministry of Public Works:

The construction of a laboratory for roads, 100,000 dinars, road project studies, 200,000 dinars, studies on information and priorities for rural and secondary roads, 400,000 dinars, fences, intersections and service roads for the Queen 'Aliya' International Airport road, 1 million dinars, the Suwaylih-al-Tall al-Athari, 350,00 dinars, separate intersections on roads, 300,000 dinars, and scales and iron bridges, 100,000 dinars.

Capital Expenditures, 1984

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| The al-Zarqa' bypass with connection to the free zone | 1,000,000 dinars |
| The al-Shaydiyah-Batn al-Ghul road | 50,000 dinars |
| The al-Rashadiyah-desert road | 1,000,000 dinars |
| The al-Azraq-Bayir-al-Jafr road | 4,000,000 dinars |
| The al-Zarqa'-Jarash road | 700,000 dinars |
| The road from the airport to the Marj al-Hamam triangle | 200,000 dinars |
| The slide area on the Na'ur road | 500,000 dinars |
| Construction of the al-Zarqa' road | 300,000 dinars |
| Contribution to construction of an overpass at the intersection of the al-Thawrah al-'Arabiyah al-Kubra road and the Suwaylih-Wadi al-Sir road | 150,000 dinars |
| Contribution to the intersection of the al-Jubayhah road and the al-Yarmuk University relations office | 150,000 dinars |
| Asphalt emulsion for the al-Juwaydah-al-Muqar-al-Azraq road | 500,000 dinars |

Buildings and installations [sic]

| | |
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| Asphalt emulsions for the roads on which complete emulsions had not previously been placed | 1,000,000 dinars |
| Completion of village roads stipulated for 1983 with the construction and improvement of new village roads | 1,000,000 dinars |
| Agricultural roads | 300,000 dinars |
| Completion of the Abu-al-Zayghan bridge | 140,000 dinars |
| Improvement of the Madabba-Ma'in road | 100,000 dinars |
| Construction of the Dead Sea-Ma'in road | 500,000 dinars |
| Elimination of obstacles in the Suwaylih-al-Salt road (part one) | 100,000 dinars |
| Completion of the expansion and improvement of the Suwaylih-al-Salt road (part two) | |
| The al-Subayhi-'Allan-Zayy Armimayn road | 50,000 dinars |
| The Ishtafina-Dayr Abu Sa'id-Khirbat al-Wahadinah-Halawah road | 50,000 dinars |
| The al-Karak-al-Shihabiyah-'Ayy-Mu'tah road | 100,000 dinars |
| Expansion and improvement of the Jisr al-Mawjib-al-Karak-al-Hasa road | 50,000 dinars |
| Expansion and improvement of the Adhrah-Wadi Musa-Adhrah-al-Shawbak road | 100,000 dinars |
| Expansion and improvement of the Wadi Musa-al-Rajif-Ra's al-Naqab road | 50,000 dinars |
| Expansion and improvement of the Sayl al-Hasa-al-Tufaylah road | 50,000 dinars |
| Repair of the Sama al-Sirhan area roads | 20,000 dinars |
| Completion of the Wadi al-Haydan bridge | 20,000 dinars |
| Buildings and installations | |
| Completion of studies on the Hall of Justice in Amman | 50,000 dinars |
| Contribution to the construction regulations | 22,000 dinars |

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| Completion of the reform and accreditation center in Sawwaqah | 300,000 dinars |
| Construction of walls and completion work on the National Assembly building | 20,000 dinars |
| Government contribution to the construction of a meeting hall in 'Ajlun | 60,000 dinars |
| Government contribution to the construction of a meeting hall in Ma'daba | 60,000 dinars |
| Completion of outfitting and furnishing of the Ministry of Public Works building | 20,000 dinars |
| The health project supervision unit | 100,000 dinars |
| The government building project supervision unit | 50,000 dinars |
| Additions and improvements | 450,000 dinars |

The Ministry of Agriculture:

Its total capital expenditures are estimated at 2.7 million dinars, broken down as follows: 35,000 dinars for studies and research, 88,000 dinars for machinery and equipment, and 122,000 dinars for buildings and installations, including 30,000 dinars to complete a veterinary quarantine station in al-Rantha, 22,000 dinars for a veterinary quarantine station in the al-Ajfur border center, 14,000 dinars for storehouses and offices in the Dayr 'Ala station, 15,000 dinars for the dairy plant and the milk processing plant in the Dayr 'Ala station, and 30,000 dinars for an agricultural center and veterinary clinic in al-Mazar.

The Department of Forestation and Pastures:

The value of its projects comes to 570,000 dinars, of which 500,000 dinars are wages, 20,000 dinars accessories, 35,000 dinars equipment, machinery and tools, and 15,000 dinars buildings and installations, including 5,000 dinars for the building in the al-'A'ishiyah pasture station and 10,000 dinars to complete the al-Rumman building.

The Forest Development and Protection Department:

The value allocated to its projects comes to 35,000 dinars. of which 25,000 dinars are for machinery and equipment and 10,000 dinars for buildings and installations.

Development of nurseries:

The value allocated to the projects allocated for it came to 702,000 dinars, of which 250,000 dinars are for accessories, 350,000 dinars for wages, and

102,000 dinars for buildings and installations, as follows: 15,000 dinars to construct sprinkler systems, 8,000 dinars to construct drip irrigation systems, 20,000 dinars to construct a fiberglass house, 30,000 dinars to construct two water tanks in the al-Faysal and al-Husayn stations, 30,000 dinars to construct a complete laboratory to produce seedlings in the cell system, and 9,000 dinars to construct plastic houses and a canopy for agricultural machinery. 30

Development of high-altitude agricultural lands:

The value of the projects allocated comes to 301,000 dinars, of which 15,000 dinars are for accessories, 6,000 dinars for equipment, 200,000 dinars for barbed wire and retaining walls, and 80,000 dinars for transportation and bulk loading of foodstuffs.

Soil and water retention in the King Talal Dam basin:

The value of the expenditures on this project comes to 602,000 dinars, of which 420,000 dinars are for wages, 120,000 dinars for accessories, 51,000 dinars for machinery, equipment and tools, and 5,000 dinars for buildings and installations. 30

Improvement of wheat cultivation:

The value of the estimated expenditures on this project comes to 74,000 dinars, of which 24,000 dinars are salaries, 14,000 dinars are accessories, 16,000 dinars tools, machinery and equipment, and 20,000 dinars for the paving of roads in the Marw, al-Rabbah and al-Mishqar stations.

The agricultural research and guidance unit in the al-Aghwar:

The value of the estimated expenditures on this project came to 171,000 dinars, including 40,000 dinars in wages, 25,000 dinars in accessories, 31,000 dinars in tools, machinery and equipment, and 65,000 dinars for buildings and installations, including 37,000 dinars for the construction of housing units in Dayr 'Ala, 11,500 dinars for the construction of housing units in al-Yabis, 11,500 for the construction of housing units in Ghawr al-Safi, and 10,000 dinars for furnishing housing units and laboratories in the research unit.

The Jordan Valley Authority:

The value of the estimated expenditures for its projects comes to 30 million dinars. In rural development, the value of the projects comes to 1,945,000 dinars, broken down as follows, 40,000 dinars for salaries, 160,000 dinars for wages, 18,000 dinars for accessories, 455,000 dinars for tools, machinery and equipment, and 1,172,000 dinars for buildings and installations, including 150,000 dinars to open, pave and maintain village and agricultural roads, 350,000 dinars for the arrival and departures building in the southern warehouse, 150,000 dinars to provide electricity for the al-Aghwar, 100,000 dinars for settlement in Wadi 'Arabah, 30,000 dinars for the al-Yarmuk-Dead Sea road, 300,000 dinars for the drinking water projects in al- 30

Aghwar, and 100,000 dinars for the cost of electric wire and insurance expenditures.

The Department of Dams:

A. The Wadi al-'Arab Dam: the total estimated costs of this project come to 2.2 million dinars, including 90,000 dinars for studies and research, 100,000 dinars for land, and 200,000 dinars to build and elevate a dam. 30

B. Elevating the King Talal Dam:

The estimated costs for this project come to 1,285,000 dinars, of which 160,000 dinars are for supervision, 100,000 dinars for land and 1 million dinars for elevation of the dam. 30

[C.] The pumping project for the Wadi al-'Arab Dam:

The estimated expenditures for this project come to 540,000 dinars, half a million dinars of which are to construct the pumping station and the electricity plants, 30,000 dinars for studies and research, and 10,000 dinars for land. 30

D. Wadi al-Malahah storage:

The estimated expenditures for this project have come to 100,000 dinars, for an economic feasibility study.

The Irrigation Department:

1. Wadi al-'Arab irrigation: the estimated expenditures for this project come to 648,000 dinars, of which 600,000 dinars are for buildings and installations and 30,000 dinars for studies and research. ✓

2. The East al-Ghawr Canal:

The estimated expenditures on this project come to 1,945,000 dinars, of which 250,000 dinars are for accessories, 200,000 dinars are for equipment, machinery and tools, 800,000 dinars are to extend the canal, and 200,000 dinars are to construct an office. ✓

3. Wadi al-'Arab irrigation:

The estimated expenditures for this project came to 205,000 dinars, of which 200,000 dinars are for buildings and installations. ✓

4. South al-Aghwar irrigation:

The estimated expenditures for this project came to 4 million dinars, of which 244,000 dinars are for accessories, 250,000 dinars are for machinery, tools and equipment, and 3.5 million dinars for buildings and installations, including 1.2 million dinars in Ghawr al-Safi, 500,000 dinars in Fayfah-Khunayrizah, 1.5 million dinars for the Hadithat al-Zurra' farm, and 250,000 dinars to open the road to the site of the al-Mujib diversion dam. ✓

5. Groundwater exploration, drilling and production:

The estimated expenditures for this project come to 800,000 dinars, of which 530,000 dinars will be for buildings and installations, 70,000 dinars to build roads to the wellsites, 460,000 dinars to drill wells, and 120,000 dinars for well casing and equipment.

6. Drinking water:

The estimated expenditures of this project come to 13,702,000 dinars, of which 250,000 dinars are for supervision of the Dayr 'Ala-Amman water project, 300,000 dinars for supervision of the Irbid water project, 400,000 dinars for supervision of the main Amman water system, 110,000 dinars for accessories, 500,000 dinars for Dayr 'Ala-Amman water, 300,000 dinars for Irbid water, 3,793,000 dinars for buildings and installations in the Dayr 'Ala-Amman water project, 580,800 dinars for the Irbid water project, 1.5 million dinars for the main Amman water system, and 500,000 dinars for the operating road.

7. Agricultural processing and services:

The estimated expenditures for this project come to 750,000 dinars, of which 115,000 dinars will be for the agricultural marketing center in South al-Shunah, 25,000 dinars for the agricultural marketing center in al-Safi, and 250,000 dinars for improvements in the tomato plant.

The Ministry of Supply:

The estimated expenditures for this come to 968,000 dinars, including 360,000 dinars to complete the grain silos in Amman, al-'Aqabah and Irbid, 215,000 dinars to complete the Irbid refrigerator project and 380,000 dinars for the automated oven project.

The Ministry of Education:

The estimated expenditures for this came to 4.14 million dinars, broken down as follows: 435,000 dinars for administration, including 100,000 dinars for machinery, tools and equipment, and 250,000 dinars for studies, consulting and supervision.

Public education:

Total expenditures on this are estimated at 1,917,000 dinars, of which 115,000 dinars will be for machinery, tools and equipment and 1,252,000 dinars for buildings and installations.

Sociology faculties:

The total estimated expenses for this come to 281,000 dinars, of which 85,000 dinars are for machinery, tools and equipment and 175,000 dinars for buildings and installations.

Vocational education:

The total estimated expenses for this have come to 1,321,000 dinars, of which 123,000 dinars will be for machinery, tools and equipment and 800,000 dinars for buildings and installations, to construct the combined vocational schools, which are the vocational school in al-Salt, the vocational school in Hayy Nazzal, and the vocational school in Sama al-Rusan.

Agricultural education:

The total estimated expenditures on agricultural education come to 30,000 dinars, of which 15,000 will be for installations and 10,000 for machinery, tools and equipment.

Total expenditures on educational, social and sporting activities come to 155,000 dinars, of which 45,000 dinars are for buildings and installations and 80,000 dinars for machinery, tools and equipment.

The Hotel Faculty:

Its total estimated expenditures come to 10,000 dinars.

The Ministry of Health:

Total estimated expenditures for this come to 1,209,000 dinars, of which 399,000 dinars are for machinery, tools and equipment and 700,000 dinars for buildings and installations; of the latter, 50,000 dinars will be to complete designs for the al-Karak, 'Ajlun and al-Tufaylah hospitals, 365,000 dinars for the public health laboratory, 50,000 dinars for the extension of the al-Karamah hospital sewers, 45,000 dinars to complete the expansion of the nursing faculty, 25,000 dinars for furniture for the new nurses' residence, and 75,000 dinars to furnish hospitals and centers.

The Ministry of Social Development:

7,500 dinars have been allocated as an award for the nursery and orphans' kindergarten in the al-Husayn Social Institution, 50,000 dinars for the construction of housing for teachers in the Princess Rahmah Development Center in 'Allan, 42,500 dinars for the building for severely handicapped adults in Jarash, and 200,000 dinars to complete the building for the observation house in Yajuz.

Broadcasting:

The total expenditures estimated for that come to 150,000 dinars, including 25,000 dinars for the simultaneous translation unit for four complete telecommunications languages, 20,000 dinars for recording machines for studios, and 20,000 dinars for a voice mixer.

The Television Organization:

The engineering section: 137,000 dinars for the outfitting of the broadcasting and news studio center, 205,000 dinars for the project to develop

and improve television coverage in all areas of the kingdom, stage two, and 7,000 dinars for news program machinery and equipment.

JORDAN NEWS AGENCY:

The total estimated capital expenditures for this come to 32,000 dinars, all for machinery, tools and equipment.

The Youth Care Organization:

50,000 dinars, as a contribution to the construction of the sports city in al-Salt.

The Public Lands Department:

The total estimated expenditures for this come to 546,000 dinars, of which 112,000 dinars will be for machinery and equipment and 398,000 dinars for buildings and installations, including 90,000 dinars for the repair of archaeological sites in the kingdom, 20,000 dinars for random archeological excavations, 250,000 dinars for the renewed repair and reconstruction of Jarash and 21,000 dinars for the purchase of archaeological pieces.

The Ministry of Communications:

The total expenditures allocated to this come to 200,000 dinars, of which 33,000 dinars will be for post office boxes for subscribers, 37,000 dinars to complete the construction of the Ma'daba communications department and the Naql post office, 40,000 dinars to open up and equip post offices, and 40,000 dinars to open postal branches.

The Telecommunications Organization:

Total expenditures come to 9,192,000 dinars, of which 207,000 dinars are for tools, machinery and equipment, 500,000 dinars for telephone equipment for the expansion projects in the towns and villages, 2.45 million dinars for system projects, 3.11 million dinars for automatic exchange projects, 600,000 dinars for microwave projects, 270,000 dinars for ground station projects, 770,000 dinars for the loaded communications building, 150,000 dinars for the Telecommunications Faculty buildings, 150,000 dinars for the computer and electronic directory project, 1.14 million dinars for the project to raise the competence of the Amman system, 250,000 dinars for the Marj al-Hamam system project, 800,000 dinars for the town and village system project, 350,000 dinars for the mobile telephone project, 170,000 dinars to expand the Swaylih and Irbid exchanges, 150,000 dinars for the communications cable project, 140,000 dinars for the second Amman exchange, 2 million dinars for projects supplementing and attached to the Japanese loan, 250,000 dinars to expand the automatic exchanges in Bayadir, Wadi al-Sayr and Mari-ka, and 600,000 dinars for the Amman-Baghdad and Amman-Damascus microwave project.

The Ministry of Transportation:

The Queen 'Aliya' International Airport:

1 million dinars in equipment and machinery for reserve power equipment and 414,000 dinars for the special royal building.

The Civil Aviation Authority:

195,000 dinars in machinery, equipment and tools, 200,000 dinars in contributions to the consulting services agreement, 540,000 dinars in accessories, and 195,000 dinars in buildings and installations, for a chapter total of 1,473,000 dinars.

The Meteorology Department:

33,000 dinars for machinery, tools and equipment.

The National Planning Council:

Buildings and installations:

Electricity and Road Authority projects:

The al-'Aqabah Two generating plant, 300,000 dinars, electricity for the southern rural areas, 149,000 dinars, the al-'Aqabah thermal generation plant (two units), 12 million dinars, electricity for the north, stage four, and the south, stage two, 1.88 million dinars, electricity for the Jordanian countryside, Amman-Irbid, 5 million dinars, the 440-kilovolt transmission line, 5.57 million dinars, the road projects, 16,613,00 dinars, increase in the carrying capacity of the railway and purchase of new locomotives and cars, 2 million dinars, the third education project, 1,545,000 dinars, the fourth education project, 1 million dinars, and the fifth education project, 2 million dinars.

Water and sewer projects:

The al-Disi-al-'Aqabah basin water, 300,000 dinars, the al-'Aqabah sewers, 1.25 million dinars, Irbid water and sewers, 2.5 million dinars, the al-Zarqa'-al-Rusayfah water and sewers, 2.5 million dinars, northern town water and sewers, 1 million dinars, and southern town water and sewers, 1 million dinars.

The Communications Organization projects:

The development and general provision of telephone service in Jordanian towns and rural areas from the French loan, 2 million dinars, the Arab satellite ground station, 1 million dinars, the Japanese loan projects, 2 million dinars, and the regional coaxial cable, 1 million dinars.

Other projects:

The urban development project, 1 million dinars, the potash project, 1 million dinars, the cooperative organization, 2 million dinars, the Town and Village Development Bank, 1,883,000 dinars, the Agricultural Lending Organization, 1.3 million dinars, the Industrial Development Bank, 1.76 million dinars, the capital secretariat projects, 1.5 million dinars, economic and technical loans and aid projects, 2 million dinars.

The Jordan Valley Authority:

Studies, research and the construction and elevation of the Wadi al-'Arab dam, 2,025,000 dinars, the elevation of the King Talal Dam, 4.51 million dinars, the Wadi al-Malahah reservoir project, 6,735,000 dinars, the Wadi al-'Arab irrigation project, 1.22 million dinars, the East al-Ghawr Canal extension project, 2.1 million dinars, the southern al-Aghwar irrigation, 5.64 million dinars, including 2,514,000 dinars for Ghawr al-Safi, 630,000 dinars for the Ghawr Fayfah project, and 2.5 million dinars for the Ghawr Hadithah-al-Mazra'ah-al-Dhira' project, the project to shift to the pipe irrigation system from Wadi Rajib to the Ma'di Triangle, 3 million dinars, the soil laboratory, 20,000 dinars, central works, 320,000 dinars, supervision of the Dayr 'Ala-Amman water project, 840,000 dinars, the Dayr 'Ala-Amman water project, 7,471,000 dinars, the main Amman water system, 2 million dinars, construction of the South al-Shunah marketing center, 350,000 dinars, and the construction of the Ghawr al-Safi marketing center, 300,000 dinars.

Transfer of the Budget to the Financial Committee

The council decided to transfer the draft law of the general budget for the financial year 1984 to the Financial and Administrative Committee to study and to set out the necessary recommendations with regard to it.

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