



Enhancing Chemical Security for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Region

Development of Jordan as a regional hub in chemical safety and security

Introducing Chemical Safety and Security Confidence Building Measures for the Middle East

JORDAN PROJECT GAP ANALYSIS CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. GENERAL ISSUES: In the process of the development and implementation of chemical safety and security in Jordan the following leading issues were identified to support the project implementation:

- **Establishment of the National Chemical Security Expert Team;**
- **Introducing monitoring and control of unauthorized access to hazardous chemicals during production and use of hazardous chemicals in the industry and agricultural complex of Jordan**
- **Need to cover relevant issues on public health**
- **Need to include the issues of environmental security;**
- **Arrangements for security in transportation of hazardous chemical substances (HCS)**
- **Issues with arranging the circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and precursors**
- **Infrastructure and technical capabilities for analysis of hazardous chemical substances**
- **Strengthen the national system of response to chemical threats**
- **Inclusion of Chemical safety and security at educational and R&D institutions**

II. issues to be considered further in the development of Jordan as a regional hub for chemical safety and security

The report recommends the development of Jordan as a regional hub for chemical safety and security, including introducing the regional road map chemical safety and security and the introduction of chemical safety and security confidence building measures for the Middle East. These measures will upgrade security procedures and practices in the fields of producing, transporting and marketing chemicals, materials and technologies of dual use, and initiate regional cooperation to mitigate chemical threats.

The development of Jordan as a regional hub will seek to improve coordination between relevant regional entities, national authorities, law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders on improving the border security to prevent illegal movement and transport of chemicals. It will improve national potential to respond to attacks with improvised chemical devices, and enhance a culture of chemical security among the relevant Jordan and regional authorities. It will seek to improve the cross-border cooperation and exchanges. It will also focus on the provision of assistance to Jordan and countries of the region in establishing a credible and sustainable system of border and chemical security culture, which can lead to significant improvements in the overall effectiveness of securing dangerous chemical material, their means of transport and associated facilities.

III. The issues preliminary identified and presented above will require a coordinated and comprehensive consideration within the following measures:

- Introducing a national regulatory framework (legal and administrative) system for chemical security to response to reduce chemical threats
- Arranging a proper level of national chemical safety and security
- Furthering international cooperation

Effective national chemical safety and security and timely prevention and response to chemical threats requires harmonization with the UNSCR 1540 (2004) and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the European regulations and practical implementation of the relevant international chemical conventions, including Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm Conventions, Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), and introduction of efficient control and monitoring mechanisms in the national chemical safety and security system.

IV. To include the industrial and agricultural complex and environmental protection

In order to reduce the unauthorized access to precursors and prevent production of counterfeit explosive mixtures, national regulations should be introduced to take into consideration (be harmonized) with the UN and European regulations.

V. On transportation of hazardous chemical substances (HCS)

- Continue work on harmonization of the Jordan legislation with international norms, especially the UN and EU;
- To counter subversions and terrorist acts, all the HCS transportation stakeholders should continuously develop and implement special administrative actions, improve the mechanism of information exchange with competent authorities on threats, and take adequate action for physical protection of the transport infrastructure and cargoes.
- Study the experience of foreign countries and take action on cybersecurity and protection of information in Jordan's systems which manage the transport infrastructure elements.
- Recommend that the stakeholders responsible for transportation should implement advanced technologies to ensure transportation safety, specifically transportation means management and control systems, modern communication and telecommunication means, sensors and means of countering unauthorized intrusions.

- Develop a mechanism for operational involvement of researchers from chemical and branch research institutions for provision of consultative assistance in the case of HCS related emergencies.
- Introduce training of the target audience to study advanced practices and exchange experience on implementation of safety measures related to HCS transportation and accident response.