

Jordan Model Parliament'

2025-2026



Young Jordanians never cease to amaze me with their infectious energy and ambitious dreams. They are the coders and creators, the disruptors and innovators of tomorrow. Investing in their boundless talents is an investment in a bright future for our region and our world.

King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein

Name of the Committee: Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship

President's Name: Lamar Atoom

Issue: The digital divide between urban and rural areas in Jordan

Dear Delegates,

In this forum, delegates will have the chance to discuss one of the biggest economic challenges that Jordan faces nowadays: moving from being a digital consumer to a competitive digital producer. Jordan depends heavily on importing software, applications, and digital services, which limits young entrepreneurs' opportunities and their participation in the global digital economy.

In this discussion, delegates should focus on how to help Jordan become a leader in digital production in the region. Delegates need to think about ways to support startups, develop youth skills, and encourage local innovation, while ensuring that all solutions benefit society as a whole, not just a specific group. They should be realistic, easy to apply, and last over time. The goal is to make Jordan strong in digital technology, create chances for youth, and build jobs for all.

I believe your creativity and ideas will bring new solutions to help Jordan grow its digital economy. I hope we leave this forum with ideas that help empower a new generation of innovators and future leaders.

Statistics:

Nowadays, Jordan uses digital services rather than producing them. Although many digital centers exist, such as KHBP, most software, applications, and digital services are imported rather than produced locally. This limits the creation of high-quality jobs and weakens the ability to attract digital investments.

Many Jordanians are interested and educated in technology, but many lack practical experience in developing digital products. This creates a gap between available skills and market needs. Despite the growth of technology companies, they face significant challenges such as limited capital, difficulty accessing mentorship and global markets, and a lack of support for international expansion (MoDEE, 2018–2022 Report).

Jordan's economy is affected due to its reliance on digital products from other countries. The ICT sector makes up about 3% of our GDP ,but struggles to grow because we import most technology (Trade.gov, 2023).

Right now, relying on imports slows down both local innovation and the economy. To change this, delegates need to find solutions that could be implemented quickly but have a lasting impact. Solving the challenges will create jobs, encourage new ideas, and build a stronger digital economy for Jordan.

Questions:

1. How can your solutions help reduce Jordan's reliance on imported digital products?
2. What steps can ensure that Jordan's digital products are competitive regionally and globally?
3. How can we make sure startups in Jordan get enough funding and support?
4. What practical training programs can prepare youth to design and build digital tools?

5. How can Jordanian tech companies connect better with global markets?
6. What policies could encourage local innovation and reduce dependence on imports?
7. What role can AI and new technologies play in boosting local digital production?