

Legislative Aspects & Development

Opportunities; *Improved Regulatory & Institutional*

Framework for Energy Efficiency in Jordan

“5th International Forum on Energy for SD -Tunis”

Eng. Mohammed Dabbas
Director of Energy Efficiency
Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources
Amman-Jordan



Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources

[1. Energy Sector in Jordan]

- ❑ **Jordan depends highly on imported energy: (97%) of the energy was imported in the year 2012, creating a burden on the economy and future risk of exposure to price increases.**
- ❑ **Renewable energy generation has been almost negligible. High energy demand with growth rates reaching 7.4% between 2008-2020 amplifies this burden. The Energy Strategy targeted 20% reduction in 2020 of that consumed in 2007.**

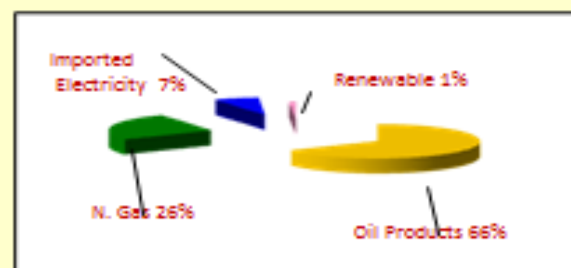
Energy Sector in Jordan

- ❑ **The Solar Water Heater (SWH) penetration in 2010 was 12%. *(Public Dept. Statistics)***
- ❑ **Hoped to reach 25% in 2020 as stated within the Jordan's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) & the Energy Strategy.**

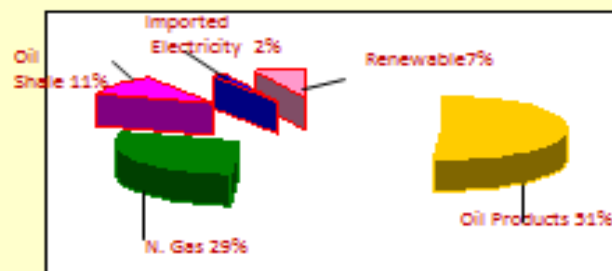
[2. Target]

1. The Energy Mix in Jordan (2007 – 2020)

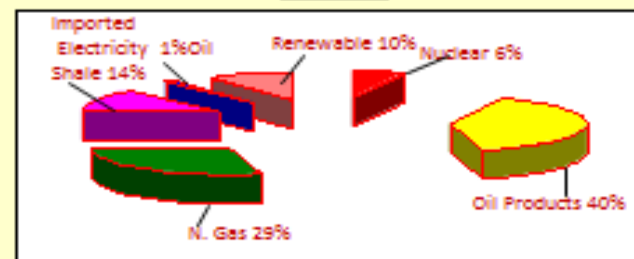
2007



2015



2020

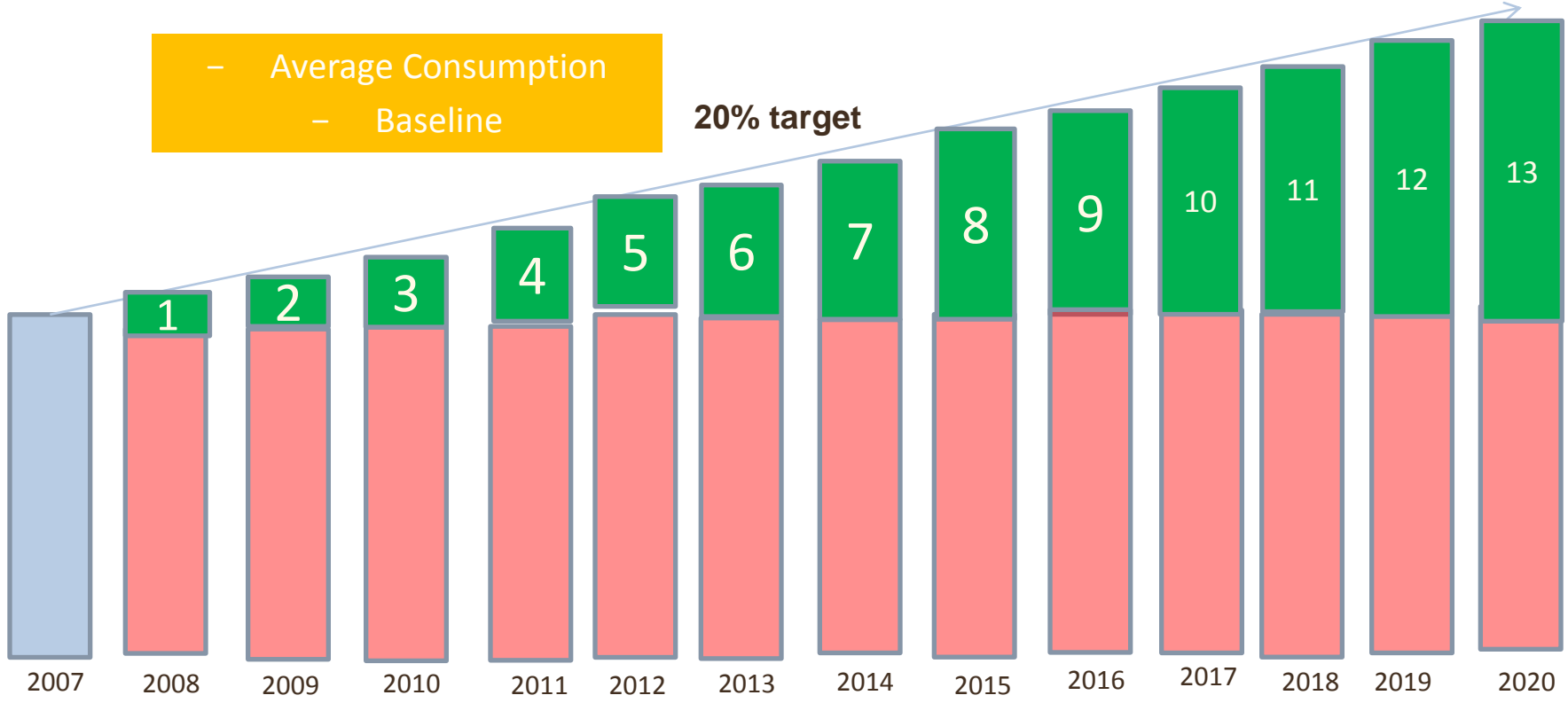


[Consumptions of Primary Energy in Jordan]

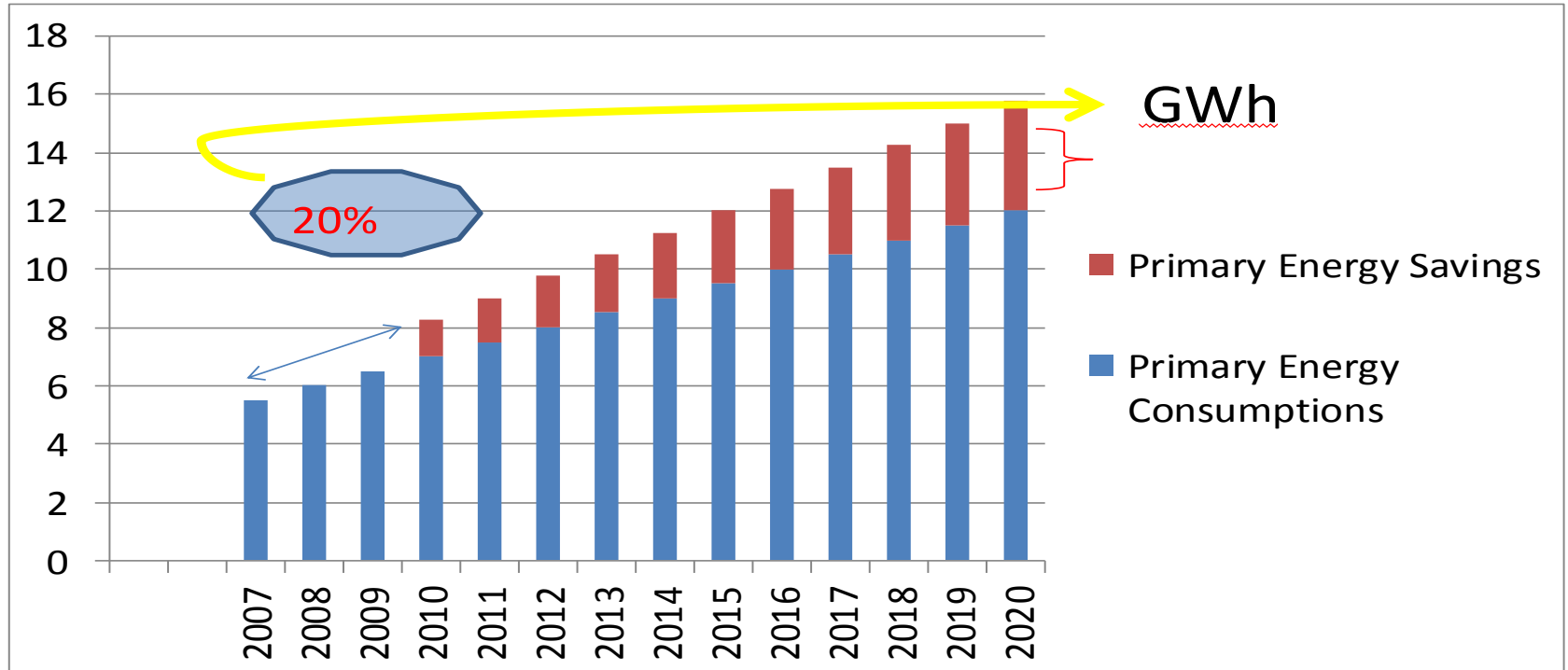
GWh
r

– Average Consumption
– Baseline

20% target



Saving Needed



[3. Energy Efficiency]

- Producing Energy Efficiency (EE) Bylaw No. (73) for the year 2012.
- Establishment of the Jordan's Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Fund (JREEEF).
- Approving the "Jordan's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)" from the Cabinet on June 16th 2013.
- MEMR has signed on Dec. 2012 an agreement with the "Jordan Valley Institution" to install 5162 SWHs in all Governorates by the year 2020; with a total cost of M1,360,800JD funded from JREEEF/MEMR.
- A Prime Minister decision has been issued to promote Compacted Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) within the government buildings funded from JREEEF/MEMR.
- A prime Minister decision has been issued to promote 1.5 million CFL & LED lamps to the Household Sector funded from JREEEF/MEMR.
- Income tax and fees exceptions for both Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency equipments & devices.
- Applying Energy Label for electrical appliances in cooperation with Jordan's Institution for Standards and Metrology.
- A public awareness Campaign has started to promote rational use of energy & improving energy efficiency.

- One of the major accomplishments of the EE bylaw is the compulsory installment of the ***Solar Water Heaters (SWH's)*** starting from April 1st 2013.
- This bylaw is in consistent with the ***“Solar Energy Code”*** issued on July 1st, 2012.

**“All new buildings
exceeding
the area of 250 m²”**

**“For apartments
exceeding
the area of 150 m²”**

**“New offices in a
commercial building
exceeding the area of
100 m²”**

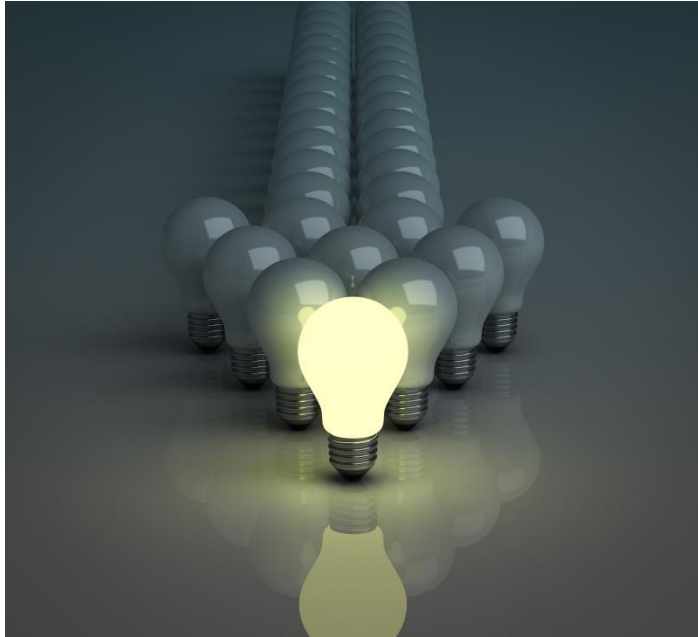
Taking into consideration that the population growth per year in 2011 was 2.2% & 70% of the families will install the SWHs (Based on the EE Bylaw); then we will have a round 157178 new SWH until 2020.

- **Saving Expected per year as
of 71,652,421 (Kwh).
i.e. around 8.168 (MJD)**
-



**[4. Policy issues:
Responsibilities &
Mechanisms]**

MEMR Responsibilities & Mechanisms



The recently passed EE bylaw includes a number of ministry's responsibilities & mechanisms designed to promote and encourage investment in the EE Sector

MEMR Responsibilities & Mechanisms

Task 1

Develop policies with regard to EE and execution plans & programs.



Task 2

Encourage investment in EE projects & initiatives.



Task 3

Monitor auditing procedures and implement of programs & activities related to EE.



Tasks

Task 4

License ESCOs
Services.



Task 5

MEMR & JISM will
specify the electrical
tools & equipment that
requires an Energy label
(E.L) based on the
Applied Technical
Standards.



Task 6

Specify & prohibit the
import of electrical
tools & equipment
based on its
efficiency.



Tasks

Task 7

Any entity can submit direct proposals for EE Projects in Governmental Institutions.



Task 8

Government institutions can issue tenders for EE projects based on a competitive basis according to the applied legislations.





**[5. The National Energy
Efficiency Action Plan
(NEEAP)]**

**The Initiation and Cabinet approval of the of
the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
(NEEAP) on June 16th 2013.**

This NEEAP will:-

- Refine the Energy Efficiency Targets.**
- Identifies constraints to achieving Energy Efficiency in Jordan &**
- Lays out broad definition of the Enabling Environment.**

The background of the slide features a low-angle, upward-looking view of a modern building's facade. The building has a series of horizontal, cantilevered balconies or window ledges that create a strong sense of depth and architectural rhythm. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent teal color, which provides a clean, professional aesthetic. The sky is visible in the upper left corner, showing some light clouds.

[6. JREEEF Rationale]

JREEEF Financial Support for RE & EE Sectors

The objective of the Fund is to contribute to the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Jordan, based on the diversity of renewable energy resources available in the country and the potential for energy savings reflecting the country's pattern of energy consumption.

The windows of the proposed JREEF provide support at each stage of development, from demand for RE and EE through public awareness and training, to early stage project preparation, access to credit, cost of financing and access to equity financing.

The sustainability of the Fund will be a function of the size of the Government's commitment to provide credible and substantial financial resources to it; in addition to the donor resources it receives.

Capacity Building in the field of RE & EE deemed very necessary for the sustainability and fund raising for both; the RE and EE initiatives, ***The role of the donors; example, the present USAID Energy Sector Capacity Building Activity, EU Grant support; AFD , etc***

Thank you

