



What is the institutional landscape of Jordan's energy sector?

The institutional landscape of Jordan's energy sector involves multiple stakeholders across the power, petroleum, gas and minerals sectors. Table 1 provides an overview of the key institutions in the energy sector and their responsibilities.

What is Jordan renewable?

global platform of researchers, entrepreneurs, and decision makers Jordan Renewable tasked to create awareness and facilitate technology transfer and Energy society expertise. Also promotes nationally recognised education and training in renewable energy technologies.

Should energy efficiency be a mutually reinforcing component in Jordan?

Renewable energy should be seen in tandem with energy efficiency as mutually reinforcing components for Jordan to reach higher shares of local energy resources in the energy mix and reduce dependence on imported fuels. Box 7 outlines the current framework for energy efficiency in Jordan, highlighting the key aspects and emerging issues. Box 8.

How can Jordan reduce the cost of energy supply?

in the energy mix in line with the targets and reducing the cost of supply will require continuing efforts to deploy and integrate renewables in the power sector, as well as in other end-use sectors (heating/cooling and transport), which account for over 75% of Jordan's energy consumption.

Does Jordan have a comprehensive energy efficiency framework?

Despite Jordan's comprehensive energy efficiency framework, challenges of enforcement remain to be addressed. Large-scale improvements in efficiency across the energy sector and the wider economy directly impact primary energy needs, thereby directly reducing the need for fuel imports.

How does energy use affect energy consumption in Jordan?

Most of the industries in Jordan have high thermal energy demands which are predominantly supplied through fuel oil, diesel and coal (Figure 6). In the cement sector, the high cost of energy has prompted some producers to shift away from fuel oil towards coal to reduce operating costs (USGS, 2019). Figure 6. Final energy consumption, by sector



The main objectives of this paper are reviewing and assessing the current and future share of various solar energy applications in the over all mix of energy in Jordan, as well as identifying potential areas for utilizing future technologies and recommending future courses of action to encourage the commercial utilization of solar energy



Renewables Readiness Assessment: Jordan, prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), identifies key challenges as the country pursues environmentally and economically sustainable power and heat. It offers recommendations in seven key action areas, aiming to scale up renewables for power



This paper presents a novel study in relation to solar energy use in residential dwellings in Jordan, to discuss the benefits and challenges of using domestic solar energy systems within the current context of increasing energy prices.



The proposed 100% renewable scenario depends on solar and wind resources using three renewable technologies namely wind turbines, PV and CSP (with storage system). Based on the previous discussion, the 100% renewable electricity supply is highly recommended for more sustainable electricity system in Jordan.



Increasing the amount of solar energy which is exploited in ISCC could be implemented by placing these power plants in areas with high energy demand. From this, the integration has been the new direction for development by lots of authors. The integrated solar combined cycle plant ISCP was initially proposed by [42].



This paper will discuss a survey regarding cumulative operational, committed (contracted) and planned solar PV capacity in Jordan during 1980???2020 based on the records available at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR 2014), Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission (EMRC), National Electric Power Company (NEPCO), in addition to



Jordan has significant solar and wind energy resources that could be potentially exploited for power generation. The GoJ has underlined its commitment to reach the ambitious targets set in the Energy Strategy and has issued the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law (REEL) in April 2012. Under the REEL and associated by-laws, Jordan has



Biomass potential: net primary production Indicators of renewable resource potential Jordan 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% area <260 260-420 420-560 560-670 670-820 820-1060 >1060 Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity