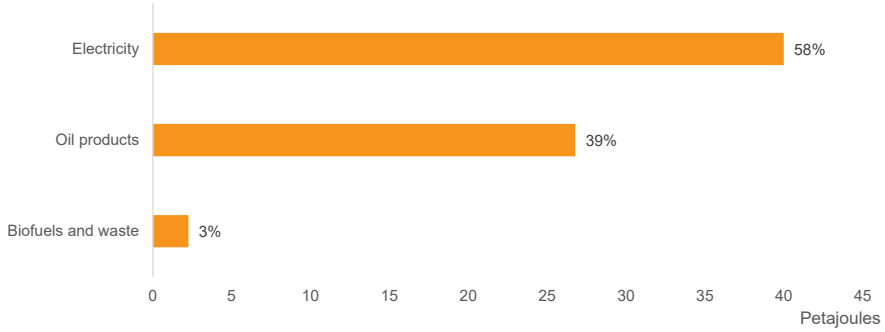
Clean Heat Policy Tracker 2025

Jordan

Residential total final consumption by source, Jordan, 2023



Source: IEA, 2025.

Does the country have a national heat plan? Is it statutory?

Jordan doesn't have a dedicated national heat plan.

Is the progress of heating decarbonisation tracked and is the information publicly accessible?

No.

Is the country a member of the Buildings Breakthrough?

Yes.

Is the heating sector governed by local authorities?

Information not found.

Is heat planning carried out at a municipal, regional or national level?

Information not found.

Contact the Clean Heat Forum at cleanheatforum@raponline.org.

Is there a specific body that governs heat decarbonisation?

In Jordan, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) serves as the primary authority overseeing energy policies, including those related to heating and decarbonization efforts. The MEMR is responsible for formulating and implementing strategies to enhance energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources, which are crucial for reducing carbon emissions in heating applications.

Is heat decarbonisation part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution?

Heating is an essential part of Jordan's overall energy efficiency and climate goals. While the NDC includes broader commitments related to energy efficiency, it doesn't single out heating decarbonization as a separate focal point. Instead, it emphasizes transitioning to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency in buildings, and reducing carbon emissions across various sectors.

Does the country have targets for heat pump deployment?

Jordan's energy strategy emphasizes renewable energy and energy efficiency, aiming for a 31% share of renewable energy by 2030. While specific targets for heat pump deployment are not clearly defined, studies suggest integrating renewable heating technologies, such as hybrid solar-geothermal heat pump systems, to enhance energy efficiency and reduce emissions. Additionally, Jordan's commitment to increasing renewable energy usage aligns with the potential adoption of technologies like heat pumps to decarbonize heating systems.

Does the country have a clean heating obligation or standard?

The Energy Efficient Building Code sets standards for thermal insulation, aiming to improve energy efficiency in building designs. In 2010, the Jordan National Building Council (JNBC) updated this code to include more comprehensive requirements for energy efficiency in buildings. The revised code provides minimum standards for energy efficiency, covering aspects such as building envelope design, insulation and energy consumption. It applies to new buildings, extensions and modifications that do not increase energy consumption.

Jordan has developed a Green Building Guideline that aligns with international green construction standards. This guideline addresses various aspects of building design and construction, including energy efficiency, water conservation and sustainable materials. While these codes and guidelines focus on enhancing energy efficiency in buildings, they do not specifically mandate the use of clean heating technologies or establish explicit standards for heating decarbonisation.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in new buildings?

Information not found.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in existing buildings?

Information not found.

Has the country decided on a phase-out date for fossil fuels in heating?

Jordan has not established a specific phase-out date for fossil fuels in heating applications. The country's energy strategy emphasizes the integration of renewable energy sources and the improvement of energy efficiency across various sectors.

Has the country undertaken energy pricing reforms to support electrification?

Yes, Jordan has implemented energy pricing reforms to support electrification and enhance the sustainability of its energy sector. These reforms are part of a broader strategy to improve energy efficiency, reduce costs, and encourage the adoption of renewable energy sources.

Time-of-Use Tariffs: As part of its financial reform plan, Jordan has introduced time-of-use electricity tariffs for specific sectors. This pricing strategy encourages consumers to use electricity during off-peak hours, balancing demand and promoting efficient energy use.

Does the country place a carbon tax on fossil fuels for heating?

No.

If yes, please provide details. If not, is it under discussion?

Not applicable.

Does the country provide financial support for heat pumps?

No. The Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund (JREEEF) has subsidised the installation of 32,955 solar water heaters to cover the hot water demand of low- and medium-income households. Recently, JREEEF has started two new projects: the installation of 12,000 solar water heaters for households (funded by IMEES/Italy at 42%, JREEEF at 12%, and 46% by the beneficiaries), and the provision of solar thermal water heaters for 33 hospitals (fully funded by: IMEES/Italy at 81%, and 19% by JREEEF).

Does the country provide financial support for district heating?

No.

Has the country made efforts to improve public understanding and support of clean heat systems?

As part of the Royal Initiative to provide heating and cooling systems for schools, JREEEF developed a specific program called Heating and Cooling Program for Governmental Schools in the Kingdom. This program involves implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in governmental schools, with full support from JREEEF or in partnership with institutions and financing entities. Through this program, various measures are implemented, including energy efficiency initiatives, installation of cooling and heating systems, general maintenance of buildings and classrooms, replacement of windows and doors, installation of solar water heaters to meet the school's hot water needs, and the installation of photovoltaic cells to cover the school's entire electricity consumption.

Additionally, an awareness campaign was launched to educate students, teachers, and the local community about energy efficiency and renewable energy applications. Amman Green City Action Plan (GCAP): This initiative involved public engagement activities to ensure that citizens' perspectives were incorporated into the city's green development plans. Such involvement fosters a sense of ownership and support for sustainable initiatives, including clean heating solutions.

Sustainable Education through Renewable Energy: This program focuses on installing renewable energy systems in Jordanian public schools, particularly in low-income areas. By providing schools with a free source of electricity, the initiative enhances the quality of education and raises awareness about renewable energy among students and the broader community. Schools Heating Program (King Abdullah II Initiative): Launched in 2015, this program aims to provide heating in public schools using renewable energy sources. By transitioning schools to renewable heating systems, the initiative not only improves comfort but also educates students and staff about sustainable energy practices.

Does the country support the development of clean heat skills?

Yes.

Brief overview of the biggest challenges towards heat decarbonisation in the country.

The biggest challenges to heat decarbonization in Jordan include a high dependency on fossil fuels, high upfront cost of installing renewable heating technologies such as heat pumps or solar thermal systems is often a barrier for households and businesses, lack of awareness and public understanding about clean heat systems and their benefits, inadequate infrastructure, no regulatory framework focusing on heat decarbonisation, financial and market barriers.

Commented [SW1]: This might be more easily parsed if it were broken into two or three sentences.