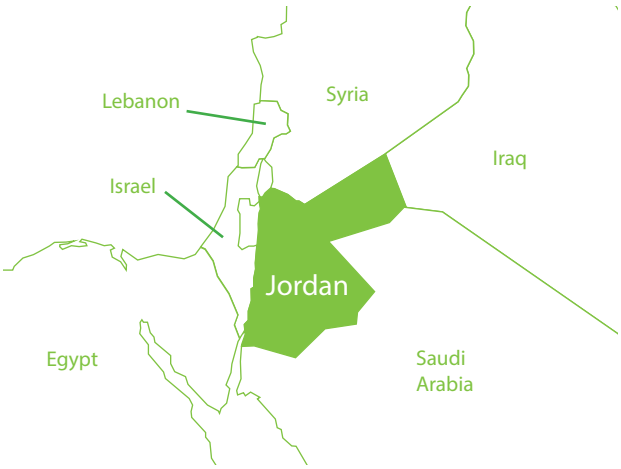
Case Study

Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling Project

Jordan

November 2014

Anas Khasawneh
National Project manager, Energy Efficiency and Labelling Standards, UNDP.
E-mail: anas.khasawneh@undp.org



Quick facts	
Zone	National Territory
Project started	2010
Topic	Energy Efficiency
Implementing Agency	National Government
Webpage	http://eejordan.net/

Background Information

Energy in Jordan is a key national priority. As the country imports more than 96 per cent of its energy; pressure on socioeconomic is added aspects of the country. Electricity in Jordan is primarily generated from oil imported from Iraq, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Electricity consumption is increasing at a rate of approximately 5 per cent per annum, driven by population growth and economic development, in addition to the geopolitical instability that force huge numbers of refugees to abandon their countries and flee to Jordan. Such sudden increases in population affect the energy infrastructure in Jordan, and increase the burden of additional investment to cope with new demand.

Project Details

Energy efficiency is one of the key aspects that can improve energy security in Jordan; the Government has taken concerted actions to enhance energy utilisation without compromising economic growth. The introduction of energy efficiency

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standards and labelling (S&L) for home appliances is one step in the right direction. It is expected that the introduction of standards and labels will increase the share of energy-efficient appliances in the Jordanian market, resulting in significant benefits that include:

- Increased energy security through a reduction in the demand for imported fuel, primarily for electricity generation;

- Annual cost savings for the Government of Jordan (through avoiding unnecessary capacity for electricity generation);

- Increased investment and an increase in the competitiveness within energy efficient appliance manufacturing; and

- Reduction in Jordan's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The project was supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and was implemented by the National Energy Research Centre (NERC). The Jordan Standards & Metrology Organization (JSMO) has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing the S&L scheme for the country. The draft scheme prepared by JSMO is closely aligned with the European Union's (EU's) S&L scheme.

Project support to the EE legal framework, political will of the Government to enforce the energy label project and the demand-side (largely households) of the market are all central to ensuring the success of energy efficiency efforts. An awareness campaign for consumers through different media was used - TV, radio, open days at universities, etc., to ensure broad geographical and demographic coverage of the campaign aims. The campaign will continue to cover both consumers and retailers by operating 'energy efficiency corners' at sales points for appliances: this will be carried out by the project with the cooperation and support of Amman Chamber of Commerce, which will oversee the events as well as provide facilities and support. In addition, the sales staff at retail stores will be gathered at the Chamber for information sessions regarding the EE label and how to use it.

Expected Impacts

Even though the project was initiated in late 2010, the finalisation of the labelling standards was not enforced until July 2014. The expected impact of the implementation of energy efficiency labelling will be substantial; the greenhouse gas emission reduction due to the first year of implementation of the mandatory EE standards are estimated to be approximately 80,000 tonnes CO2 equivalent. During the second year of implementation, GHG reductions are expected to reach 130,000 tonnes CO2 equivalent. During the remaining lifetime of the project (approximately 6 months), 40,000 tonnes CO2 equivalent are expected to be reduced. These numbers are based on an impact assessment of the EESL policy, which was carried out by the project. At a household level, the project outcomes will contribute to the reduction of electricity costs for the consumer.

References

The following documents informed the development of this paper:

http://eejordan.net/

https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.835087553170544.1073741830.529238227088813&type=1

www.jo.undp.org

Photos, press clippings, video materials are also available in the links above.

Photo Source

Edited from: http://www.envirogood.co.uk/pictures/content/images/shutterstock_78680803.jpg

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