

COP30 Presidency Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner

Jordan

a. What are the most critical barriers preventing a transition away from fossil fuels?

1	Political Stability: Needed for in the entire region
2	National Energy Sovereignty: Reducing dependence on restrictive external financing and advancing domestic energy sources such as solar, wind, and green hydrogen
3	Decisions on power generation technologies: to be taken with proper systemic assessments considering their triggered impacts on infrastructure, costs and policy dependencies
4	Global Supply Chain Disruptions: Delays and increased costs in project execution due to international supply chain volatility
5	FDI Volatility: The impact of fluctuating levels of foreign direct investment on the financing of major energy infrastructure
6	Urbanization and migration trends: A growing urban population (83% of total) and internal displacement are increasing the demand for reliable energy services in cities
7	Community Participation: Engagement of local communities in the planning and execution of energy projects to foster ownership and long-term support
8	Grid and Integration Constraints: Limited transmission and distribution capacity cause renewable curtailments, while slow smart grid and demand-response rollout hampers system flexibility
9	Financial Strains & Debt Burden: NEPCO's accumulated debt from subsidized tariffs and long-term LNG contracts burdens public finances and restricts sector investment
10	Water Scarcity Constraints: Chronic drought and limited water resources restrict water-intensive energy projects, such as hydrogen production, solar cooling, and large desalination plants

11	Insufficient Storage & Demand-Side Management: Limited energy storage infrastructure and nascent demand-response programs reduce the grid's ability to balance variable generation
12	Transport Sector Reliance: High dependence on imported petroleum derivatives for transport, which accounts for nearly 50% of final energy demand, and low EV uptake impedes decarbonization
13	Sectoral Energy Intensity: Industrial and agricultural sectors, including cement, phosphates, and pumped irrigation, consume high energy shares with limited efficiency and recovery measures
14	Tariff & Subsidy Challenges: Electricity pricing structures and heavy subsidies for households and agriculture strain public finances and fail to incentivize efficient consumption
15	Market Scale Limitations: Jordan's small domestic market size constrains economies of scale for local RE manufacturing and limits commercial viability of certain technologies
b. What potential levers exist for accelerating the implementation of the transition away commitment?	
1	Abundant Renewable Potential: Jordan benefits from world-leading solar irradiance and designated wind corridors in southern and eastern regions, with renewables growing from 20% of generation in 2020 to nearly 27% by 2024 and a target of 50% by 2033
2	Diversified Energy Mix & Infrastructure: Integration of LNG imports, solar, wind, and oil shale, combined with grid capacity expansion from 2,000 MW in 2005 to over 5,424 MW in 2020, reduces single-source dependency and enhances reliability
3	Regional Hub Potential: Transmission interconnections with Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine bolster security and export capacity, while planned routes like the Basra–Aqaba oil pipeline further diversify supply
4	Mature Regulatory & Investment Framework: A robust IPP model, PPAs, net metering, wheeling policies, and clear licensing procedures under the 2012 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law attract local and foreign investment

5	Human Capital & R&D Capacity: Strong expertise within MEMR, NEPCO, and EMRC, supported by graduate programs and active research centers, ensures skilled workforce and innovation, with adequate funding for applied research.
6	Clear Long-Term Strategy: The National Energy Strategy 2020–2030 provides policy stability and ambitious targets for energy independence and renewable deployment
7	Integrated Water-Energy Solutions: Pilot projects in renewable-powered desalination and water–energy–food nexus regulation demonstrates innovative approaches to address chronic water scarcity
c. What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?	
1	Renewable energy expansion: the capacity of renewable energy grow to 2840 MW in 2024, 47% of it in consumers side, so renewables in generation growing from 20% in 2020 to nearly 27% by 2024 and a target of 50% by 2033, Participate in reducing energy dependency from 94% in 2000 to 74% in 2024
d. How can a just, orderly and equitable transition best reflect the diverse realities of countries at different stages of development and with different degrees of dependence on fossil fuels?	
1	A just , orderly and equitable energy transition should be based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, taking into account the diverse circumstances of countries. For Jordan, as a country highly dependent on imported energy, the transition offers opportunities to enhance energy security through renewable energy, but also presents challenges related to financing, grid capacity, and system flexibility. Accordingly, reflecting different national realities requires: • Flexible transition pathways aligned with national capabilities • Increased access to concessional finance and technology transfer,

- Recognition of countries with high energy import dependency, and
- Ensuring energy security and affordability throughout the transition.

Jordan emphasizes that a one-size-fits-all approach is not suitable, and that tailored solutions are essential to balance climate goals with national development priorities