Oil and Gas Geopolitics and Energy security in Jordan

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Energy Security is defined by the International Energy Agency (IEA) as the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price. However, there is no one agreed definition for energy security term; it differs according to the policies followed by the country or the organization, and on where in the society the definer sets. Jordan is considered as one of the poorest country in fossil fuel resources, and since the energy mix in Jordan heavily depends on the fossil fuel, Jordan imports 97% of its energy demands, mainly from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Egypt. The imported Energy costs Jordan around 20% of its gross domestic product (GDP). The location of Jordan in a hot conflicts spot makes depending on the importing energy more complicated. Since the 60's of the last century conflicts have repeatedly occurred affecting Jordan from all aspects.

This paper will presents a study for the effect of oil and gas geopolitics on the energy security in Jordan. It will illustrates the effect of politics on the Jordanian imported and local energy resources using descriptive approach. It is expected that energy sector in Jordan is too sensitive to the regional politics and conflicts. Based on that policies will be suggested to reduce such sensitivity to revise Jordanian energy master plan taking into consideration establishing energy supply network consists of different sources in separate geographical places and with various political ideologies.
References

   http://www.iea.org/topics/energysecurity/ (May 6th, 2013)


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