

Does Iraq have a green energy plan?

Iraq intends to generate 25% of its energy from green sources by 2030, and in 2022 made \$750m in low interest loans available to fund solar initiatives. An increase in renewable power will drive growth in green hydrogen and ammonia production.

Is foreign help enough to fix Iraq's energy problems?

Foreign help is not enough to fix energy issues, domestic reform is necessary. This past July, Iraq and France's TotalEnergies finalized the Gas Growth Integrated Project, a \$27 billion energy deal aimed at Iraq's natural resources and improving the country's electricity supply.

What is the future of electricity supply in Iraq?

There are a number of pathways available for the future of electricity supply in Iraq but the most affordable, reliable and sustainable path requires cutting network losses by half at least, strengthening regional interconnections, putting captured gas to use in efficient power plants, and increasing the share of renewables in the mix.

Why is Iraq's energy system vulnerable?

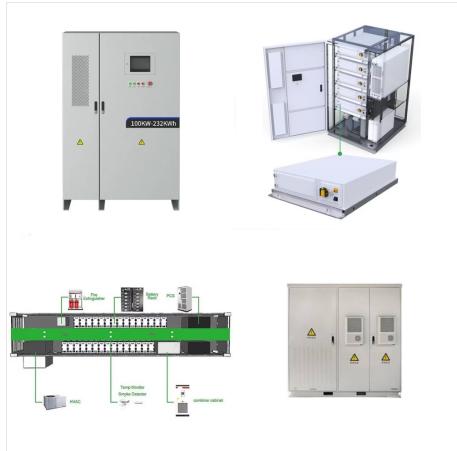
However the capacity to capture and process this gas has not kept pace. The inability to utilise its gas riches means that the country's gas deficit has grown, and Iraq now relies on imports from Iran to meet increasing demand. This has introduced a number of vulnerabilities to Iraq's energy system.

How has Iraq's energy system changed over the years?

This has introduced a number of vulnerabilities to Iraq's energy system. For example, payment issues last summer led to Iran cutting exports, significantly exacerbating electricity shortages in Iraq during peak seasonal demand. As oil production has soared, so has the amount of associated gas produced alongside.

Who is the new third party in Iraq's Energy deal?

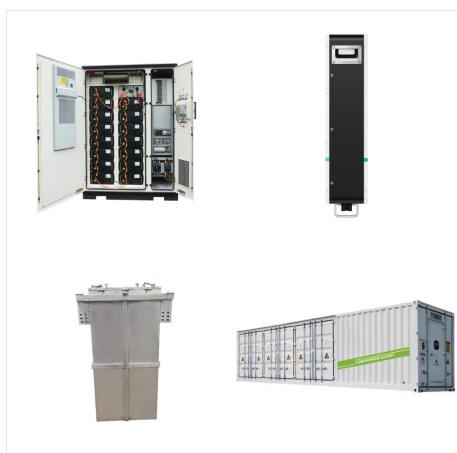
Total will have a 45 per cent stake, while QatarEnergy was confirmed as the new third party in the deals, with 25 per cent. Emad Al-Alaq, the energy adviser to Iraq Prime Minister Mohammed al-Sudani, confirmed the agreed size of the stakes.



The new IEA report, Iraq's Energy Sector: A Roadmap to a Brighter Future, maps out immediate practical actions and medium-term measures to tackle the most pressing problems in Iraq's electricity sector. The analysis finds Iraq has huge potential to cut its electricity network losses, which are among the highest in the world.



Iraq holds abundant oil and gas resources and has strong solar PV potential. Its production to 2030 is set to be third largest contributor to global oil supply. By the same year, the government expects that renewable capacity will amount for a?|



Iraq is highly dependent on electric power generated using fossil energy sources. Besides this, the gas-burning operations that result from oil refining activities as well as the ageing factories, with their increasing emissions



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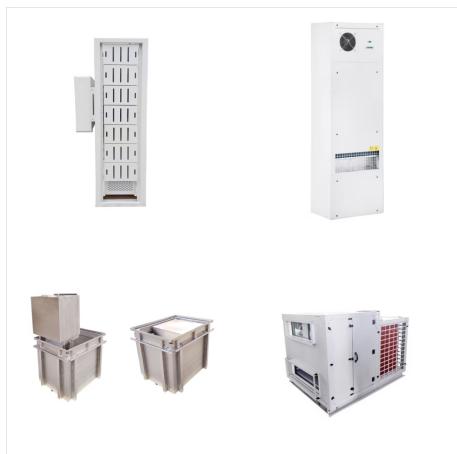
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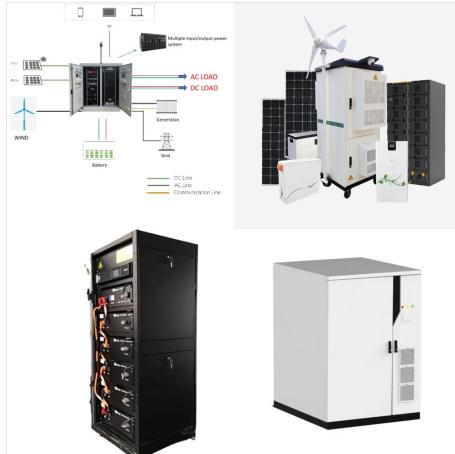
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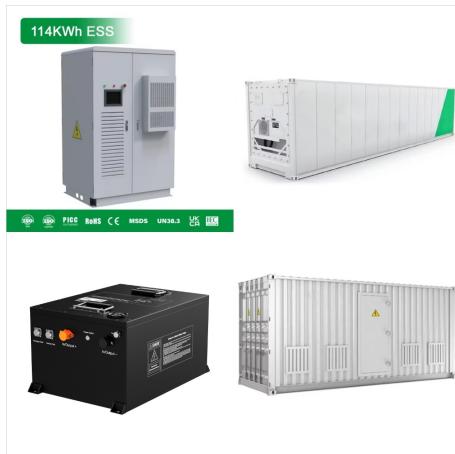
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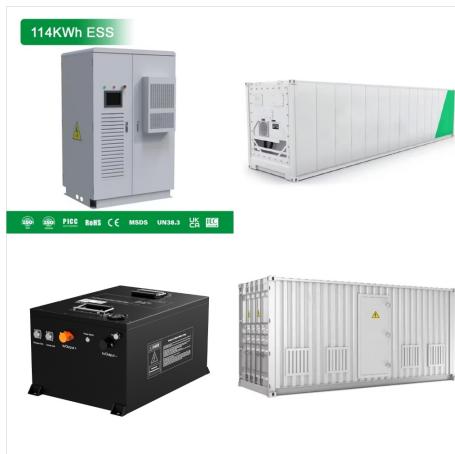
Iraq has struck a major deal with France's TotalEnergies company, bringing in \$27 billion in foreign investment to build up natural resource development and electricity supply. Iraq has long desired greater foreign direct investment. Its new government inherited the work of predecessors and is finally seeing results.



The United States strongly supports Iraq's efforts to become more energy secure and minimize harmful emissions. Minimizing the current practice of gas flaring by capturing the massive amounts of methane being burned away will significantly reduce emissions, improve public health for Iraqis, and utilize captured gas to power Iraq's



Renewable energies will still have an important role to play in helping deliver on Iraq's energy independence mission. Bringing the share of renewables up to 30% of electricity supply by 2030 would help reduce emissions without raising costs. This could help free up 9bcm of gas for other use by 2030.



developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity $\times 8,760\text{h/year}$. Avoided