

IEA WORKSHOP: SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR THE CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION IN THE MENA REGION



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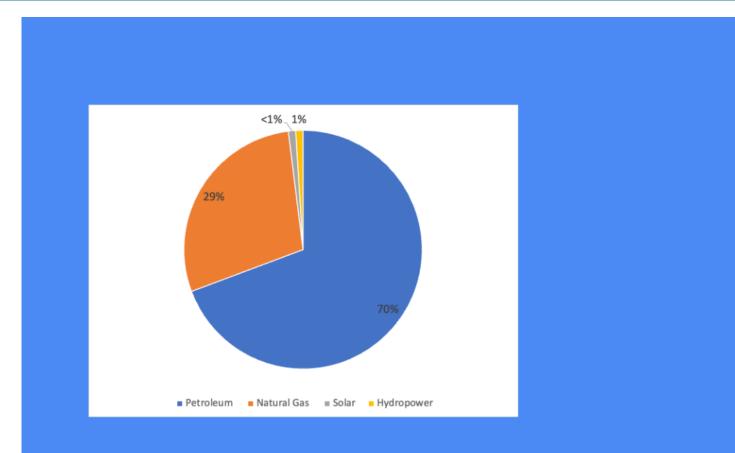






4.5 mn b/d	43%	41%	45-70mn m³/d	37,000 MW
This is federal Iraq's crude production as of Dec 2022. Iraq wants to boost capacity to 5 mn b/d and even 8 mn b/d in the next few years	Iraq has the 12th largest gas reserves in the world. However, federal Iraq produces only 43% of natural gas for domestic use	This is the percentage increase of flaring from 2012 to 2021. Gas flaring rose to 18 bcm in 2021 from 13 bcm in 2012	These are the gas supplies federal Iraq is supposed to import annually from Iran. Iraq also relies on electricity imports from Iran. In 2021 Baghdad paid about \$4 billion for these	Federal Iraq's design power capacity is around 37,000 MW. Last summer, the govt failed to produce more than 22,250 MW. Peak daily power demand was at around 36,000 MW

imports



Iraq's Primary Energy Consumption, Share by Fuel type (2021)

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, via Energy Information Administration

باور بعد عامين من التفاوض

على الرغم من مرور عامين على المفاوضات بين العراق وشركة أكوا باور السعودية، لتنفيذ مشروع للطاقة الشمسية في محافظة النجف، لسدً عجز الكهرباء الذي تواجهه البلاد، لم يحرز المشروع أيَّ تقدم.

العراق يتعاقد على أكبر مشروع طاقة شمسية في العراق يتعاقد على أكبر مشروع طاقة شمسية في البصرة واع المو ا

وقال السوداني في كلمة له خلال افتناح مؤتمر العراق للمناخ الذي عقد في البصرة وحضره مراسل وكالة الانباء العراقية (واع)، ان "الحكومة ماضية في برنامجها الذي أولى معالجة تأثيرات التغيرات المناخية أهمية خاصة، وقد وضعت معالجات عدّة لتخفيف الآثار الاقتصادية والبيئية والاجتماعية التي ترافق التغيّر"، مشددا على "أهمية متابعة كل ما يتعلق بتنفيذ الرؤية العراقية للعمل المناخي، وبصورة خاصة، مشاريع الطاقة النظيفة والمتجددة، وجهود الحفاظ على حقوق العراق في مياه نهري دجلة والفرات".

واطلق رئيس الوزراء خلال المؤتمر، "مبادرة كبرى لزراعة 5 ملايين شجرة ونخلة في عموم محافظات العراق يرافقها

SOME KEY CHALLENGES TO ENERGY TRANSITION TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC, AND LEGAL

1) Lack of laws related to renewable energy investment

- 2) Lack of emission laws and regulations
- 3) High costs of financing Iraqi projects
- 4) Poor grid infrastructure
- 5) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses
- 6) High costs for replacing oil-fired power plants

7) The heavy focus on boosting crude oil production, thus relegating green energy as a matter of priority

8) The focus on increasing power generation without upgrading the power grid, and the transmission and distribution systems

9) Poor revenue collection system which translates into low investments in the power infrastructure

10) Lack of action to restructure the Ministry of Electricity which heavily relies on the government for funds

11) Corruption

ADDRESSING SOME OF THE CHALLENGES TO ENERGY TRANSITION

Design	Restructure	Combat	Prioritize
Design a solid regulatory framework for energy transition. Without new regulations, Iraq will be putting the cart before the horse	Restructure the Ministry of Electricity because in its current form it cannot succeed and will remain a burden on the federal budget	Seriously combat rampant corruption in the energy sector that has affected millions of lives and the work of some international companies	Prioritize political stability and put an end to the revolving door in top leadership in the energy sector