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NATIONS

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JUL 1 - 1981



**United Nations Conference
on New and Renewable Sources
of Energy**

Distr.
GENERAL

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**Nairobi, Kenya
10-21 August 1981**

A/CONF.100/NR/13 (SUMMARY)

5 June 1981

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND ENGLISH

SUMMARY OF THE NATIONAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY IRAQ*

* The designations employed, the presentation of material and the views expressed in this paper are those of the submitting Government and do not necessarily reflect the practices and views of the Secretariat of the United Nations in any of these respects.

(Original: Arabic)

The Iraqi national paper embodies a review of Iraq's characteristics, experience, idea, aspirations and objectives with regard to energy in general, and the new and renewable sources of energy, in particular. Iraq, as is well known, is a crude-oil producing-exporting country with oil reserves that will meet its requirements for decades to come. The new and renewable sources of energy mean a lot to Iraq.

The paper illustrates the role and functions undertaken by the National Energy Commission comprising His Excellency the Minister of Oil, as a Chairman, and a number of senior state officials of different sectors, as members thereof, to render supervisory as well as advisory services concerning matters related to oil and non-oil energy questions.

It mentions the new and renewable energy sources available in Iraq and the possibility of participation of such sources in meeting Iraq's needs for hydropower, solar energy, biomass energy and other alternative sources of energy.

The paper touches upon the increasing concern and measures adopted in many an area with a view to promoting Iraq's scientific position in various energy fields. It also asserts the significance of international co-operation in the areas of new and renewable sources of energy.

Finally, the paper raises a number of intellectual notes and suggestions, which are set forth below.

1. International co-operation is of special importance in the areas of new and renewable energy sources. Such co-operation could be realized at the world level within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies or within regional or bilateral frameworks. The co-operation could cover research activities, economic assistance for this purpose or the manufacture of machinery and installations for new and renewable energy sources.

2. Since the questions of energy are civilizational in character and concern all countries without exception, each one should take part in developing its capabilities in utilizing new and renewable sources of energy and should co-operate extensively with others in this field. Such co-operation may assume various means and methods depending on the conditions and potentials of each country.

3. When handling questions relating to new and renewable sources of energy, the concept of dealing with both present and future should be followed. From this perspective, the importance of energy and its role in respect of man can be realized.

4. Every country should draw up a plan for the future to make use of new and renewable sources of energy, according to its climatic and economic conditions as well as the scientific research plan, industrialization and production of the required machinery and equipment for such sources of energy.

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5. Every country should set up a committee to supervise the management of new and renewable sources of energy in order to unify and co-ordinate regional efforts exerted in utilizing those sources of energy as well as international co-operation in various areas relating to those sources. Otherwise, the efforts would remain scattered in many countries, especially in developing countries.

6. The process of utilization of new and renewable sources of energy must take into account the environmental conditions and the available potentials. In other words, such utilization should be in harmony with the circumstances of each country.
