

The benefit of Qatar increasing its renewable energy capacity is that it allows it to offer a less carbon-intensive LNG product and the ability to venture into the "blue energy" sector. As highlighted above, a central part of the energy transition concerns the move into the hydrogen economy.

This paper contributes to the discourse on energy transition in Qatar and provides insights that can inform the development of potential routes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Qatar's energy system.

The Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute (QEERI), at Hamad Bin Khalifa University (HBKU), is a pioneering research institution dedicated to addressing Qatar's most pressing challenges in energy, water, and the environment.

The Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA) has recently launched the Qatar National Renewable Energy Strategy (QNRES). This strategy aims to increase large-scale renewable power generation to about 4 GW through the installation of distributed solar generation, up to around 200 MW by 2030.

On the renewable energy front, Qatar aims for solar energy to constitute 30% of its electricity-generation capacity by 2030. In October 2022 the country's first solar-PV energy project, the 800-MW Al Kharsaah power plant, started operating and now supplies around 10% of domestic peak energy consumption needs.

The study describes eight different case scenarios representing the year-round hourly performance of different single and hybrid renewable energy system for Qatar that would help the nation maximize its renewable energy (RE) potential.

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In November 2024 Qatar's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) launched its 2024-2030 strategy under the theme "Together toward a sustainable environment for a better future," setting goals to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 25%, restore 30% of impacted natural resources, protect 30% of island and coastal areas, and conserve ...



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