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Energy Security Strategy in Iraq: A Vision of Nature and Transformations after the Defeat of ISIS

Karrar Noori Hammed* - Assistant Lecture Tikrit University, College of Political Science, Salah-aldeen, Iraq.
Suhad Ismail Khalil – Professor, Nahrain University, College of Political Science, Baghdad, Iraq.
Heba Hassan Raoof - Assistant Lecture Nahrain University, College of Political Science, Baghdad, Iraq.

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Abstract

In the late twentieth century, many important facts that led to clear-cut changes in the structure of energy security issues, the most prominent of which was the global strategic oil reserve. These facts prompted regional circles to build a new world order, which includes many issues of energy security and ensuring the actor's supplies. Regionally, the energy security sector in Iraq witnessed major challenges resulting from the security conditions and economic transformations. After the withdrawal of American forces from Iraq in 2011, security challenges increased significantly. Extremist armed groups such as ISIS attacked Oil areas, which led to a major threat to oil production and export. Oil facilities in Iraq witnessed several terrorist attacks and sabotage operations, which negatively affected the country's ability to achieve sustainable production and export of energy supply Therefore, the operations to liberate the oil regions by the Iraqi forces from the control of the terrorist organization ISIS contributed to the Iraqi government seeking to put forward economic initiatives, most notably the development path to secure Iraqi energy supplies, in achieving economic prosperity for the country and the regional environment.

this article analyzes the impact of energy security strategy for Iraq, The descriptive method is used in this article and the geopolitical and Geo-strategic transformations to it against Iraq after defeat ISIS, The main purpose of the article is to explain Iraq's goals in developing energy supply that aims to create a Economic well-being regional and international.

Key words: Energy Security, Iraq, Middle East, ISIS, Development Road Initiative.

* E-mail: krarpck@tu.edu.iq

1. Introduction

The prevailing viewpoints revolve around the issues of energy security, physical security of supply, and affordability. They represent a viewpoint that relies on the interests of energy importers and ignores the viewpoint of energy security for energy exporters. Iraq, as an energy exporter, always faces specific challenges such as global macroeconomic concerns. Regionalism, global market instability, increased competition from emerging producers and substitutes, support policies, sanctions, etc. Therefore, actors in the strategic environment must adopt a more comprehensive approach to energy security in order to correct this asymmetry. Energy-exporting countries should also address these risks by developing and formulating comprehensive energy security policies and strategies that identify challenges and ancillary threats as well as the need for adaptable policy instruments. for life. Therefore, Iraq has faced many challenges and obstacles, especially after the periods of violence that prevailed in the atmosphere inside Iraq, such as confronting cross-border groups such as ISIS and the Energy Security Administration from the point of view of exporting parties, given that Iraq possesses global strategic oil reserves, which has strengthened the role of the decision maker by It proposes energy initiatives and seeks to find solutions to ensure energy with the possibility of providing alternative energy (Cheon,2015:360).

The importance of the research is divided into two parts: Scientific importance: whether in the conceptual or applied framework that examines the importance of the foundations of energy security in Iraq and the pursuit of ensuring energy supplies despite the state of political instability. Hence the importance of the study to understand the issues of energy security and to reach an understanding of what and how. With which Iraq has tried or strived in its attempt to ensure energy security. As for the practical importance: it stems from the analysis and interpretation of the application mechanism for the principles of Iraqi energy security in particular, and we are in the process of examining the interpretation of the nature of energy security in Iraq, while identifying the transformations that have afflicted the energy sector and the impact of the change it faces. This process is an actual application.

In this research, we are trying to answer the question about the nature of the role of Iraqi energy security and to know the transformations and changes that have affected the energy sector in Iraq After the defeat of ISIS? ,There

are a set of questions that the subject of the research raises or we are trying to answer:

1 .What is energy security?

2 .What is the nature of energy security in Iraq?

3 .What are the internal and external factors affecting energy security in Iraq After the defeat of ISIS

4. What is the future of Iraqi energy security in the transformations in the strategic environment?

2. Hypothesis &Methodology

The research is based on the hypothesis that Iraq sought to preserve the energy reality and its security despite the state of transformations affecting the strategic environment. Whenever these transformations were large or small, they led to an impact on the energy reality of Iraq in light of the international change movement up and down The research relied on the induction method to crystallize energy security in Iraq and understand the driving data for the role played by the decision maker towards reorganizing and building the political and economic system through the energy artery in order to strengthen its position within the regional and international community. The descriptive approach was adopted to describe the nature of energy security and the influential internal and external transformations. Leading to the use of foresight to develop possibilities for the future of energy security in Iraq.

2. Theoretical Framework

2-1.General Aspects of Energy in Iraq

In this chapter, we will explain two main requirements. The first is to identify the concept of energy security and its strategic dimensions. The second explains the nature of energy security in Iraq in a way that is compatible with the state's orientations and its awareness of the energy field.

2-1-1. Energy Security Concept

Energy security is defined as "securing sufficient energy supplies at reasonable and stable prices for the purpose of maintaining economic performance and growth, and breaching (energy security) means "exposure to disruptions in supply for a long period with rising prices" (Nazarzadeh, 2024:170). We can note that this concept has been linked to (security of

supply). That is, focusing on providing sufficient production (Aziz,2019: 583-584).

The contemporary concept of energy security refers to the provision of energy in all its forms, provided that this saving is in quantities commensurate with local demand, that it is at a cost that the producer and consumer can bear, and that the sources are safe and reliable in their continued existence and availability (Hassan,2020:46). The United Nations defines energy security as "the situation in which energy supplies are available at all times, in multiple forms, in the required quantities, and at reasonable prices." The attention paid by the United Nations is due to the conviction that the energy factor is a vital factor to ensure a better future for humanity, the continuity of economic growth, and the maintenance of international peace and security (Müller-Kraenner,2008:33). Energy security is defined as achieving a good balance between the demand and the supply of energy to serve the purpose of facilitating economic and social development. The balance here does not mean the supply between supply and demand, but rather the proportionality between the diversity of energy sources and the complex base of needs (Dandan,2013:46-47).

2-2. The Strategic Dimensions of Energy Security

Energy security has six dimensions: **The economic dimension**: The economic dimension of energy security in consuming countries is to ensure that the scarcity or shortage of energy resources does not lead to delayed economic growth, increased inflation, or any negative effects with an economic dimension. Energy security also affects producing countries, as its goal is to ensure stable revenues. From energy sources, **The environmental dimension**: This is embodied in reducing the negative effects of exploration, production, processing, and use of energy, whether these countries are consumers or producers, as combating environmental pollution requires efforts from consumers and producers, **The social dimension**: This dimension is represented by reducing the gap between energy-rich countries and those poor countries, as we can notice that the wider the energy gap has the effect of reducing the security of countries, and the less security of countries, especially consuming countries, this leads to: a threat to energy security, **The technical dimension**: This dimension aims to ensure that the decline in prices of a particular energy resource does not stifle technologies that improve energy efficiency and efficiency, increase its production, as well as reduce emissions. It is necessary to provide technologies that help in

better use by producers and consumers, **The foreign policy dimension**: This dimension is represented by preventing countries that depend on imported energy from making counterproductive foreign policy decisions to please the countries that depend on them. To enhance the foreign policy dimension, this is done by diversifying the sources of energy imports for consuming countries, (Ang,2015:1077-1093) **The national security dimension**: The foreign policy dimension focuses on diplomatic and trade relations, as the goals of the national security dimension of energy security are to protect the energy infrastructure and its facilities from human attacks and natural disasters, in addition to geopolitical risks and cyber attacks. The developments taking place in the arms race process lead to the protection of energy security. And its resources for producers and consumers, which represents the goal of national security (Al-Fatlawi,2016:611).

2-3. The Nature of Energy in Iraq: (An Energy Vision)

When talking about the energy sectors in Iraq, whether oil or gas, there is a strong correlation in the state's situation, due to Iraq's dependence on the revenues coming from the export of energy fuel, especially crude oil. Therefore, the Iraqi energy sector witnessed many transformations after the year 2003, especially after the recent isolation since The year 1980, due to which Iraq was late in keeping pace with technological progress and development in the field of energy, and the most important event after the year 2003 can be summarized as entering into service licensing rounds for the purpose of developing and sustaining Iraqi energy related matters, mainly the oil and gas sectors, because Iraq has large reserves that can contribute to the return of economic activity and opening New export outlets: If the strategy of properly employing revenues from the export of oil and gas is adopted, Iraq has 73 discovered oil fields, and although the oil sector in Iraq is pure, it is not exploited. All discovered fields are limited to only 15 fields, due to the presence of different types of oil (Heavy, light, medium) in Iraq. The number of oil wells dug is 1,500, but according to discoveries and expert sources, if we compare the number of wells dug to the area in which crude oil was found, the number of wells dug may reach 100,000 (Hilal,2019:125-148). Iraq consumes oil and natural gas, especially associated gas, which is still wasted as a result of combustion, which makes it lose the opportunity to invest in generating electrical energy, which is much less than what should be achieved by exploiting this gas locally and

covering its basic needs instead of importing it from abroad, and the volume of total energy consumption is Primary energy is about (70%) oil and (29%) natural gas, while renewable energy, whether solar or hydroelectric, constitutes only about (1%) (Saadoun,2023:4) See Figure (1).

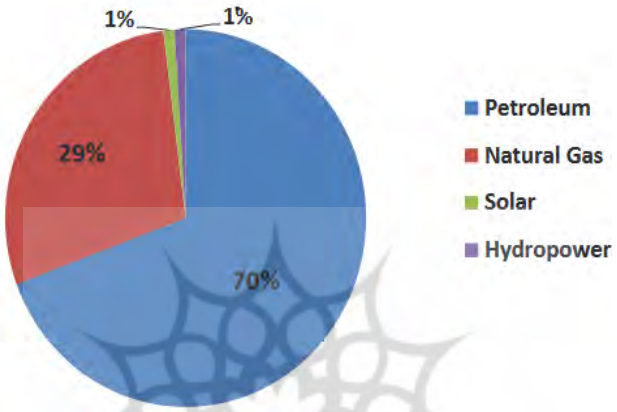

Figure (1): Iraqs Total Primaryenergy Consumption Share by Fuel 2021
(**Source:** U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook August,2022)

According to many oil experts, the oil reserves in Iraq are equivalent to the reserves discovered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is the first producer in the world. The oil reserves in the Majnoon field are considered the largest and the existing reserves reached 30 billion barrels, and the investment cost reached 4 billion dollars, followed by the Qurna field. With a reserve of 15 billion barrels, then the East Baghdad field with a reserve of 10 billion barrels (Al-Mashhadani,2017:117). As for natural gas, there is a prominent fact that almost all natural gas production in Iraq is associated natural gas, which is a by-product of oil production. Iraq is pursuing many projects to seize associated gas production and is negotiating many agreements and many foreign thanks to raise The natural gas production capacity is approximately (550) billion cubic feet, with reference to all discoveries for exploration and expansion of gas absorptive capacity to reach (23) billion cubic feet (Bamber,2023:39-50).

When we read the reality of energy in Iraq in terms of the presence of energy resources that lead to what provides revenues, the revenues from oil and energy wealth in Iraq are considered natural rentier revenues,

constituting an excellent income for the state producing energy resources with rentier returns in achieving the operational and investment capacity of the state itself. Also, the presence of international companies to manufacture and develop resources Energy Oil or gas The process of exploiting energy resources has been different due to the lack of the necessary means in intermittent periods, in addition to the entry of the technological factor, which hastened the competition between countries by guaranteeing the extracted resources and establishing strategic lines for energy transfer, despite the state of security chaos in the region in general and Iraq in particular, but Iraq represents the situation. Geo-energy in the Arab region and the Middle East The German holding company Siemens made headlines in 2018 for its commitment to building and then operating the Iraqi electricity grid after the defeat of ISIS, as part of the "energy agreements" with the Ministry of Electricity, which, if implemented, will increase Iraq's ability to produce energy by up to 2019 (Salman,2020:8) gw. In 2015, he sent a $1 billion roadmap to then-Prime Minister Adil Abdul Mahdi to achieve this goal. It is scheduled to develop 15 gas turbines using cooling systems consisting of 40 electrical currents, and build a new gas-powered electricity generation station with a capacity of 500 megawatts in the Zubaidiyah area, south of Baghdad, at a cost of more than 500 billion dollars. The building signed 1.3 separate contracts worth 250 km2, and after completion obtained 2.1 gigawatts of electricity. (Journal,2018) , t can be said that the developments that took place in the nature of security as a concept and application have led to an evolution in achieving energy security. Therefore, it can be said that energy security is defined as "ensuring the availability of supplies and sources for countries producing and consuming energy of various types and quantities in a way that guarantees obtaining it without losing it or wasting it."

3. Challenges and Future Dimensions of Energy Security in Iraq

In this topics, we will show two requirements. The first describes the Iraqi projects for energy security, such as the development road project and the set of internal and external challenges to energy security in Iraq. The second requirement explains the future possibilities for energy security in Iraq in light of the transformations of the strategic environment.

3-1. The Development Road Project

The development road project is not a new project, as it was proposed in previous years under the name of the (**Dry Canal**). It is an Iraqi project to link rail and land between Turkey and Europe in the north and the Arabian Gulf in the south to transport goods between the Gulf and Europe. Previous Iraqi governments exchanged varying levels of interest, following the initiation of the construction of (the Grand Al-Faw Port). However, it gained more momentum with the government of the current Iraqi Prime Minister (Mohammed Shia al-Sudani) coming to power. He launched the development project in Turkey, which Erdogan expressed as a strategic project not only for Turkey and Iraq but for the entire region, which will contribute to strengthening regional cooperation (Muhammad,2023:9). The role of the development path in the field of energy security **Economically**, the project aims to diversify the local economy and reduce dependence on oil. The Iraqi government estimates the project's revenues, if implemented, at four billion dollars annually, which will provide additional non-oil income (the government budget in Iraq depends on oil revenues by 93%). The government's vision exceeds The direct economic benefit of the project has led to it being considered a feasible means to bring about comprehensive economic development in the governorates and regions through which the road passes, through the job opportunities it will create and secondary projects, and this will contribute to encouraging migration outside the cities, establishing new cities, and activating the private sector. The Iraqi government estimates that it will The road can transport 3.5 million containers loaded with goods (equivalent to 22 million tons) annually by 2028, with the capacity to be gradually increased to reach 7.5 million containers by 2038. The railway is planned to be double-tracked, with each track accommodating 80- 90 trains per day, most of which operate on electricity. The development road project, with its paths of interaction in the region, especially ensuring the issue of energy security and natural resources, and addressing the Iraqi energy situation by putting an end to the electricity shortage, especially by ending the burning of gas associated with oil production and using it in electricity production, which Iraq aspires to. To secure a third of its electrical production from renewable energy sources by 2030. **Politically**, Iraq seeks to make the project a mark of its own that reflects its seriousness in adopting an ambitious development program and working to address the economic situation in the country. **Regionally**, Iraq

is trying to benefit from the climate of regional calm. Especially in the wake of the Saudi-Iranian agreement (Fatemi Nejad,2023:290-313), in order to strengthen Iraq's role as a link between the various regional parties, and a meeting point instead of being an arena of conflict, while the conference hosted by Baghdad represented a remarkable occasion in terms of bringing together multiple regional parties, especially Iran and the Arab Gulf states (Unit,2023).

Figure (2): Development Road Project

3-2. Obstacles to Energy Security in Iraq

There are several determinants of energy security in Iraq that can be divided into internal and external determinants, and they can be summarized through the following:

3-2-1. Internal Determinants: Security Margin: In response to the security situation that the country is experiencing, Iraq faced major security challenges after the American invasion after 2003, represented by terrorism. Iraq faced terrorist threats that destabilized society and all its sectors, and institutions suffered from fragmentation and division, due to the presence of multiple terrorist groups, and these were not The groups would have found a home had it not been for the many mistakes that the Iraqi state entity witnessed after the American invasion, in particular at the media and security levels (Kamran Dastjerdi and Hosseini,2022:360-382). Despite achieving victory over the terrorist organization ISIS in 2017 and the

decline in the severity of terrorist attacks in the country, Iraq was not able to build sustainable security based on We rely on well-established professional institutions with superior capabilities and specialized and highly trained human resources. Because the degree of threat is still great, we find in the latest Global Terrorism Index report for the year (2020) (Thajeel,2020:12), Iraq was classified as the second country in the world most affected by terrorism, and as a result the deterioration of the security situation in the country led to the collapse of the country's infrastructure, and it was unable to produce a sufficient amount of oil and gas, and the decline in oil production in Iraq, which was (2.5) million barrels per day, was exposed Many oil and industrial facilities that rely on gas have been systematically sabotaged and neglected, which has greatly affected the capacity of oil and natural gas facilities compared to their production capacity. These conditions also caused the inability to use natural gas to develop and export natural gas. (Mills,2018:58), **Administrative and financial corruption in Iraqi government institutions**: Sectarian and party quotas have destroyed the cornerstone of successful national administration, which is efficiency and professionalism, and thus provided an unparalleled qualitative opportunity for the corrupt, which is manifested in bribery, theft, abuse of influence, and other forms of corruption (Heidari Beni and Ezatti,2023:34-61). Because this quota opened the way for some national opposition infiltrators to work with international intelligence or international organizations in exchange for obtaining money without transparent oversight, or gaining advanced experience in organized theft, or organizing fictitious contracts, or receiving commissions, because these are most likely what he had. He was in power an alternative to the Iraqi national figures, competent, and he stood against the dictatorial regime and opposed it honorably and frankly. The Inspector General's report provides details about the systematic administrative failure, lack of oversight, and fraudulent practices by those responsible for managing the reconstruction efforts in Iraq. Therefore, the collapse of energy security in Iraq stems from the issue of administrative corruption (Al-Saadi,2017:10).

3-2-2. External Obstacles: **Regional Conflict in the Region**: According to the statistics of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil for the year 2019, Iraq exports approximately two million and 600 thousand barrels per day daily, of which two million and two hundred thousand barrels of Basra oil are transported through the Strait of Hormuz, meaning approximately 85% of its exports.

Iraqi oil, while the remaining quantity is exported through the Turkish Ceyhan oil transport line in the north of the country. As a result of the Iraqi economy's heavy dependence on oil exports to finance the general budget, Iraq will be greatly affected when the Strait of Hormuz is closed. The International Center for Development Studies has made it clear that Iraq will be the biggest loser. If Iran implements its threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, it will lose the equivalent of 80% of its financial revenues if it is unable to find alternative outlets, and Iraq's material losses will exceed a quarter of a billion dollars per day. Exporting Iraqi oil through Jordanian ports will require more time and effort, not to mention the higher cost and risks. The security resulting from securing the transport of oil shipments via tankers to the Iraqi-Jordanian border and from there to the port of Aqaba. Iran's resort to threatening to close the Strait of Hormuz, in the words of more than one of its officials, harms the interests of all parties overlooking it (Al-Rubaie,2018:292-295). About 40% of the volume of oil trade in the world is exported through the Strait of Hormuz, and the international shipping corridor in the Arabian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz represent the only maritime options for Iraq, and therefore Iraq's interests will be harmed, and thus its security will be harmed. The waterway through the waters of the Arabian Gulf is through which most of Iraq's oil exports are exported. Most of the goods and services that it needs are imported through it. What is more, there is a large Iraqi workforce working on the ports, customs, and sea crossings in the waters of the Arabian Gulf. It will be vulnerable to unemployment if the security and safety of maritime navigation is endangered. The waterway through the waters of the Arabian Gulf carries most of the exports. Iraq's oil supply is 4.3 million barrels per day out of a total of about 53.3 million barrels per day in the volume of Iraqi oil exports, i.e. about 90% of the volume of Iraq's oil exports to the world, and most of its imports of goods and services are also transported through it. (website, 2019), **Transformations affecting the international environment**: Historical changes have occurred in the world of energy systems due to recent conflicts such as the war between Russia and Ukraine and the United States' withdrawal from Afghanistan. It is clear that supply chain disruptions resulting from crises affect all sectors of the economy, including the energy sector, because these The disruptions disrupt energy supplies and affect their prices, leading to an inflationary crisis With oil prices reaching their highest levels since 2008 (Ismael Khalil and Noori Hammed,2023:75),

many communities are experiencing a so-called "cost of living crisis" with rising energy bills affecting families, businesses and entire economies even after the pandemic ends. Corona, the world is still facing a supply chain crisis, in addition to the search for greener energy sources with low carbon emissions (Al-Aboudi,2022:5). Overall, climate and energy leaders are sending mixed signals about energy security and transition, creating more confusion in energy policy, potentially derailing the energy transition, driving investments in energy security rather than energy transition and resulting currency leakage through increases in consumption. (Shanak, 2023).

3-3. The Future of Energy Security in Iraq in Global Transformations

In the beginning, future studies played a major role in formulating, developing, and even maturing many of the dimensions, paths, and trends of academic studies, especially international ones, in a way that seeks to achieve a degree of accuracy and objectivity in such studies, and in a way that helps provide important and useful indicators and data to many academic researchers, strategic analysts, and makers. The strategic decision (Dator,2002:119-129). Therefore, two possibilities can be stated about the future of energy security in Iraq:

3-3-1. Possibility of Continuity and Escalation

This possibility assumes that the development taking place in the field of energy security has shown the Iraqi decision-maker to ensure policies or strategies for an environment characterized by apprehension, volatility, and ambiguity. The state of the country today, and after the defeat of terrorist organizations, Iraq has become the result of influence and influence between international and regional powers in the international system and the impact of the outcomes that The issues of energy security in Iraq result in pushing the current data into the future (Allahverdizadeh,2023:122), and accordingly, it is needless to say that this scene does not ignore the data that will be reminiscent of other future scenes, and it does not diminish in time and would lead to qualitative transformations in this reality (Tawfeeq and Others.,2022:144), as follows: Ensuring energy supplies by building energy transmission systems extending from Iraq to the world, and vice versa. Energy companies such as General Electric have promised to generate 3.3 gigawatts and support in establishing and developing gas and energy transmission systems in addition to generating electricity and signing agreements and deals for an interconnection network with Jordan in order to

Working to reduce total pressure, ensuring reliable power supply, and providing spare parts and maintenance services for power capacities (Robin Mills and Maryam Salman,2020:9), and Continuing to attract investment, Iraq's large oil reserves, both proven and unproven, and increasing production volumes are amenable to growth. The cost of production is low, and the cost of exploratory drilling in Iraq ranges between 6 and 10 million dollars, and the additional needs for development add 4 or 5 million dollars, which is a very low percentage compared to other sites. This cost reaches twice this value, and it is possible that Iraqi oil revenues play a role in Attracting investments, this is important for companies, as the long life of Iraq's oil reserves reaches about 150 years (Al-Talqani,2022:54), Estimates indicate that Iraq has become diversified in the fields of energy, its security, and the use of clean energy and its appropriate exploitation to ensure energy in Iraq. The table below shows the state's policy in achieving projects to mitigate carbon emissions and planning for a clean energy future through the plan of the Ministry of Electricity and Oil that it followed with education and awareness of clean energy until 2025. With energy quantities ranging from 486-10665 megawatts, the percentage of carbon emissions and emissions increases from (3.4 to 41.5)% over the same period (Electricity, 2021:2).

3-3-2. Possibility of Reduced Impact

In line with the possibility of future scenes, this scene is based on a point of view that conflicts with the point of view expressed in the previous scene. There are continuing challenges for Iraq regarding the Iraqi energy security process, including influential internal and external challenges, such as sanctions on Iran (Jaffarinia,2023:375), which exports gas to Iraq for electricity, in addition to... Corridor war, which may strike development initiatives such as the (Development Road) (Muhammad,2023:9) initiative, the former Dry Canal project, and the competition for electrical and energy interconnection between the Gulf states, in addition to internal political instability due to the competition for power that Iraq is witnessing, which may threaten Iraq and its energy security, in addition to being drawn into American sanctions if His support for countries subject to sanctions, such as Iran and Russia (Masared,2019).

4. Conclusion

Based on what we presented regarding the topic of our research (Energy security strategy in Iraq: a vision of nature and transformations After the defeat of ISIS), the importance of the issue of energy security has become a strategic ambition sought by the major powers for the sake of control and domination and for the sake of empowerment in the process of control and control. International roles today are weaponized by energy, and the dynamics of conflicts is taking place. Regarding the latter, and for this reason, Iraq, as the energy country that possesses oil and gas reserves in the region, sought awareness and awareness of the Iraqi maker system regarding energy security and ensuring its flow and non-depletion, and that despite the state of nature that Iraq possesses, it is experiencing internal and external determinants that compete with energy issues and their security for the future. Near and far, this realization stems from the introduction of cooperative initiatives and projects between regional powers for the flow of energy and the security of its transmission lines in a way that achieves their interests.

In fulfillment of the hypothesis that Iraq sought to preserve the energy reality and its security despite the state of transformations affecting the strategic environment. Whenever these transformations were large or small, they led to an impact on the energy reality of Iraq in light of the international change movement up and down, the Iraqi security policy became different from what it was previously in Its ability to implement more active and effective policies reflects geo-energy trends based on a reading of regional and international variables in order to try to build a regional system that reduces security influences, and thus it may be a new phase in the region, far from failures and mistakes. The characteristics of energy security explain Iraq's trends with elements Politically and economically, employing greater capacity contributes to employing its energy fields in a way that achieves its interests. Internal challenges such as security fragility and terrorism have created a major determinant in the energy security process, which has led to the delay of many energy projects as a result of the devastation that befell the infrastructure of the energy system, in addition to the factor of administrative corruption. The Strait of Hormuz has It is of great importance as it is a link in control of the entrance to the Gulf, as it is of great importance to international navigation as it is the only sea passage between the Arabian Gulf and the seas of the world.

Therefore, it is considered a link between the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe. International challenges have drawn a further scope in employing Iraqi energy due to the war. Russian, Ukrainian, and the rise in oil prices. However, this matter may be considered negative due to the increase in consumption of goods, which represents a setback for the energy market in Iraq by not guaranteeing money and investment in energy as a result of this increase in consumption, meaning that the economic reversal has the greatest impact in weakening the structure of the Iraqi economy, in the event of the closure of the strait. It may cause a problem with the export of goods and oil and Iraq's inability to achieve trade exchange, which threatens the Iraqi economy. The future of energy security today represents a state of continuity and escalation due to the roles that the state and decision-makers exploit today by employing and understanding international events and the settlement process to ensure energy resources first, which represents the greatest essence of security. Secondly, ensuring the flow of energy to the world.

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