Qatar maintains a robust emphasis on its oil and gas activities, which play a pivotal role in supporting the energy transition. This is primarily attributed to its substantial reserves of natural gas, widely acknowledged as an acceptable fuel for transitioning to cleaner energy sources. The country is currently putting a lot of effort into developing the North Field following the lifting of its moratorium on new gas export projects from the area. Additionally, Qatar has engaged in several long-term agreements with other nations, establishing sale and purchase arrangements (SPA) for the provision of LNG.

Despite a decline in hydrocarbon revenues in 2020 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Qatar’s oil and gas industry remains highly active and is projected to continue playing a crucial role in the country’s economy for the foreseeable future. Approximately 80% of liquefied natural gas (LNG) originating from Qatar was directed towards Asian nations to fulfil the demands of the regional market. As part of its efforts to increase LNG production from 77 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) to 126 mtpa by 2027, QatarEnergy has successfully awarded multiple contracts worth...
billion for the construction and expansion of LNG facilities. The expansion is expected to support its economy and maintain its position as the world’s largest LNG exporter.

The downstream sector will see growth in the petrochemical industry as QatarEnergy and Chevron Phillips have made a final investment decision (FID) for the Ras Laffan Petrochemical Project (RLPP). Apart from that, QatarEnergy Renewable Solutions and QAFCO are establishing the world’s largest blue ammonia facility, with a capacity of 1.2 mtpa as part of the Ammonia-7 Project. This trend demonstrates Qatar’s ongoing commitment to investing in the downstream sector, with the aim of generating more business, jobs, and opportunities for the country.

Power generation in Qatar has matured and is dominated by conventional gas-fired power plants. Kahramaa, the state-owned utility company in Qatar, is currently undertaking the development of a new power plant with a capacity of 2.6 GW. This endeavour aims to bolster Qatar’s overall power capacity and meet the growing demand for electricity in the country. The country also has a strong ambition in amplifying renewable energy by promoting waste-to-energy technologies to generate more power as an alternative to hydrocarbon-based fuels. Apart from that, QatarEnergy has awarded EPC contracts to install two solar projects located in Ras Laffan and Mesaieed.

QatarEnergy is at the forefront of driving the energy transition in Qatar. Their mission revolves around devising solutions aimed at accomplishing the objective of eliminating routine flaring entirely by the year 2030. The efforts started back in 2012 when the company launched a routine flaring mitigation program for the non-operated facilities in Ras Laffan Industrial City (RLIC). The country plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by implementing carbon capture and storage technology, capturing more than 11 million tonnes of CO2 per year by 2035. QatarEnergy aims to decrease carbon intensity by 25% in upstream operations and 35% in LNG facilities by 2035.