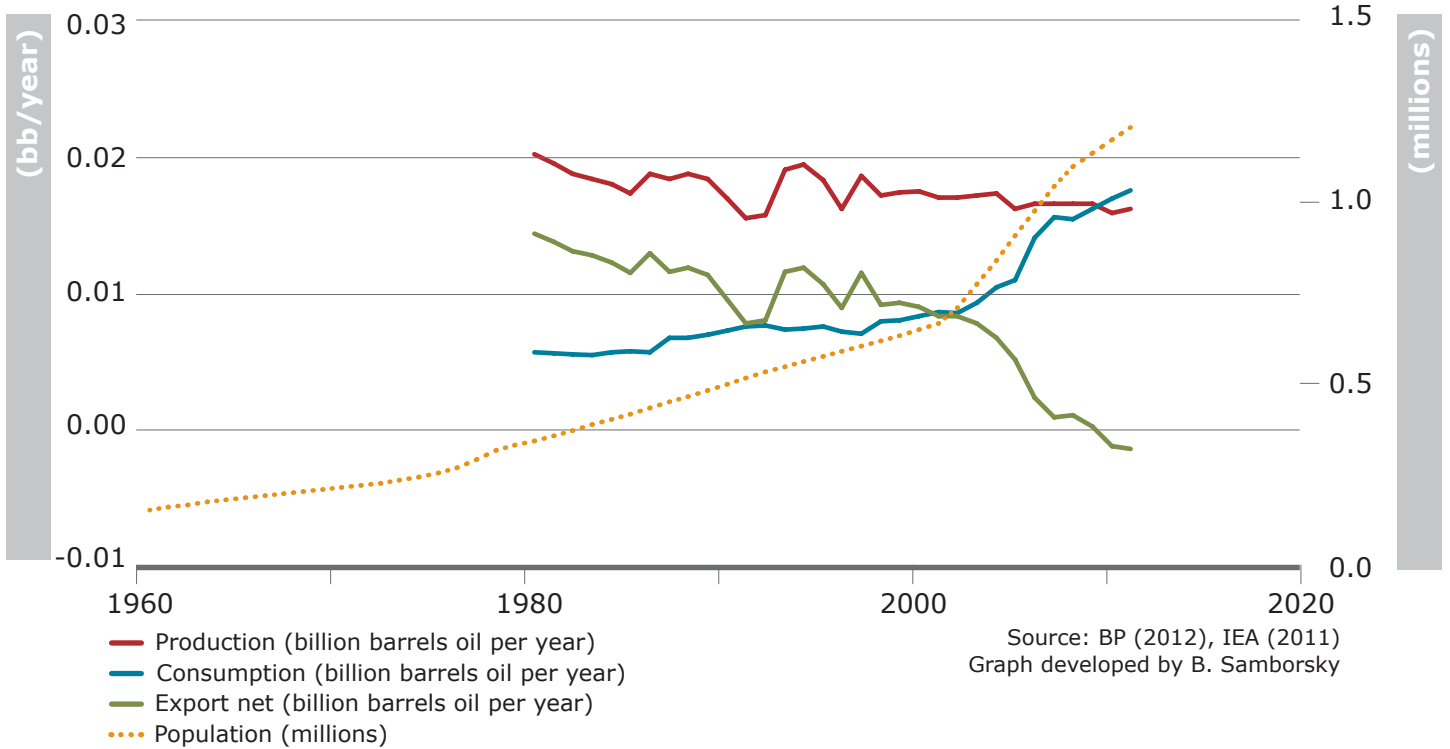


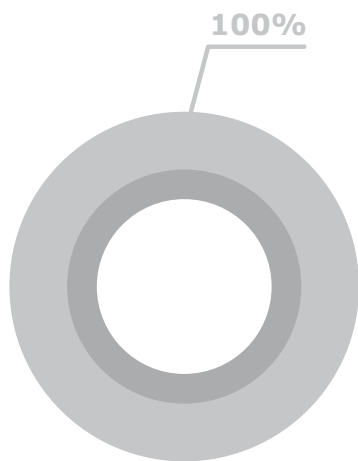


## Renewable Energy Country Profile

### Energy Supply and Demand – Current Trends



### Current Installed Capacity



■ Fossil fuel ■ RE ■ Wind ■ PV ■ CSP ■ Hydro

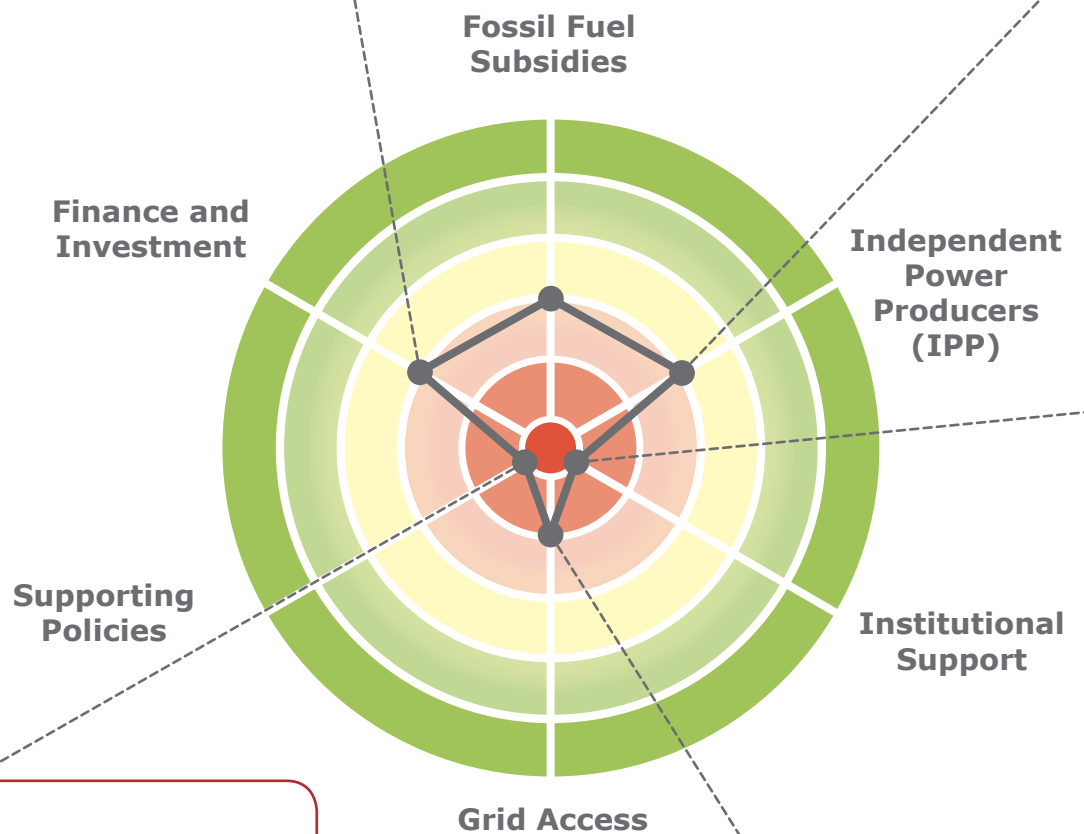
### RE Targets - Year 2030

Bahrain has not developed yet an official RE strategy with specific targets, but it has identified several PV and hybrid system RE projects to be implemented in the near future.

	Wind	PV	CSP	Hydro	Total RE	Total all Energy
MW	500 kWp	0	0	0	500 kWp	4009

## Finance and Investment

- No RE fund has been established yet for financing RE projects.
- No policy of providing financial guarantees to private investors to ensure payment under power purchase agreement.
- Bahrain's economy has been substantially-liberalized over the past decade through a number of policies including allowing foreign property ownership, establishment of foreign companies without a local partner, and reducing taxes and customs duties.
- Average customs duty constitutes 5%.
- No full customs duty exemptions are provided to RE equipments.
- No special internal tax privileges to RE projects exist.



## Supporting Policies

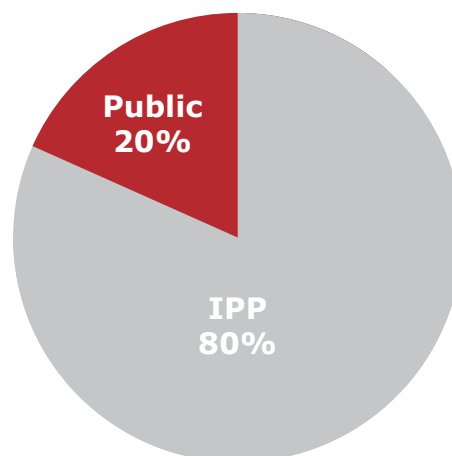
- No public competitive bidding for large-scale private RE projects.
- No obligation to conclude long-term power purchase agreements with RE producers.
- No Feed-in Tariffs.
- No net-metering policy for small-scale RE projects.

## Grid Access

- No priority access to RE is granted by law.
- No grid code for RE is developed.
- No detailed grid map for designated renewable energy sites.

## Independent Power Producers (IPP)

- Power sector in Bahrain is liberalized. In 2004, the first independent power producer license was awarded to the Bahrain-based, Al Ezzel IPP, which is equally-owned by the Belgian-Gulf consortium of Tractebel EGI and Gulf Investment Corporation. Today, 80% of the Kingdom's electricity is produced by IPPs.
- No IPPs producing RE exist.
- Bahrain's legal framework does not allow private sector self-generation of RE (auto-producer) with the possibility of feeding surplus electricity to the grid.
- No RE auto-producers exist in practice.



## Institutional Support

- Bahrain does not have a designated authority to promote RE in the country. Currently, activities related to promoting RE fall under the auspices of the Electricity and Water Authority that has a general mission to provide the country with water and electricity services.
- No detailed wind atlas published.
- Land for large-scale wind projects is not allocated yet for private development.
- No detailed solar atlas published.
- Land for large-scale solar projects is not allocated yet for private development.

## Grid Interconnections

Country	Length (km)	Voltage (KV)	Capacity (MW)	Status
Saudi Arabia	40	400	600	Synchronized

## Projects

Wind	RE Hybrid Systems	PV
<b>In Operation</b>		
Project: Two wind turbines at the Bahrain World Trade Center Capacity: 500 kWp In operation since: 2008		
<b>Under Construction</b>		
<b>In Pipeline</b>		
	Project: 3 MW different PV and CSP technology, and a 2 MW wind turbines (1 MW each) Capacity: 5 MW Developer: Public (Electricity and Water Authority)	Project: Awali-Township of Manama Capacity: 5 MW Developer: National Oil and Gas Authority (NOGA), Bahrain Petroleum Company (BAPCO), and Caspian Energy Holdings and Petra Solar
<b>Projects Percentage of Total Capacity</b>		
100%	100%	100%

■ In Operation  
 ■ Under Construction  
 ■ In Pipeline

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