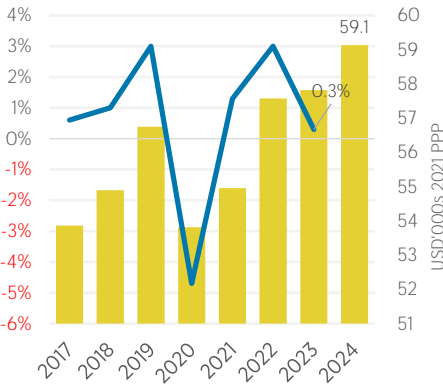
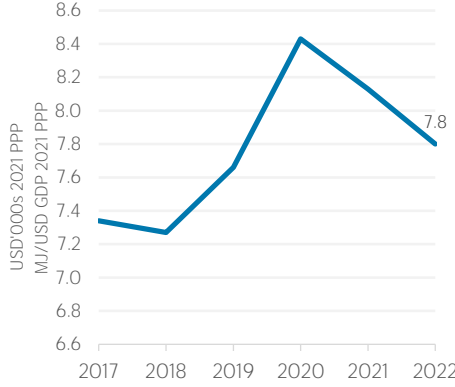


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS

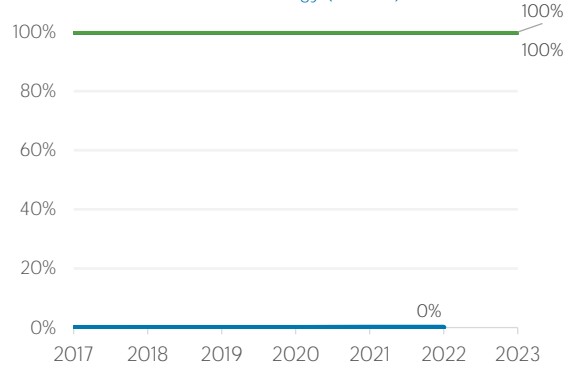
GDP per capita 8.1.1 Real GDP growth rate



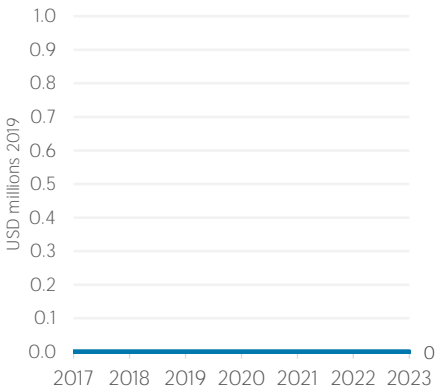
7.3.1 Energy intensity



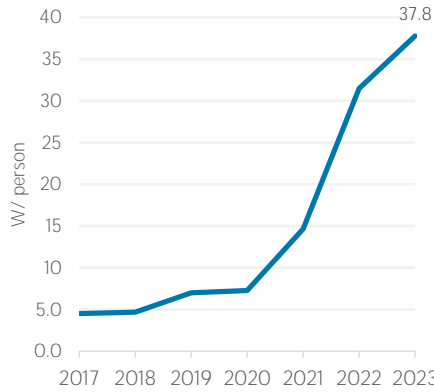
7.1.1 Access to electricity (% population)  
7.1.2 Access to clean cooking (% population)  
7.2.1 Renewable energy (% TREC)



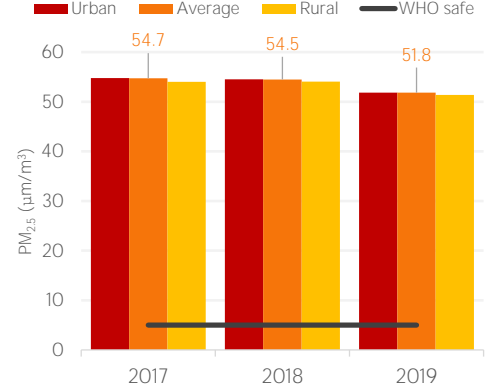
7.a.1 Public flows to renewables



7.b.1 Per capita renewable capacity



11.6.2 Air particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)



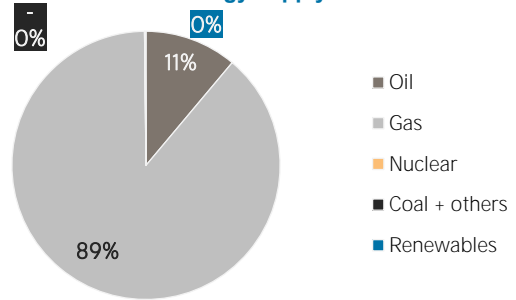
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2017	2022
Non-renewable (TJ)	578 344	672 141
Renewable (TJ)	200	713
Total (TJ)	578 544	672 854
Renewable share (%)	0	0

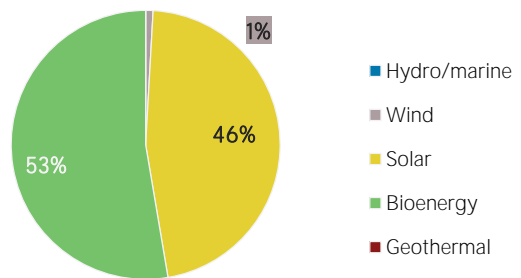
Growth in TES	2017-22	2021-22
Non-renewable (%)	+16.2	+3.5
Renewable (%)	+256.6	+29.7
Total (%)	+16.3	+3.5

Primary energy trade	2017	2022
Imports (TJ)	484 078	472 314
Exports (TJ)	843 918	814 656
Net trade (TJ)	359 840	342 342
Imports (% of supply)	84	70
Exports (% of production)	90	80
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	163	152

Total energy supply in 2022

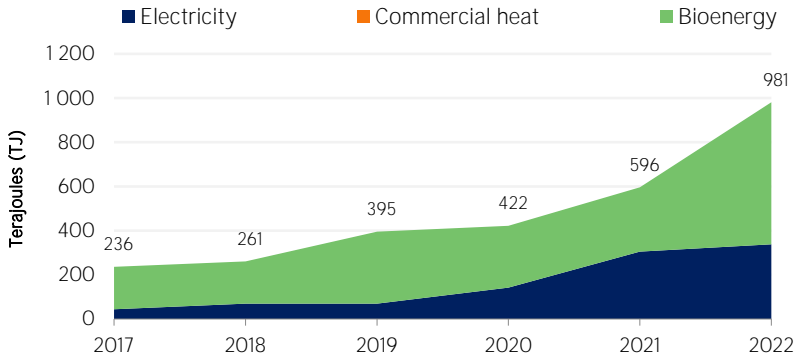


Renewable energy supply in 2022



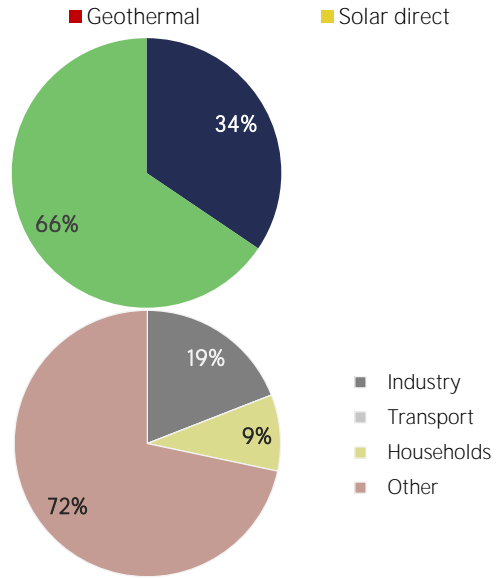
# RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

### Renewable TFEC trend



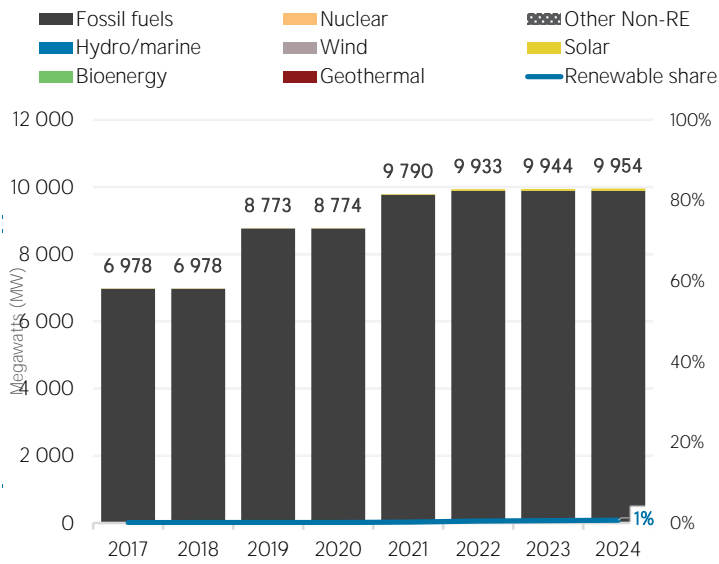
Consumption by sector	2017	2022
Industry (TJ)	22	187
Transport (TJ)	0	0
Households (TJ)	69	91
Other (TJ)	145	703

### Renewable energy consumption in 2022

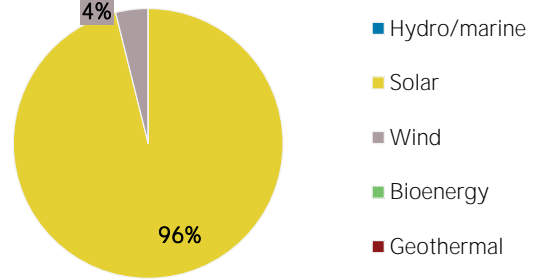


# ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

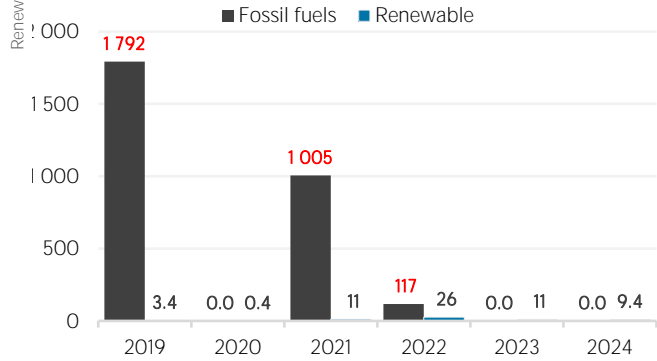
### Installed capacity trend



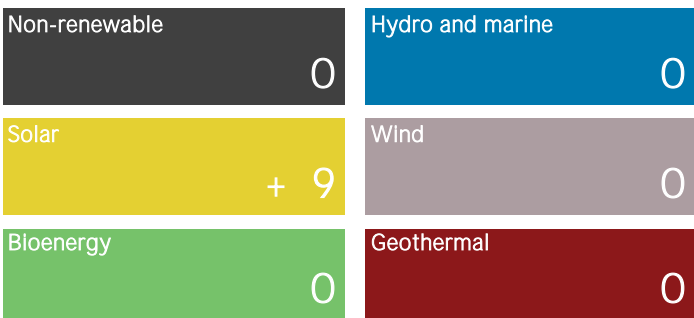
### Renewable capacity in 2024



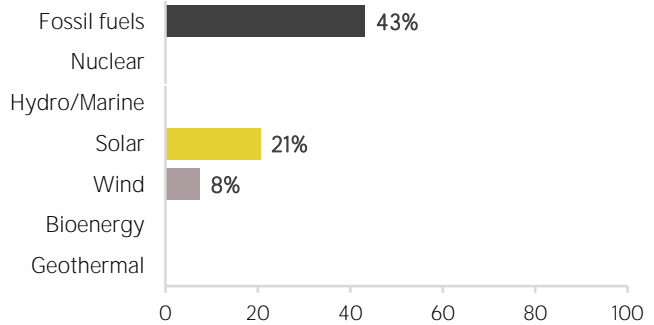
### Net capacity change (MW)



### Net capacity change in 2024 (MW)



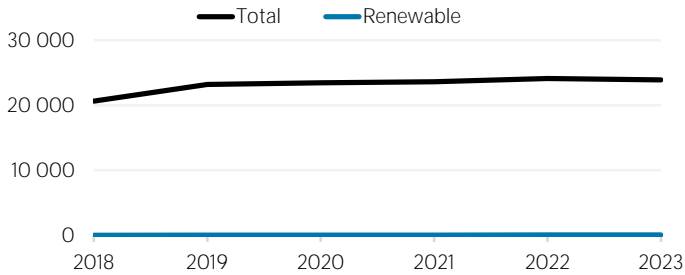
### Capacity utilisation in 2023 (%)



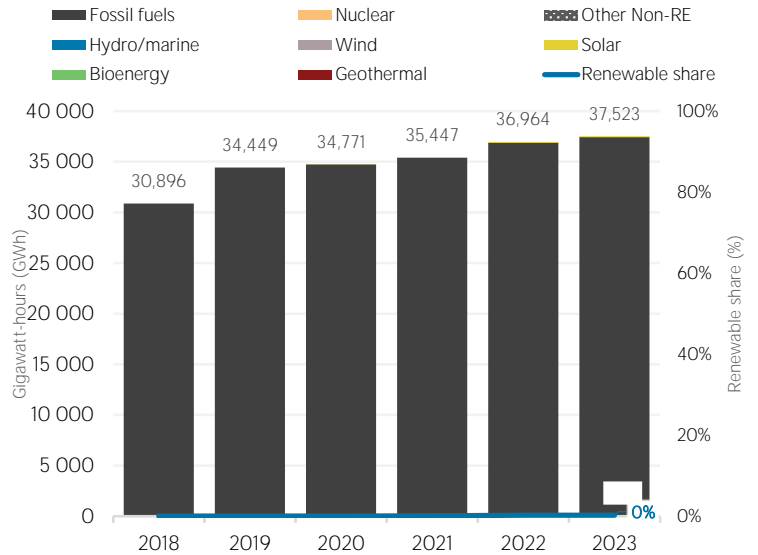
## ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2023	GWh	%
<b>Non-renewable</b>	<b>37 429</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Renewable</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>
Hydro and marine	0	0
Solar	92	0
Wind	2	0
Bioenergy	0	0
Geothermal	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 523</b>	<b>100</b>

### Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



### Electricity generation trend

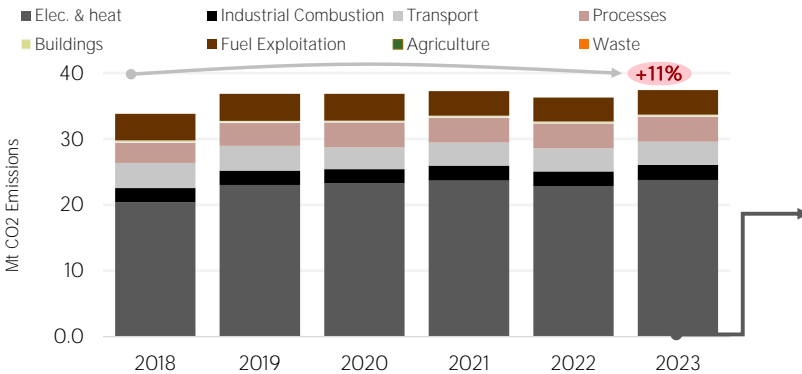


## LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

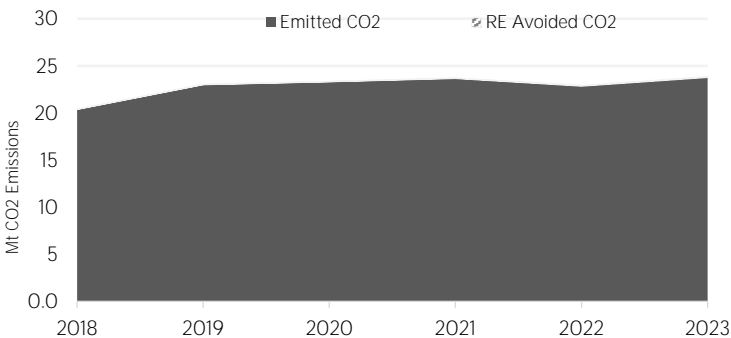
- 1 Revised/Updated NDC of Bahrain 2021
- 2 National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) 2017
- 3 Regulations on Energy Labelling and Minimum Energy Performance Requirements for Air Conditioners 2016
- 4 Global Initiative to Reduce Gas Flaring: "Zero Routine Flaring by 2030" 2015
- 5 Unified Law (Regulation) of the Gulf Cooperation Council for the Arab States on the Control of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 2015

## ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector

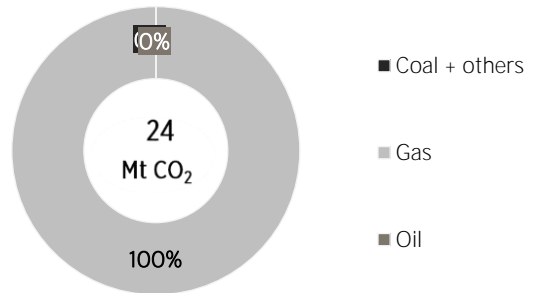


### Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat

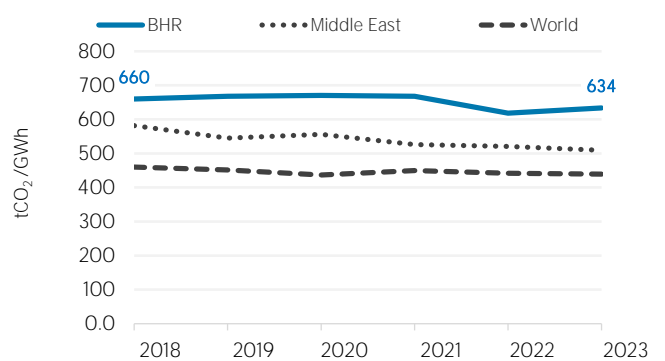


Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

### Elec. & heat generation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in

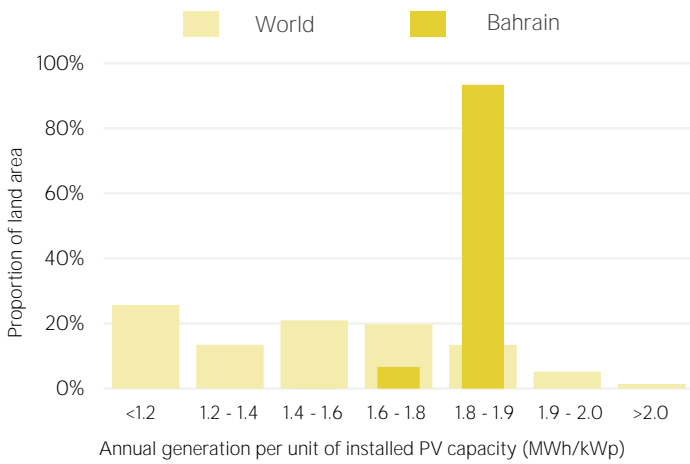


### CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for elec. & heat generation

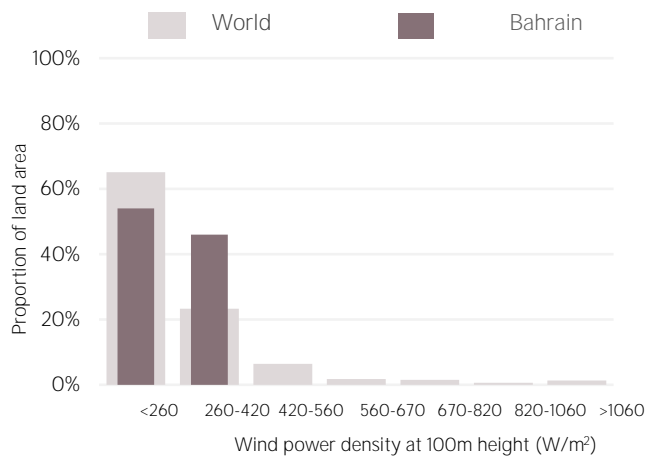


Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

**Solar PV:** Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

**Onshore wind:** Potential wind power density (W/m<sup>2</sup>) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

**Biomass:** Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

**Sources:** IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO: World Bank: IEA: IRENA: and UNSD): UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

**Additional notes:** Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to [statistics@irena.org](mailto:statistics@irena.org).

Last updated on: 22 September, 2025



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