



# Climate action kit

## Case study

13 CLIMATE ACTION



## Bahrain

### The initiatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain to counter climate change impacts

Being a developed country with a small geographical area, has facilitated the cooperation among all relevant government entities such as the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, the Electricity and Water Authority, and the Supreme Council of Environment, among other government entities, in order to reduce the impact of climate change in the region.

#### Local initiatives

Although Bahrain is an oil producer and Member of OPEC (oil production forms the major income source of the national economy), policy makers in Bahrain realized the importance of the use of renewable energy sources to reduce the impact of climate change and increasing the energy efficiency potential.

Accordingly, a number of local energy efficiency initiatives were introduced, such as:

- Minimum Energy Performance and Labeling for Lighting Technical Regulation that was implemented through the Ministerial Order No. (3) 2015. This technical regulation banned the sale of halogen bulbs for general household use in the Kingdom of Bahrain by regulating the non-directional household lamps
- Energy Performance Technical Regulation and Labeling requirements for Air Conditioners, as per Ministerial Order no. (70) 2015. This regulation specified the minimum energy performance standard (MEPS) and the energy labelling requirements for air conditioning units and heat pumps used in residential and commercial sectors
- Vehicles and Tires Efficiency Technical Regulation and Labeling with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters have been entered into force for models since 2018.
- Electric Vehicles Technical Regulation approved and issued as per Ministerial Order no. (16) 2021 regarding electric vehicles. Through this technical regulation, the import of electric vehicles will be allowed and their use is permitted provided that they meet the requirements.

#### Participation in the IEC

Bahrain is an IEC Associate Member. The IEC National Committee of Bahrain was created under the secretariat of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism and headed by the Electricity and Water Authority. Bahrain participates in the following IEC technical committees: [TC 82 WG 3: Systems](#), [TC 82 WG 8: Photovoltaic \(PV\) cells](#), [TC 88: Wind energy generation systems \(liaison\)](#) and [TC 88 PT 61400-50-4, Wind energy generation systems – Part 50-4: Use of floating lidars for wind measurements](#).

We strongly believe that our involvement in these IEC working groups will help Bahrain to achieve the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) which sets a national renewable energy target of 5% by 2025 and 10% by 2035 and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) which sets a national energy efficiency target of 6% by 2025.

