

NOTABLE STRENGTHS

- Has national goals to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
- Reported low transmission and distribution losses from electric power generation
- Lower-than-average energy intensity from residential buildings
- Has a national commitment to industrial decarbonization

ACTIONS TO TAKE

- Make more energy efficiency data publicly available
- Pass minimum energy performance standards for more appliances
- Reduce energy intensity from the industrial sector
- Pass fuel economy/emissions standards for passenger vehicles and heavy-duty vehicles

**NATIONAL EFFORTS**

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) ranked 19th in the national efforts chapter. The UAE has a greenhouse gas reduction goal and has committed to reduce energy consumption from intensive sectors by 40% by 2050. The UAE also reported only 4.7% electric power transmission and distribution losses, but only 5% of its electricity comes from renewable sources. The country lacks data for several metrics to indicate progress on energy efficiency. The UAE had data available for only 77% of scorecard metrics. For example, we could not find data for annual government spending on energy efficiency nor energy efficiency research and development spending.

**BUILDINGS**

The UAE earned its best score in the buildings chapter. The country does not have energy performance standards for any key appliance groups. The UAE has mandatory building rating and disclosure policies that apply to some building types, so it should consider expanding these policies to additional building types. The UAE reported lower-than-average energy intensity from residential buildings, but it reported one of the highest energy intensities in commercial buildings.

**INDUSTRY**

The UAE has significant room for improvement in industrial energy efficiency. Its industrial energy intensity has a value of roughly 23.28 kBtus per 2023 U.S. dollar. The UAE should consider implementing voluntary agreements and incentives for manufacturers to encourage energy efficiency improvements, mandatory audits of large facilities, or requirements for large industrial facilities to employ onsite energy-use or sustainability managers. Although the UAE has a national commitment to industrial decarbonization, it should consider implementing an electrification target to complement this existing policy.

**TRANSPORTATION**

The UAE ranked 23rd in the transportation chapter. In 2023, 13% of passenger vehicle sales were electric vehicles. However, the UAE lacks standards for limiting carbon dioxide emissions from passenger vehicles or reducing carbon dioxide emissions from heavy-duty tractor trailer trucks. The UAE should also consider implementing a strategy to encourage non-motorized modes of transport focused on walking or cycling.