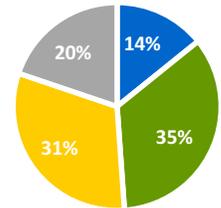
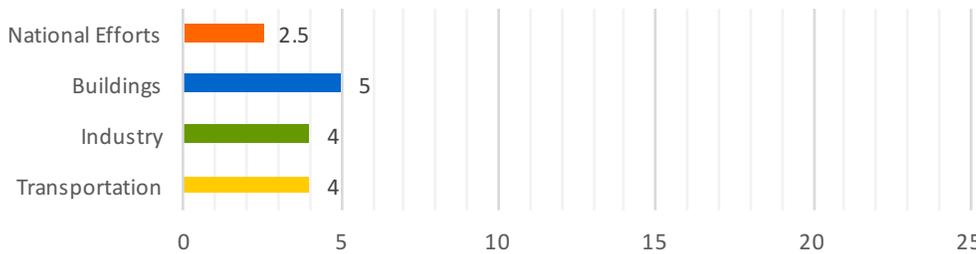


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Saudi Arabia



The bars show ACEEE scores for energy efficiency. The pie chart shows 2013 end-use energy shares of buildings, industry, transportation, and other sectors.

Saudi Arabia scored 15.5 points and is at the bottom of the rankings.

This was due in part to poor scores and in part to lack of data. Information was not available for a number of metrics including spending on energy efficiency and energy efficiency R&D, fuel economy of light-duty vehicles, fuel economy standards for heavy-duty tractor trucks, freight transport per unit of economic activity, energy intensity of freight transport, and investment in rail transit versus roads. If more data were available, it is possible that Saudi Arabia would have performed better in our rankings.

The Saudi Energy Efficiency Center (SEEC), formed in 2010, aims to reduce energy consumption and achieve the lowest possible levels of energy intensity. In recent years the SEEC has stepped up efforts to formulate policies on building codes, appliance standards and labels, performance standards for motors, and energy audits in the industrial sector.

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

Saudi Arabia would boost its ranking by greatly increasing the number of appliance groups covered by mandatory performance standards and labels. Saudi Arabia would also benefit from implementing a strong energy code for existing buildings as well as a policy to disclose the energy use of all buildings.

In the transportation sector Saudi Arabia's newly

introduced fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles are a promising step toward reducing fuel consumption, but could be strengthened above the currently required 40 mpg by 2025.

Efforts to improve energy management in industries currently exist; however implementing mandates for energy managers, audits, and EnMS would speed up this process. Entering into voluntary agreements with manufacturers to improve energy efficiency would demonstrate leadership on the part of the national government. In addition, outlining a mandatory national savings target would help Saudi Arabia make steady incremental progress in all economic sectors.