Of the categories in the Scorecard, Egypt performed best in the national efforts category with a score of 11 out of 25 points. The country has adopted its second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP), which includes a target to reduce Egypt’s energy consumption 18% by 2030. Egypt has a relatively low energy intensity and offers multi-sectoral tax credits and loan programs to incentivize energy efficiency. Poor data availability led to low scores for governmental expenditure on R&D and energy efficiency programs.

Egypt scored six points for its building efficiency policies and performance. The country has minimum energy performance standards for 11 products and has achieved relatively low building energy intensity. To improve efficiency in this sector, Egypt could adopt mandatory building codes for both residential and commercial buildings. To increase energy savings, the country could also introduce policies targeting building retrofits.

The energy intensity of Egypt’s industry is among the lowest of the countries analyzed. Nevertheless, the country will need to deploy a catalogue of energy efficiency policies aimed at increasing the efficiency of its industrial sector. These policies should include mandates for energy managers and energy audits, and minimum efficiency standards for motors. The country could also focus on strengthening the implementation and use of energy management systems in industrial facilities.

Egypt scored low in the transportation section. The country has no fuel economy standards in place for light- or heavy-duty vehicles and had one of the lowest on-road fuel economies (29.4 mpg) of all the countries in the Scorecard. Egypt could improve transportation-related efficiency by implementing a smart freight initiative and incentivize electric vehicle sales. However, Egypt makes significant investments in rail transit, perhaps resulting in a relatively high use of public transit by residents.