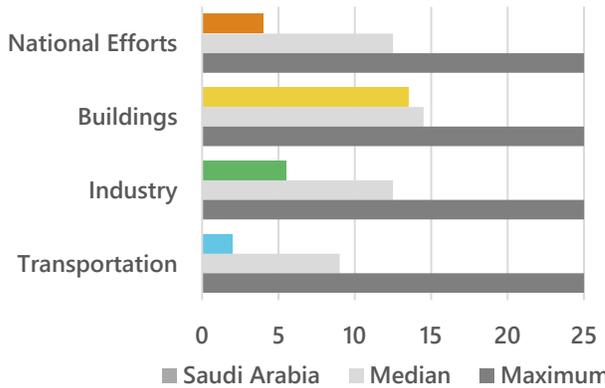
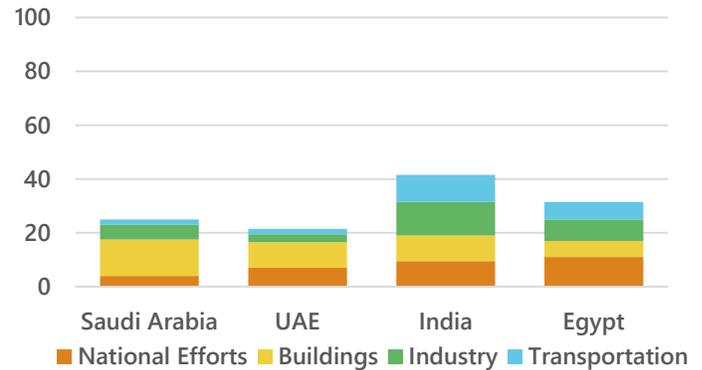


Saudi Arabia in the 2022 International Scorecard



How does Saudi Arabia compare to other countries in Asia and North Africa?



NATIONAL EFFORTS

Saudi Arabia’s energy intensity remains high. We were not able to find information regarding investments in energy efficiency programs or energy efficiency research and development. Saudi Arabia has no tax incentives or loan programs to promote the deployment of energy-efficient technologies.



BUILDINGS

Saudi Arabia has improved its score in buildings energy efficiency policies considerably since the 2018 Scorecard. In 2018, Saudi Arabia updated the Saudi Building Code (SBC 601 and 602) to increase the stringency of existing energy efficiency requirements and introduce additional requirements. The updates to the code specifically targeted design considerations—such as thermal transfer coefficients for the building shell, windows, and insulation—that would impact cooling loads. Saudi Arabia currently has 13 appliance groups covered by energy performance standards (MEPS) and 11 appliance groups covered by mandatory labels. Despite the gains made by Saudi Arabia, it still has opportunities for improvement; specifically, the country can adopt mandatory building rating and disclosure programs.



INDUSTRY

Opportunities to improve efficiency in Saudi Arabia’s industrial sector currently exist. The country has minimum energy performance standards for motors in place and its agricultural intensity is among the lowest. However, the country has yet to enact mandates for energy managers and audits, or policies related to energy management systems. Entering into voluntary agreements with manufacturers to improve energy efficiency could demonstrate leadership on the part of the national government and catalyze private action.



TRANSPORTATION

Saudi Arabia’s 2025 fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles are among the most lenient at 40 mpg. While the presence of the standard itself is encouraging, Saudi Arabia could capture more energy savings by improving these requirements, as well as by adopting new standards for heavy-duty vehicles. Data were not available from Saudi Arabia for several metrics in the transportation category, including the average fuel economy of light-duty vehicles, percentage of new electric vehicles purchased, freight transport per unit of economic activity, energy intensity of freight transport, and investment in rail transit versus roads. Improved data availability from Saudi Arabia could also help the country make progress in the Scorecard.