

NOTABLE STRENGTHS

- Has mandatory, comprehensive building energy codes for residential and commercial buildings
- 3rd lowest energy intensity from the agricultural sector
- Requires energy audits of large industrial facilities
- Walk 30 initiative v.5 promotes walking

ACTIONS TO TAKE

- Make more energy efficiency data publicly available
- Reduce energy intensity from commercial buildings
- Pass a national target for industrial decarbonization
- Enact fuel economy/emissions standards for heavy-duty vehicles

**NATIONAL EFFORTS**

Saudi Arabia ranked 20th in the national efforts chapter. Saudi Arabia had data available for only 74% of the metrics studied across the scorecard. One notable data point that the country lacked was national per capita spending on energy efficiency. Although Saudi Arabia has a greenhouse gas reduction goal, the country should consider supplementing this by implementing a national energy savings goal. Saudi Arabia offers loans encouraging energy efficiency investment in the buildings and electric vehicle sectors.

**BUILDINGS**

Saudi Arabia ranked 15th in the buildings chapter. Saudi Arabia is one of six countries requiring residential and commercial building codes that fully address the requirements needed to maximize energy savings. The country has voluntary building rating and disclosure policies that apply to all buildings, so a further step would be making these policies mandatory. Saudi Arabia reported one of the highest energy intensities from commercial buildings, at 891 MMBtus per dollar of service GDP, which represents an estimation of the service sector's energy intensity.

**INDUSTRY**

Saudi Arabia earned its best ranking in the industry chapter. Saudi Arabia reported the third-lowest agricultural energy intensity, with 0.015 kilograms of oil equivalent per dollar of agricultural GDP. The country requires recurrent energy audits of large facilities. Saudi Arabia should build on these efforts by implementing a mandate for energy managers, establishing voluntary agreements with manufacturers, or providing financial incentives for manufacturers to make efficiency improvements. Saudi Arabia should also consider implementing a national commitment to industrial decarbonization or establishing an electrification target.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Saudi Arabia had its worst ranking in the transportation chapter. The country has a goal of limiting emissions from passenger vehicles to 122 grams of carbon dioxide per kilometer by 2030, but it does not have standards for reducing emissions from heavy-duty tractor trailer trucks. Saudi Arabia lacks available data for its EV sales share values across different vehicle types and its investments in rail and road infrastructure. The country does have a national strategy, the Walk 30 initiative v.5, aimed at increasing walking.