Highlights on the 2021 update

Key data taken from KAPSARC models

- Natural gas / gas liquid feeds to the petrochemical industry and its energy and non energy breakdowns
- Oil consumption by other industries (notably cement)
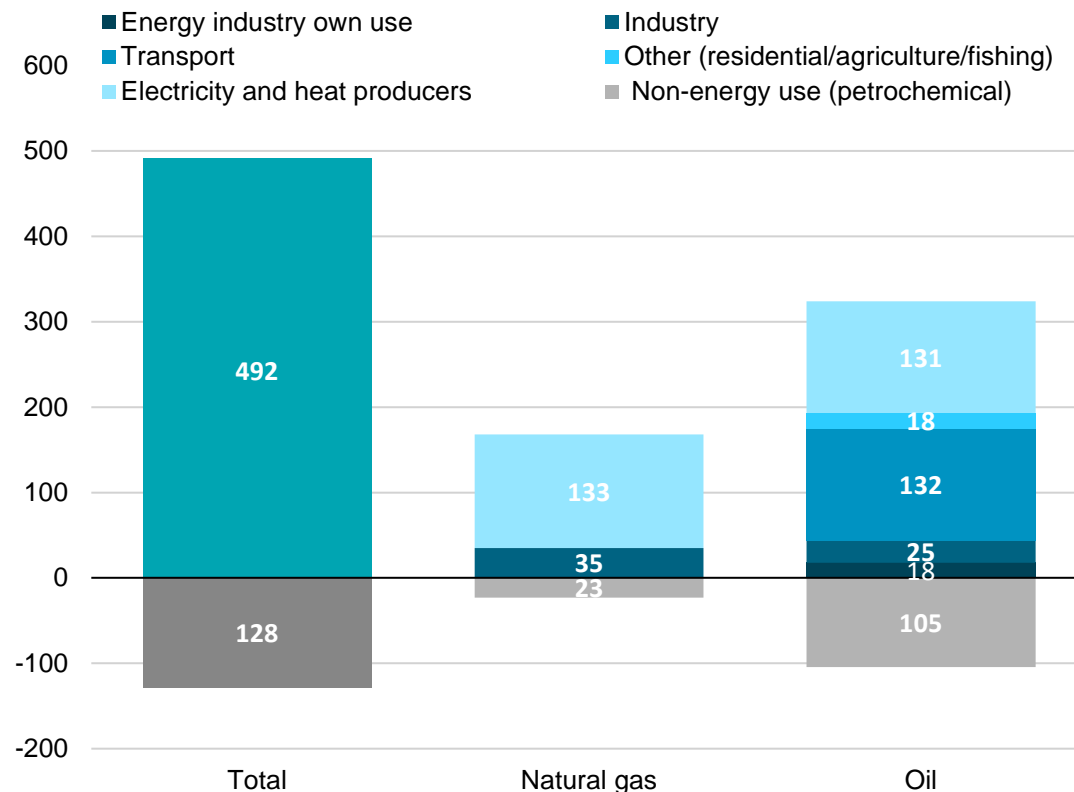- Transportation fuel consumption

Data requiring interpretations

- Transformation and consumption of Naphtha (NGLs / natural gasoline)
- Other kerosene and Jet kerosene breakdown
- Other oil product breakdowns
- Electricity trade
- Power generation by energy source
  (likewise last year, it was estimated based on inputs)

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Conversion to CO_2 emissions

2019 CO_2 Emission from hydrocarbon - Saudi Arabia
Mt of CO_2

Legend:
- ■ Energy industry own use
- ■ Industry
- ■ Transport
- ■ Other (residential/agriculture/fishing)
- ■ Electricity and heat producers
- ■ Non-energy use (petrochemical)

Total: 492, 128
Natural gas: 133, 35, 23
Oil: 131, 18, 132, 25, 18, 105

- Based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories

- Only CO_2 emissions without accounting carbon sequestrations

- *Mass to energy* and *energy to CO_2* conversions were made based on standard conversion factors

Key takeaway and improvement opportunities

Key takeaways

- Again with 2019 data, the consolidation of various official data balances within 5% differences
- Major revisions on petrochemical feeds (both energy and non-energy)
- Granular transportation fuel consumption

Improvement opportunities

- Oil products balance
- Country specific conversion factors (esp. mass to energy conversion)
- Details on carbon capture and usage (KSA is home to some of the largest CCUS facilities)
- Details on power generations and consumption

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