Switzerland

Trilemma Rank
#1

Trilemma Score
85.8

Balance Grade
AAA

Switzerland tops the global Trilemma ranking for 2019, and shows a stable strong performance across all dimensions all the way back to 2000. Strong Security indices are testament to Switzerland's low dependence on imports and high diversity of supply. Equity represents energy abundance and relatively managed prices. Sustainability is driven by optimising the CO2 intensity of the economy and improving emissions across the board. Ultimately, the top AAA grade represents integrated and balanced priorities for energy policy in Switzerland.

Population
8.5 (millions)

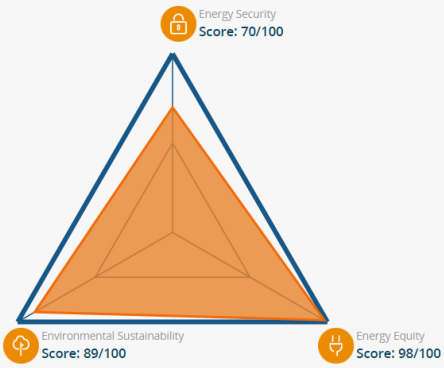
Land Area
39.5 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
66,307 (PPP US$)

Industrial Sector
24.7 (% of GDP)

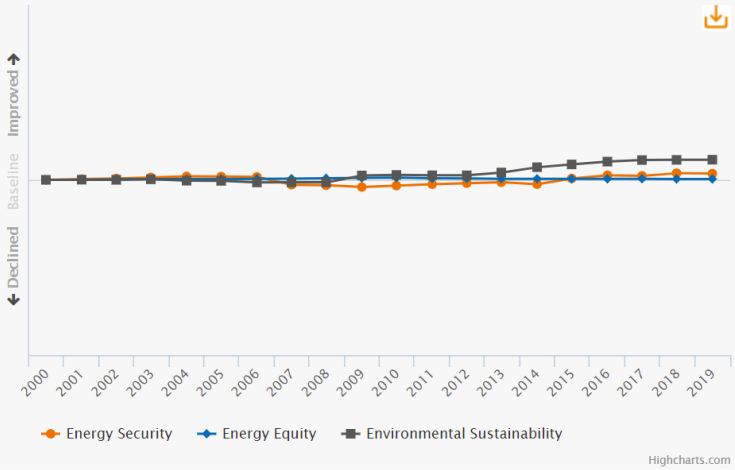
GDP Growth
1.6 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Switzerland's leading position in the Index reflects the country's past energy and energy-related policy decisions. Recent policy decisions, however, are likely to have an impact on the country's generation mix and thereby on its energy sustainability balance.

In 2018, the government adopted a new strategy that will be implemented by 2050. It is based on three pillars: improving the energy efficiency of buildings, appliances and transport; increasing the share of renewable energies, primarily hydro; and a gradual exit from nuclear power.

Recent energy policy developments include the decision to refrain from building new nuclear power plants, to reduce energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and to promote renewable energies. In a popular vote in May 2017 the Swiss people approved these initial measures. The measures and next steps to phase out nuclear are not yet known and will be a matter of political discussions in the following years. To achieve the transition to a low-carbon energy system in the long term, in mid-term Switzerland is likely to become more dependent on electricity imports, unless technological developments around storages, opportunities from sector convergences or additional domestic photovoltaic capacities will positively contribute to fill the foreseen gap.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
Energy security		
Import dependence		▲
Diversity of electricity generation		▲
Energy storage		▲
Energy equity		
Access to electricity		▶
Electricity prices		▼
Gasoline and diesel prices		▶
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity		▲
Low carbon electricity generation		▼
CO2 emissions per capita		▲
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability		▲
Effectiveness of government		▲
Innovation capability		▲