

Algeria



Trilemma Rank

#82

Trilemma Score

61.3

Balance Grade

CBD

Algeria ranks 82nd globally, showing particularly strong Equity performance. The Equity index has shown continuous improvement since the early 2000s, due to improved access to clean cooking fuels, whilst energy prices for consumers have remained low. Security is lower mainly due to low diversity of electricity sources. Algeria's Sustainability performance remains low as well due to increasing GHG emissions and limited decarbonised sources in the electricity mix, but recent power efficiency improvements represent encouraging trends. Algeria gets an overall grade of CBD.

Population
41.3 (millions)

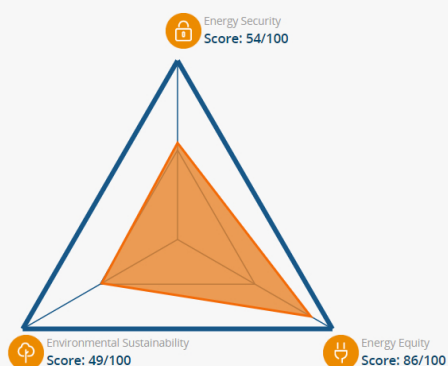
Land Area
2,381.7 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
15,293 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
37.2 (% of GDP)

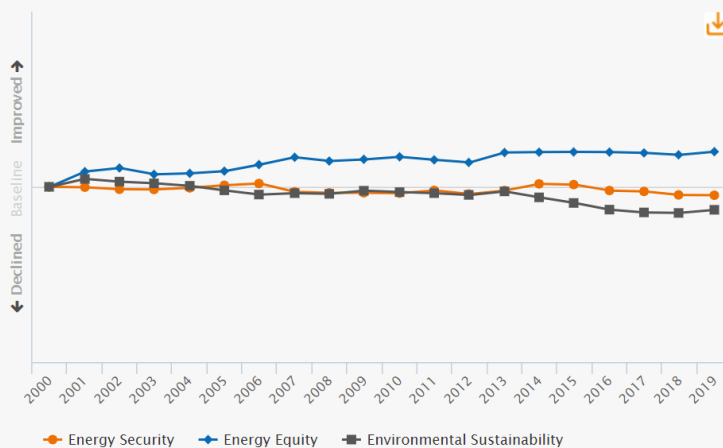
GDP Growth
1.6 (annual %)

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



Highcharts.com

Trends and Outlook

Algeria relies heavily on oil and gas production to sustain its economy, state welfare and subsidy programmes. However, recent political turmoil, punitive contractual terms and burdensome bureaucracy have led to production declines. The Algerian Government is now betting on tax incentives and pledges of reform from the administration to promote investments and partnership agreements in the hydrocarbons and petrochemical sectors.

To preserve declining fossil resources, the Government is committed to shifting towards renewable energy sources. Nevertheless, Algeria has been slow in implementing its renewable energy program. The Algerian Electricity and Gas Regulation Commission (CREG) in 2018 issued a tender for the construction of several PV power plants with a combined capacity of 150 MW in the southwestern part of the country. The tender is part of the Government's plan to deploy 22 GW of renewable energy power generation capacity by 2030, including 13.6 GW of PV.

The Algerian Government is also focusing on energy efficiency, with a national plan for 2015 to 2030. The EE programme mainly targets three sectors: buildings, transport and industry. The objectives include the thermal insulation of 100,000 homes per year, distributing 10 million energy-efficient lamps and switching 1.3 million vehicles to liquid petrol gas.

Key metrics

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

Energy security ⓘ

2019 Performance

Trend 2010-19

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

