

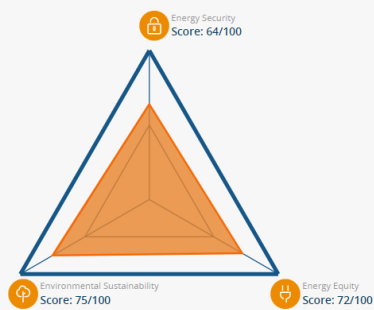
Colombia

Trilemma Rank
#49Trilemma Score
69.3Balance Grade
BCA

Colombia ranks 49th globally, with very good scores in the Equity and Sustainability dimensions. Energy security is lower, partly due to a decrease in energy storage over time, but other Security indicators have improved consistently. Colombia ranks lower in Equity globally, due to high electricity and natural gas prices and lower quality energy access indicators. Colombia gets an overall grade of BCA.

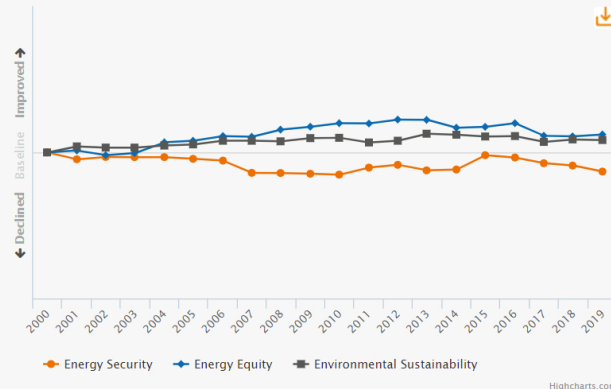
Population
49.1 (millions)GDP Per Capita
14,503 (PPP US\$)GDP Growth
1.8 (annual %)Land Area
1,109.5 (thousand sq. km)Industrial Sector
26.6 (% of GDP)

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

The Colombian energy mix is mostly hydroelectric, characterised by its low greenhouse gas emissions. It is also by characterised its vulnerability to extreme weather events, compromising the security of energy supply. To avoid the power deficit that the country could face by mid-2022, Colombia aims to: Call an energy sales reconfiguration auction for 2018-2019

Assign Reliability Charge obligations for 2019-2022. In 2019, firm energy obligations of 1,398 megawatts were allocated to renewable energy projects from unconventional solar and wind sources.

Long-term renewable energy auction. This mechanism seeks to bring generators closer to demand and to promote the formation of efficient prices that benefit users. The goal is to increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix to 10% of the current 2%.

The supply of liquefied natural gas - The first stage of the regasification plant in the port of Cartagena has been satisfactorily fulfilled and is expected to complete the provisioning phase in 2021-2022 with a new plant in Buenaventura.

To meet these goals, Colombia has public policies such as Law 1715 of 2014, which promotes the development and use of unconventional energy sources. Subsequent developments of the law confirm the commitment to its implementation:

Resolution CREG 024 of 2015 regulating the activity of large-scale self-generation in the National Interconnected System

Resolution CREG 030 of 2018 monitoring the activities of small-scale self-generation and distributed generation in the SIN,

Resolution 038 of 2018 regulating the activity of self-generation in non-interconnected areas,

the project of Resolution CREG 123 2018 that sets the requirements for connecting these resources to the systems,

Ordinance 2469 of 2014 and Ordinance 348 of 2017, which establish public policy guidelines in self-generation on a large scale and small scale respectively.

In the task of decarbonising the country's economic activity, the Law 1964 of July 11, 2019, was enacted it aims to introduce schemes to promote the use of electric and zero-emission vehicles, to contribute to sustainable mobility and reduction of polluting and greenhouse gas emissions.

Key metrics

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

