

Ecuador

Trilemma Rank

#45

Trilemma Score

69.6

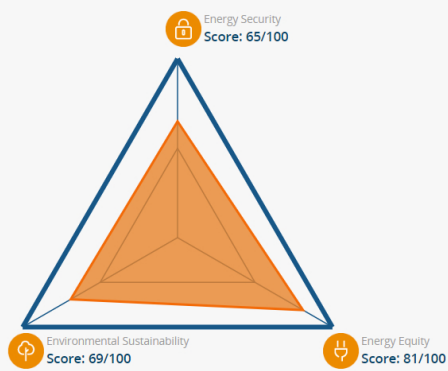
Balance Grade

ABB

Ecuador ranks 45th in the global index, showing particularly strong Security performance and sustained improvement in the Equity index, with a balance grade of ABB. Improved grid stability has led to significant progress in the Security dimension and higher quality energy access indicators have improved Equity. Ecuador's Sustainability index has also shown some notable progress, representing power efficiencies and managed GHG emissions, and there is room for further improvement, particularly through low carbon electricity generation.

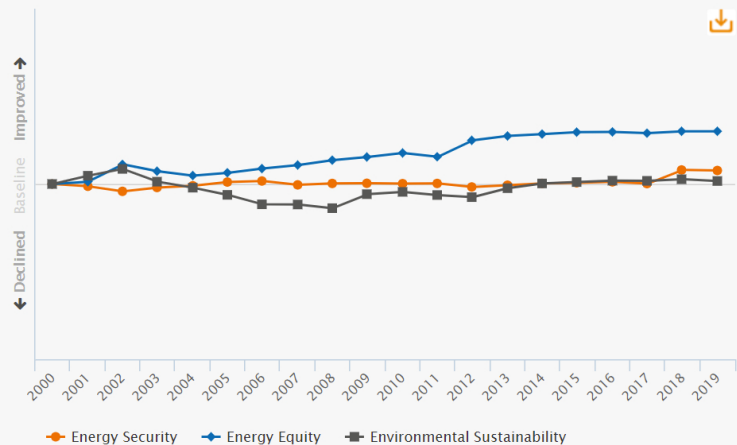
**Population**
16.6 (millions)**Land Area**
248.4 (thousand sq. km)**GDP Per Capita**
11,612 (PPP US\$)**Industrial Sector**
32.5 (% of GDP)**GDP Growth**
2.4 (annual %)

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

Comparing key Trilemma indicators between 2010 and 2018 provides some insights on the development of the Ecuadorian energy sector. Diversity of electricity generation has increased as photovoltaic, and wind energy plants have come to be part of the mix. Similarly, electricity coverage throughout the country has increased between 2010 and 2018.

The Ecuadorian government has been pushing several initiatives to create a more sustainable energy sector. The Ecuadorian National Development Plan 2017-2021 states the following overarching policy: Guarantee the supply of energy with quality, continuity and safety, with an energy matrix that is diversified, efficient, sustainable and sovereign, as a pillar for productive and social transformation.

As part of the 2018 Energy Efficiency Law, energy efficiency efforts focused on energy-intensive sectors continued during 2018. The adoption of associated gas for electricity generation increased, as part of the national government commitment to eradicate gas flaring by 2030. Additionally, an investment of US\$200 million was put in place to electrify the shrimp farming industry, a critical economic driver in Ecuador. Over the next four years, this plan could avoid burning 1.44 million barrels of diesel and emitting 800 tonnes of CO₂ to the environment.

Delsitanisagua and Minas - San Francisco hydroelectric plants started operation in 2018, adding 450 MW of installed capacity to the mix. With this addition, electricity from renewable sources reached 83% of the total. Further renewable projects by the Ecuadorian government include 325MW of hydropower (currently in construction), 500MW of photovoltaic energy at El Aromo, and a 100 MW expansion at the Villonaco Wind Farm.

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 | <div><div></div></div> | ▶ |
| Diversity of electricity generation | <div><div></div></div> | ▲ |
| Energy storage | <div><div></div></div> | ▼ |
| Energy equity | | |
| Access to electricity | <div><div></div></div> | ▲ |
| Electricity prices | <div><div></div></div> | ▲ |
| Gasoline and diesel prices | <div><div></div></div> | ▶ |
| Environmental sustainability | | |
| Final energy intensity | <div><div></div></div> | ▼ |
| Low carbon electricity generation | <div><div></div></div> | ▼ |
| CO ₂ emissions per capita | <div><div></div></div> | ▼ |
| Country context | | |
| Macroeconomic stability | <div><div></div></div> | ▲ |
| Effectiveness of government | <div><div></div></div> | ▲ |
| Innovation capability | <div><div></div></div> | ▲ |