

Iran (Islamic Republic)



Trilemma Rank

# 74

Trilemma Score

63.6

Balance Grade

ABD

Iran ranks 74th in the global index. The country's Trilemma performance is diverse across the three dimensions, with a strong performance in Security and Equity, while the Sustainability score is lower. Energy intensity and decarbonisation of the electricity mix remain challenges for Sustainability, although some notable progress has been achieved through power efficiencies and managing GHG emissions. There is also potential for further improvement in Security and Equity, particularly through diversifying the energy mix and focusing on quality energy access. Iran gets an overall grade of ABD.

**Population**  
81.2 (millions)

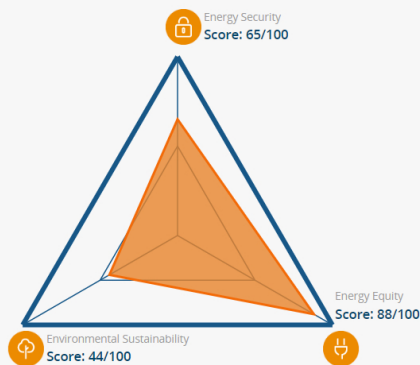
 **Land Area**  
1,628.8 (thousand sq. km)

 **GDP Per Capita**  
20,885 (PPP US\$)

 **Industrial Sector**  
34.9 (% of GDP)

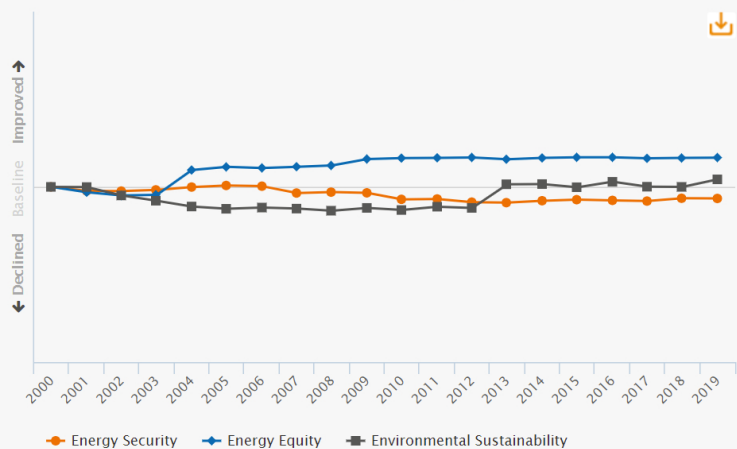
 **GDP Growth**  
3.8 (annual %)

## 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

Home of the world's fourth-largest proved crude oil reserves and second-largest natural gas reserves, Iran's energy sector has not managed to develop, due to international sanctions. After sanctions were lifted in early 2016, Iran's oil exports rose quickly, exceeding 2 million barrels per day in 2018. Reimposed sanctions by the United States in November 2018 led Iranian crude oil exports to fall under 500,000 barrels per day in May 2019.

Iran meets most of its energy consumption through the wealth of its domestic hydrocarbon resources. The country wishes to develop its electric capacities, focusing on natural gas but also renewable energies and nuclear power. Iran currently has a nuclear reactor (Bushehr), in operation since the end of 2013, and plans to build two additional units. Further, Iran has managed to attract significant foreign investment and more efficient technologies for energy generation, and transformation is now being employed. This includes a contract with Turkey to build 5,000 MW of advanced combined-cycle power plants with about 60% efficiency, to be completed within the next three years.

The country is also taking steps to address the trilemma's environmental sustainability dimension, with plans to install 5 GW of both solar panels and wind turbines by 2021. These could help to render Iran's renewable energy infrastructure more resilient to extreme weather events: recurring droughts have significant negative effects on the country's hydroelectric power plants. The development of renewable energies is one of the priorities of the Vision 2025 strategic roadmap, which sets the political, economic and social goals for Iran.

## Key metrics

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

## Energy security ⓘ

Import dependence

2019 Performance



Trend 2010-19



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

