

Ireland



Trilemma Rank

# 25

Trilemma Score

75.2

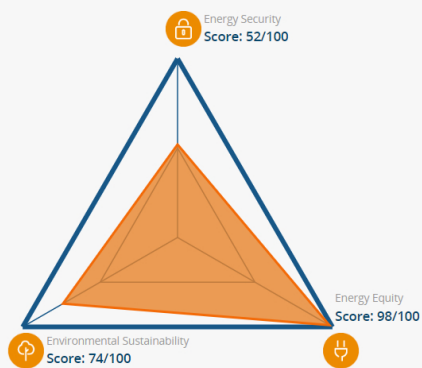
Balance Grade

CAA

Ireland performs well in the trilemma ranking 25th globally, with particularly high scores in Equity and Sustainability, with the latter rapidly increasing since 2000. Sustainability's increase is due to improvements in air quality and the increase of low carbon energy. Equity has slightly improved because of the reduction in energy prices. Security is low but has improved each year since 2012. Ireland's balance score is CAA.

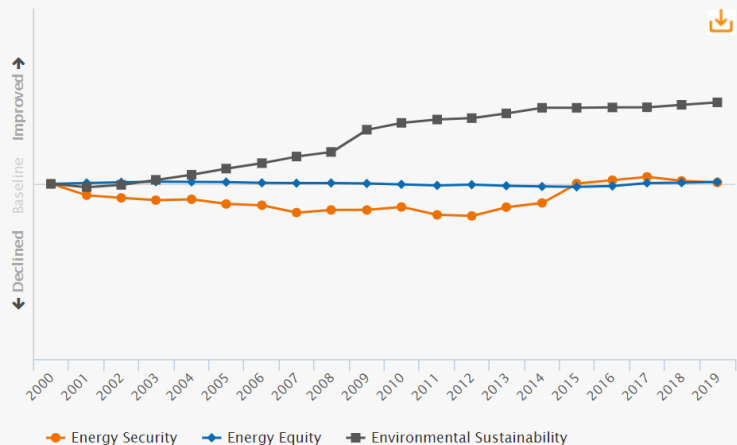
**Population**  
4.8 (millions) **Land Area**  
68.9 (thousand sq. km) **GDP Per Capita**  
76,745 (PPP US\$) **Industrial Sector**  
36.2 (% of GDP) **GDP Growth**  
7.2 (annual %)

## 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

In 2015, Ireland imported 88% of its energy needs. At the same time, total primary energy use in Ireland increased by 4.9% in 2015 with the economy growing strongly. Fossil fuels accounted for 91% of all energy used in Ireland with oil remaining as the dominant fuel source (48%), followed by gas (27%), coal (10%), renewable energy (8%) and peat (6%), with the balance comprising electricity imports and energy from waste. Ireland has set one of the world's most ambitious renewable energy targets: to produce 40% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2020, with the majority of this expected to come from wind-powered generation. In 2015, 27.3% of gross electricity consumption came from renewable sources.

A full review of Irish national energy policy was undertaken and the outcome is set out in the December 2015 White Paper; 'Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future.' It envisages a reduction of 80-95% in energy-related emissions by 2050. The White Paper identifies the non-traded sector as the primary focus of government policy, which would involve decarbonising the heat and transport sectors.

## Key metrics

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

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