

Pakistan

Trilemma Rank
93

Trilemma Score
48.2

Balance Grade
DDD

Pakistan ranks 93rd globally and has a balance grade of DDD.

Population
197.0 (millions)

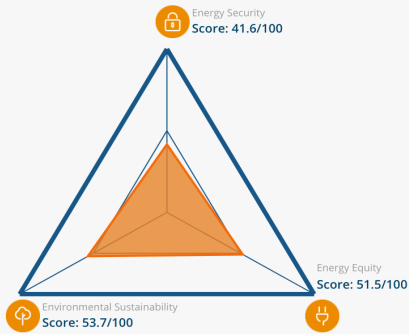
Land Area
770.9 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
1,482 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
18.0 (% of GDP)

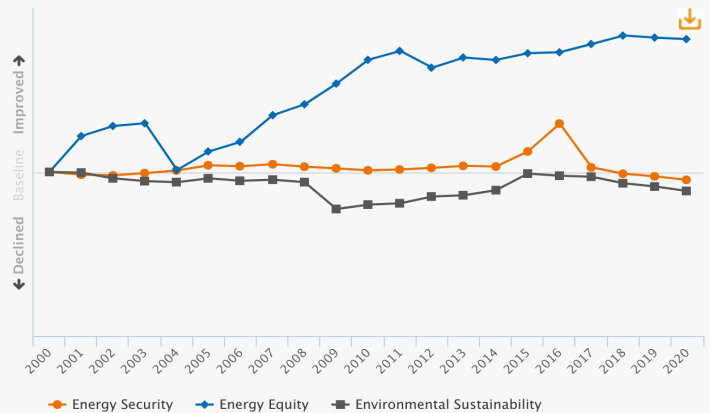
GDP Growth
5.8 (annual %)

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



Trends and Outlook

Pakistan's energy sector is faced with a triple challenge posed by a large supply-demand gap, an ageing and inefficient power transmission system, and expensive thermal power generation. Most of that power generation is from coal and natural gas fired plants, financed by China as part of its Belt and Road Initiative. To remedy this situation, in 2013, the government launched the National Power Plan (NPP). A key aspect of the NPP is to step up efforts to exploit the country's potential for renewable energy generation.

In July 2018, the Pakistani government announced its plan to increase its renewables by more than four times by adding as much as 7 gigawatts to bring its total to 8-9 gigawatts by 2025. In addition, projects are being developed under the auspices of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to achieve a higher share of renewables. One of the projects, the Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park, started operating in 2015 and plans exist to expand its capacity to 1,000 MW. This would make it the world's largest solar power plant. Other projects include several wind farms and hydroelectric power plants such as the Suki Kinari project currently under construction in the North East of the country.

Pakistan will also have to make sure that the country's transmission infrastructure can keep up with the rapid development of renewable energy capacity to ensure the reliable supply of energy. Renewable generation is also expected to reduce the country's costs to import power generation fuels such as coal and natural gas.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

	2020 Performance	Trend 2010-20
Energy security		
Import dependence	<div style="width: 75%;"></div>	▼
Diversity of electricity generation	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	▲
Energy storage	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	▼
Energy equity		
Access to electricity	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	▲
Electricity prices	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	▼
Gasoline and diesel prices	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>	▲
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>	▼
Low carbon electricity generation	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	▼
CO2 emissions per capita	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>	▼
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	▲
Effectiveness of government	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	▲
Innovation capability	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	▲