

Paraguay



Trilemma Rank

#67

Trilemma Score

64.7

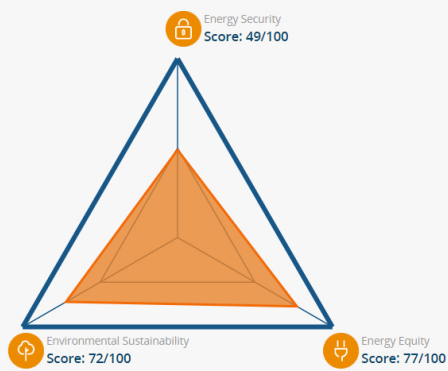
Balance Grade

DBA

Paraguay performs well in a number of Trilemma indicators, ranking 67th globally, but presents an unbalanced triangle across the three dimensions. Paraguay performs well in the Equity dimension with good levels of electrification and managed prices, although access to clean cooking is still a challenge. With an abundance of low carbon supply, sustainability indicators are high and stable. Security is the weakest dimension due to high levels of import dependence, low stocks, and poor grid stability. The balance grade is DBA.

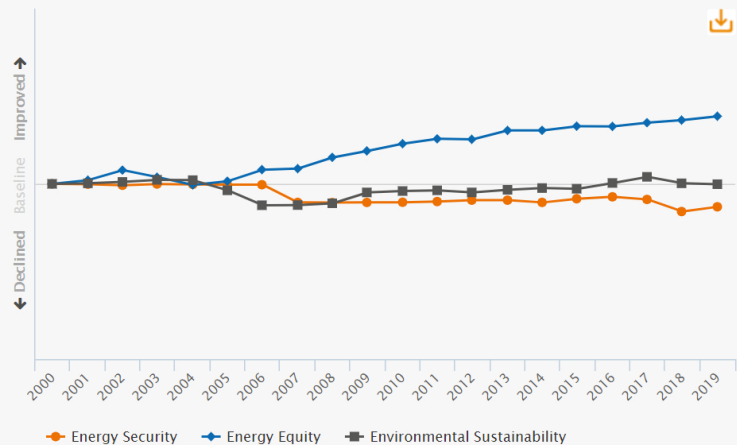
**Population**  
6.8 (millions)**Land Area**  
397.3 (thousand sq. km)**GDP Per Capita**  
13,109 (PPP US\$)**Industrial Sector**  
34.5 (% of GDP)**GDP Growth**  
5.2 (annual %)

## 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

Nearly 99% of Paraguay's energy demand is met by hydropower. Paraguay and Brazil will soon begin negotiations for the distribution of energy from Itaipu, the massive hydroelectric plant they share and whose use treaty expires in 2023. The availability of hydro means that there is little to no incentive for Paraguay to develop a policy framework promoting the use of renewables.

CAF, the Development Bank of Latin America recently granted a loan of US \$ 170 million to the National Electricity Administration (ANDE). The project aims at improving the power injection capacity from Itaipu to the transmission system, improve the power flow to the other transmission systems, generating greater reliability and safety in the supply of electricity. Discussions are still ongoing regarding a proposed Bolivia-Paraguay interconnection line.

## Key metrics

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

### Energy security ⓘ

Import dependence



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

