Paraguay presents a fairly balanced Trilemma score. The Equity dimension continues to be its strength, with high scores in electricity coverage, good access to energy sources, and balanced prices. However, access to clean sources for cooking remains a challenge. Scores for Sustainability stay roughly similar because of the abundance of low-carbon energy supply, resulting in high and stable sustainability indicators. The Security dimension remains the weakest due to the country’s dependence on imports of oil products. Paraguay’s balance grade is CBA and its global ranking is 58.

**Trends and Outlook**

Paraguay is one of the largest exporters of electricity in the world. An estimated 70% of Paraguay’s generation (just over 40 TWh) is exported to Argentina and Brazil. All of the exported electricity is renewable, as it is generated in the country’s hydroelectric power stations. Solid biomass (mainly wood) is another strong component of the national energy mix. The demand for oil-based fuels is met fully by imports.

Despite the availability of hydroelectric energy, the Energy Policy of the Republic of Paraguay 2040 establishes a set of specific objectives aimed at promoting the use of renewable energies and sustainably managed bioenergy and incentivising the use of other alternative sources. Other objectives related to increasing levels of efficient energy use and promoting energy projects linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation are on the agenda.

A set of objectives related to energy security have also been endorsed within the framework of the Energy Policy, which aim to guarantee energy security based on the criteria of self-sufficiency, efficiency, minimum cost, and social and environmental responsibility. The monitoring of and compliance with these objectives will result in a stronger performance in the Security dimension and a more balanced Trilemma performance.

**Key metrics**

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

- **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**