

Switzerland



Trilemma Rank
1

Trilemma Score
84.3

Balance Grade
AAA

Switzerland tops the global Trilemma ranking in 2020 for the second consecutive year, and shows a stable, strong and very well balanced performance across all dimensions. Strong Security indices are testament to Switzerland's low dependence on imports, the resilience of the energy system. The Equity score reflects energy abundance and price management. Sustainability is driven by optimising the CO2 intensity of the economy and improving emissions across the board. Ultimately, the top AAA grade represents integrated and balanced priorities for energy policy in Switzerland.

Population
8.5 (millions)

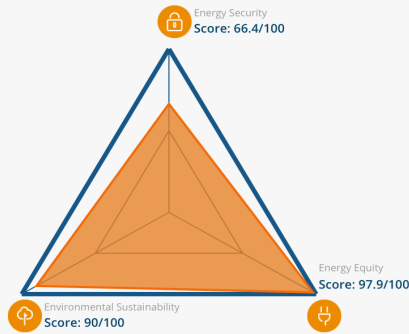
Land Area
39.5 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
82,797 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
25.0 (% of GDP)

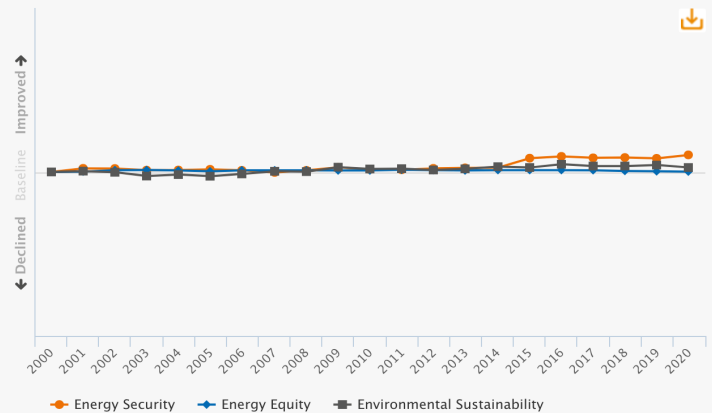
GDP Growth
2.8 (annual %)

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

Switzerland's leading position in the Index reflects the country's past energy and energy-related policy decisions. Recent policy decisions, however, are likely to have an impact in 15+ years on both the country's generation mix (and thereby on its energy sustainability balance) and on energy security through an expected increase in import dependency.

In 2018, the government adopted a new strategy that will be implemented until 2050. It is based on three pillars: improving the energy efficiency of buildings, appliances and transport; increasing the share of renewable energies, primarily hydro; and a gradual exit from nuclear power.

Recent energy policy developments include the decision to refrain from building new nuclear power plants, to reduce energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energies. In a popular vote in May 2017 the Swiss people approved these initial measures plus the target to become climate neutral by 2050. The measures and next steps to phase out nuclear are not yet known and will be a matter of political discussions over the next few years. To achieve the transition to a low-carbon energy system in the long term, Switzerland is likely to become more dependent on electricity imports in the medium term, unless technological developments around storage, opportunities from sector convergence or additional domestic photovoltaic capacities can make a positive contribution to filling the supply gap.

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	██████████	▲
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	██████████	▲