



The World Energy Council is the principal impartial network of energy leaders and practitioners promoting an affordable, stable and environmentally sensitive energy system for the greatest benefit of all.

Formed in 1923, the Council represents the entire energy spectrum, with over 3,000 member organisations in over 80 countries, drawn from governments, private and state corporations, academia, NGOs and energy stakeholders. We inform global, regional and national energy strategies by hosting high-level events including the World Energy Congress and publishing authoritative studies, and work through our extensive member network to facilitate the world's energy policy dialogue.

Further details at www.worldenergy.org
and @WECouncil

Even before the pandemic, our worldwide expert energy community was discussing the next era for

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Energy affects all aspects of human life – material security, wellbeing, convenience, comfort and community – and impacts planetary health. It also fuels new dreams and ambitions.

We are addressing the connected challenges agenda, which recognises the need for more energy and climate neutrality in a new context of affordability and equity.

We remain committed to providing a neutral and safe space to carefully navigate the new geopolitics of clean energy, which extends beyond oil and gas, to include non-energy resources, data and technology.

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With a strong track record of over 97 years, the World Energy Council has a role to inspire, inform and impact the recovery and transformation ambitions of societies everywhere as they seek to build back better.

We are globally networked and locally strong. Our members come from across the public, private and civil society sectors, and include all energy forms – heat, power, fuels and storage. We engage wider energy system shapers – users, investors, entrepreneurs and policy innovators.

Importantly, we are vehemently impartial – we do not advocate for any form of energy over another – and we are not passive.

This year, we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the World Energy Trilemma Index. Since 2010, the Report has provided an independent and objective rating of a country's energy policy and performance using verified global and country-specific data to assess management of three core dimensions: Energy Security, Energy Equity and Environmental Sustainability. The World Energy Trilemma Index enables countries to keep track of their own progress and to learn with and from each other about what's working and what's not.

The annual assessment is designed as a tool to be used, not a report to be read and placed on a shelf. In this report we also suggest 'how to' use the World Energy Trilemma Index as an energy policy pathfinding tool.

In the highly fragmented, crowded and increasingly polarised energy leadership environment, our interactive 'energy+' leadership toolkit is more important than ever. By engaging diversity as a strength and understanding the energy future through the interaction of actions of key players I believe humanity as whole can learn to flourish through this global crisis.

Dr Angela Wilkinson
Secretary General
& CEO



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This year we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the World Energy Trilemma Index following its initial launch in 2010 as an energy policy pathfinding tool. Countries develop different energy policies based upon their domestic circumstances with varying natural resources, geographies, and socio-economic systems. This divergence of differing systems and contexts mean that there is no single

In the _____ dimension, the top ten ranks include countries with significant hydrocarbon resources alongside countries focused on diversifying and decarbonising their energy systems



Sir Philip Lowe

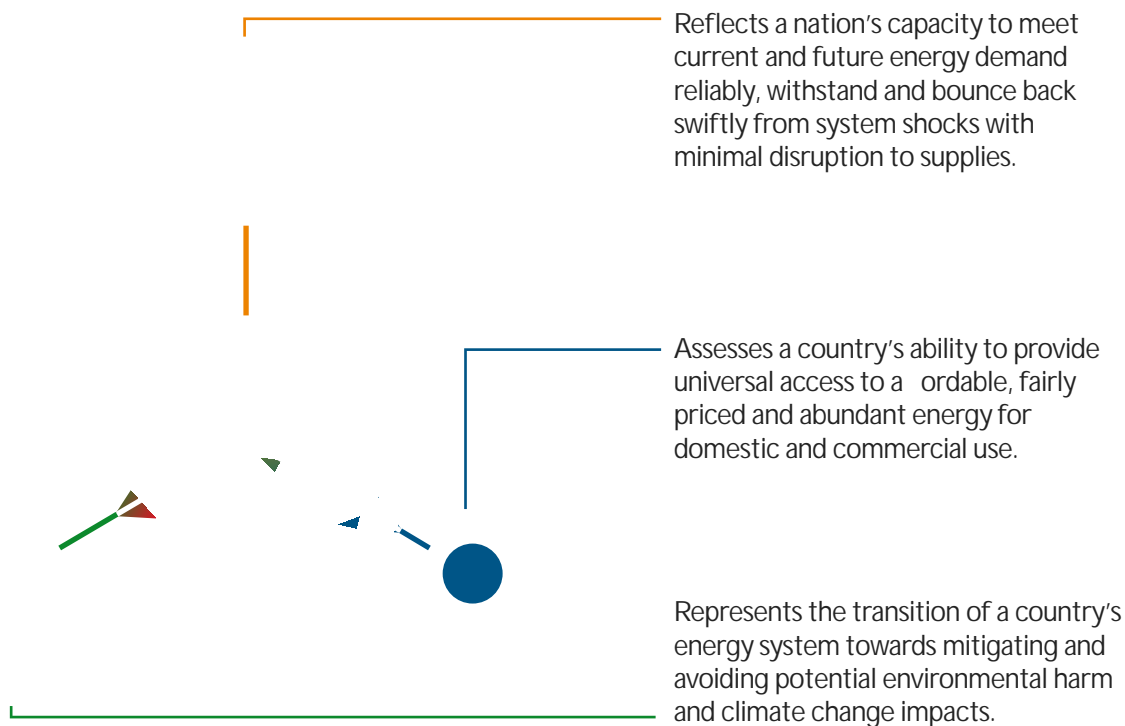
Martin Young
Senior Director
Business Insights and Scenarios



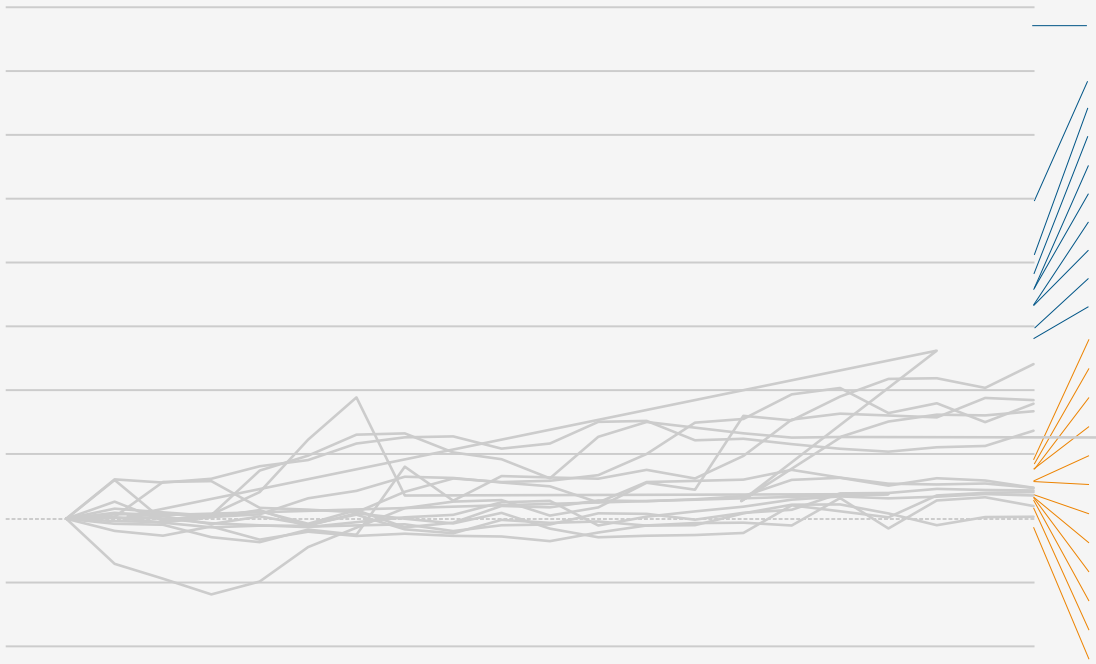


2020 TRILEMMA RESULTS

World Energy Trilemma Index

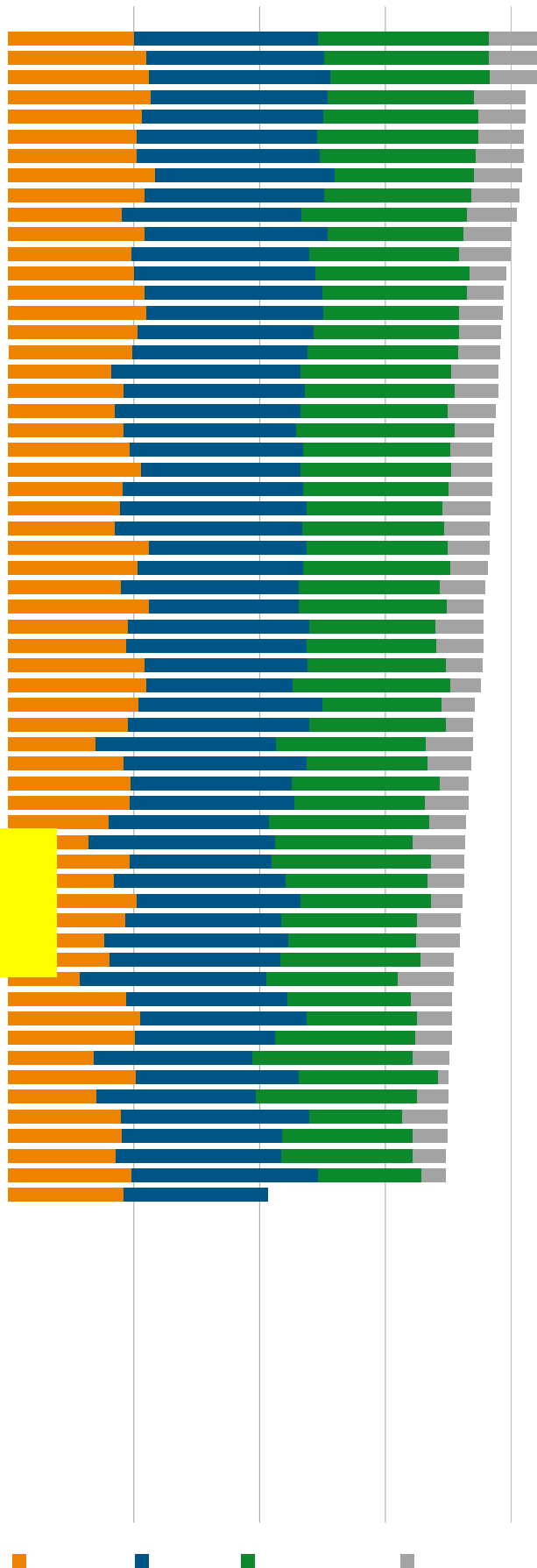


2020 Trilemma score against the difference of 2000 score



WORLD ENERGY TRILEMMA INDEX 2020

WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL





What does the country's performance show?

Range of values: A (best), B, C, D (worst)

Example: AAAa, ABAc, BCDBb, DCDDd

Meaning: A grade is given for performance in three main dimensions (1st letter for Security, 2nd Equity, 3rd Sustainability) which cover 90% of the overall grade and an additional dimension (4th letter for Country Context) which covers the remaining 10%. The value of the grade depends on which quartile the country's score falls into:

- Grade A: top 25% countries
- Grade B: between top 25% and 50%
- Grade C: between 50% and 75%
- Grade D: between 75% and 100%

Range of values: 1 (best) ... 125 (worst)

Example: Shared rank 4 determined by the 4th best score value of 82.1

Meaning: The rank provides only a very short and limited information about a country's performance – it only informs where the country lies in the full Index, therefore the grade, the score, the context and especially the full indexed history of the country's performance should be taken into account when comparing with others.

We have used dense ranking approach because some scores are tied at one decimal place.

Range of values: 100 (best) ... 0 (worst)

Example: 84.3, 53.4, 32.1

Meaning: A score value is given for overall performance as well as for each dimension (Security, Equity, Sustainability, Country Context) determined by country's performance in the indicators; the score can change even if the data did not change because the score reflects performance in comparison with other countries who may have improved in a given indicator.

Please note that because the Methodology has evolved direct comparisons of ranking, grades and scores to previous reports is not possible. Historical performance has been recalculated using the same revised Methodology back to the Index year 2000.

