1. *Physical availability* of energy, i.e. energy surety, the historical bedrock of energy security, containing the components of
    - security of supply
    - self-sufficiency
    - energy diversification (in particular inclusion of renewable energy in the mix)
2. *Technology development*
    - maturity (of infrastructure)
    - energy (and grid) efficiency, energy conservation
    - transportation systems
    - decentralization, i.e. diffusion of small scale systems
    - research (intensity), development and innovation
3. *Economic affordability*
    - affordability of electricity and gasoline prices (in Purchasing Power Parity)
    - stability (i.e. lack of price volatility) and predictability of prices
    - competition, subsidization (per capita), profitability
    - energy intensity (i.e. electricity use per capita and monetary unit of GDP) and fuel economy of passenger vehicles
    - investment and trade, e.g. energy exports
4. *Social accessibility,* i.e. social stewardship
    - dependency (i.e. imported energy per capita)
    - electrification, i.e. percent of population with (reliable) access to grid
    - energy democracy, e.g. percent of households that are fuel poor
    - social equity, e.g. percent of households relying on traditional energy sources (such as wood) for cooking and heating
    - consumer education and attitudes, e.g. towards renewable energy sources (Paravantis et al., 2018; Stigka, Paravantis & Mihalakakou, 2014)
5. *Governance*
    - type of polity (democracy or otherwise); both small and big polity entities (countries) may be doing well in respect to energy
    - political stability, e.g. years since previous regime change
    - geopolitics, interconnectedness and (international) governance (e.g. as depicted in worldwide governance rating)
    - data quality and intelligence (which, may be a separate dimension [IK])
    - military power
    - transparency and accountability (i.e. lack of corruption)
    - regulation and *"fit"* energy policies, e.g. catering to all societal energy tribes (Caputo, 2009; Thomson, 1987)

6. *Manmade threats* to energy infrastructure
    - perhaps include war to the governance dimension or ignore war (its effect is included in availability)
    - perhaps include only asymmetric/paramilitary/nonconventional threats (conducted by actors other than nations, like organizations) in this dimension e.g. Iranian revolution, Arab Spring?
    - accidents caused by human error
    - durability and safety (of infrastructure)
    - terrorism incidents, including cyber threats
7. *Natural environment*
    - (existence of) tragedy of the energy commons, resource curse
    - environmental pollution, e.g. SO_2 emissions (per capita) and their mitigation
    - global climate change, e.g. CO_2 emissions (per capita) and their mitigation
    - forest cover, land use (management)
    - water availability, i.e. quality and quantity, (lack) of water stress and scarcity, population access to improved water
    - environmental (sustainability) management
    - human health issues and fatalities caused by environmental threats, e.g. (high concentration of) toxic substances
    - black-swan type of natural disasters