

Can Sri Lanka reinvent its energy system?

As global energy systems shift hastily away from the disruptive use of fossil fuels, the current crisis in Sri Lanka presents an opportunity to reinvent the energy system to one that is based on abundant indigenous renewable energy (RE) resources and able to meet the country's growing energy demand [2,12 ].

How can Sri Lanka meet its energy needs?

This research demonstrated how, through a supply of renewables and the use of energy storage, the hourly energy demands of Sri Lanka's power, heat, transport, and desalination sectors can be met in the BPS. Solar PV, including prosumer solar PV, provided up to 86% of the annual energy demand of the country by 2050.

Should Sri Lanka transition from fossil fuels to indigenous resources?

The results of this research clearly indicate the benefits of the transition away from imported fossil fuels and the use of indigenous resources in Sri Lanka to secure the country's energy demands. The cumulative annual costs of the energy transition pathway for the DPS and CPS up to 2050 are 41% and 51% higher than the BPS, respectively.

What percentage of Sri Lanka's energy source is renewable?

However, as of 2018, only 39 % of Sri Lanka's energy generation capacity was harnessed through renewable energy sources. The continuous increase in electrical energy demand and the drastic increase in vehicle population over the past few years have resulted in much of its annual income being spent on purchasing fossil fuels from foreign countries.

How efficient is Sri Lanka's energy system?

In Fig. 3, the average efficiency of the complete energy system in 2020 is estimated to be just under 60%. These numbers highlight the inefficiency and high costs, while the ongoing energy crisis indicates the fragility of the existing energy system in Sri Lanka.

How much energy does Sri Lanka need?

According to the IEA, in 2019, the final energy demand (FED) for Sri Lanka was around 119 TWh, out of which 36% was for the country's transport sector, which is almost entirely based on fossil fuels [4 ]. Electricity consumption accounted for only 12% of the country's FED, while biofuels, waste, and oil products accounted for 87% of the FED.

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developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS).

Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

Sri Lanka: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across ...

6 SRI LANKA SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY ANNUAL REPORT 2020 ABOUT US SLSEA is the governing body responsible for pioneering the sustainable energy revolution in Sri Lanka. It was established with the objective of forming a key institution which would drive energy efficiency throughout Sri Lanka and proactively identifying

Sri Lanka: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

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While the country's renewable energy contribution remains above par when compared within the region, Sri Lanka's renewable energy contribution to the TES had a -1.8% growth in comparison to its contribution in 2015, making Sri Lanka the only country within the SAARC region to record a negative renewable energy source contribution growth ...

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