

What role do the four institutions play in Sri Lanka's energy transition?

These four institutions--CEB,SLSEA,PUCSL,CCS--and their ministries play a crucial role in shaping the policy pathwayson Sri Lanka's energy transition. Interestingly these institutions have non-compatible goals that are outlined in their mandates. It creates an interesting paradox for the institutions to cooperate.

Which sector uses the most energy in Sri Lanka?

By 2017,the industrial sectoraccounted for 24.3%; the transport sector 36.2%; households,commerce,and others accounted for 39.6% of the total energy use (CEB,2019 ). Sri Lanka has ample renewable energy sources (UNDP and ADB 2017,World Bank,2019 ).

Does Sri Lanka need more coal power plants?

The SLSEA,even though is mandated to look for a sustainable energy future,feels that Sri Lanka needs more coal power plantsand argues that the vision of the SLSEA is "an Energy Secure Sri Lanka" while acknowledging that Sri Lanka has its NDCs to achieve.

Does Sri Lanka have an energy transition?

Third, Sri Lankan policymakers, like its citizens, have taken energy transition for granted based mainly on affordability and availability. Clean energy has not been a critical part of the energy security discourse, and the call for climate action is detached from the energy transition.

Does Sri Lanka use fossil fuels to generate electricity?

Sri Lanka pledged at the 22 nd UNFCCC Conference of Parties in Marrakech,Morocco,as part of the Climate Vulnerable Forum,to use only renewable energy for electricity generation by 2050. At that time--in 2016--52%of Sri Lanka's electricity was generated through fossil fuels (ADB,2019; World Bank,2019 ).

Does Sri Lanka need more renewables?

Nevertheless, it is not linear, on the one hand, companies working on renewables are pushing for more renewables so that Sri Lanka meets its climate commitments; whilst the bilateral and multilateral actors with their focus on energy security support the continuation of and even new facilities for fossil fuels.

In this chapter, the case of Sri Lanka's ongoing energy transition was explored from an agency perspective. The analysis brought together the dynamics of different actors and how different formations influence or have little influence ...

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SLSEA - Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority. As the governing body responsible for pioneering the sustainable energy revolution in Sri Lanka, we aim to facilitate the development of our nation's rich energy resources, including solar, wind, water and bioenergy.

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