

Sri Lanka



Trilemma Rank

#85

Trilemma Score

60.1

Balance Grade

BCB

Sri Lanka ranks 85th in the global Trilemma and performs well in some indicators. Weakest is the Equity dimension, however, this has shown a stable improving trend through the index. Basic access to electricity is now reported as above 90%, clean cooking is lagging but growing and fuel prices are low. Energy Security is partly affected by diminishing stocks, and low diversity of generation. In the Sustainability index GHG trends are rising, but individual pollutants are becoming more controlled. Sri Lanka achieves a balance score of BCB.



Population
21.4 (millions)



Land Area
62.7 (thousand sq. km)



GDP Per Capita
12,863 (PPP US\$)

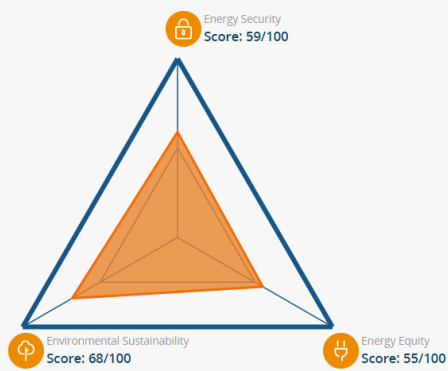


Industrial Sector
27.4 (% of GDP)



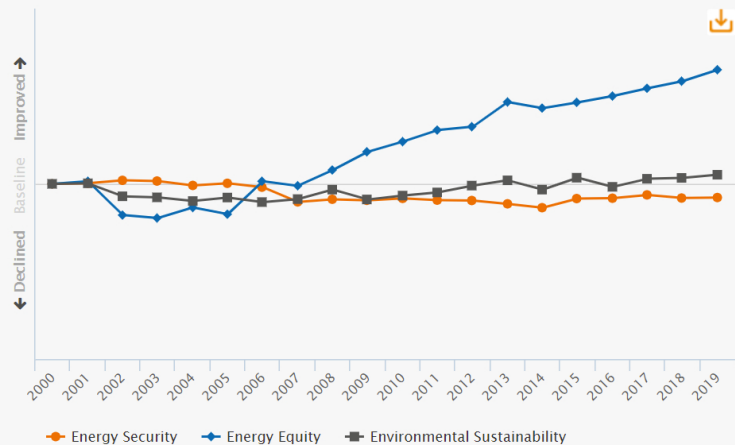
GDP Growth
3.3 (annual %)

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



Highcharts.com

Trends and Outlook

As part of its Energy Sector Development Plan for a Knowledge-based Economy (2015-2025) Sri Lanka aims to become energy self-sufficient by 2030. The plan also involves increasing the share of electricity generation from renewable energy sources from 50% in 2014 to 60% by 2020 and finally to meet the total demand from renewable and other indigenous energy resources by 2030. In addition, the plan focuses on reducing annual energy demand growth by 2% through conservation and efficient use and reducing petroleum fuel use in the transport sub-sector by 5% by introducing alternative strategies.

In the shorter term, avoiding further energy shortages are an urgent challenge for the country. Earlier this year, Sri Lanka's state-run power firm imposed daily power cuts for the first time in more than two years as a drought has slashed hydro-power output. These shortages have been attributed to the government's failure to build new power plants. In 2016, the government cancelled a 500 MW coal power plant through a joint venture between Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) and India's National Thermal Power Corporation in the eastern port district of Trincomalee, citing environmental pollution. That coal power plant was originally due to start producing later this year. A 300 MW liquefied natural gas plant (LNG), which was to be started in January this year, has been held up for more than two years due to a court battle between local firm Lakdhanavi and a joint venture between China's GCL and a Sri Lankan firm.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
Energy security ⓘ		
Import dependence	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Diversity of electricity generation	<div><div></div></div>	▼
Energy storage	<div><div></div></div>	▼
Energy equity ⓘ		
Access to electricity	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Electricity prices	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Gasoline and diesel prices	<div><div></div></div>	▶
Environmental sustainability ⓘ		
Final energy intensity	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Low carbon electricity generation	<div><div></div></div>	▼
CO2 emissions per capita	<div><div></div></div>	▼
Country context ⓘ		
Macroeconomic stability	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Effectiveness of government	<div><div></div></div>	▼
Innovation capability	<div><div></div></div>	▼