Sri Lanka

Trilemma Rank
75

Trilemma Score
60.5

Balance Grade
CCB

Sri Lanka's performance is average across all three Trilemma dimensions. The country's score in Environmental Sustainability has remained relatively strong due to improved final energy intensity, low CO2 emissions per capita, and improved energy efficiency, although more progress needs to be made. There has been consistent improvement in Energy Equity over the years owing to the high level of electrification which has reached almost 100%. Energy Security scores reflect continued reliance on imports. Sri Lanka's balance grade is CCB and its world ranking is 75.

Population
21.4 (millions)

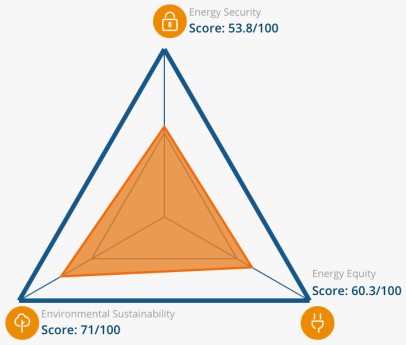
Land Area
62.7 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
4,102 (PPP US$)

Industrial Sector
27.0 (% of GDP)

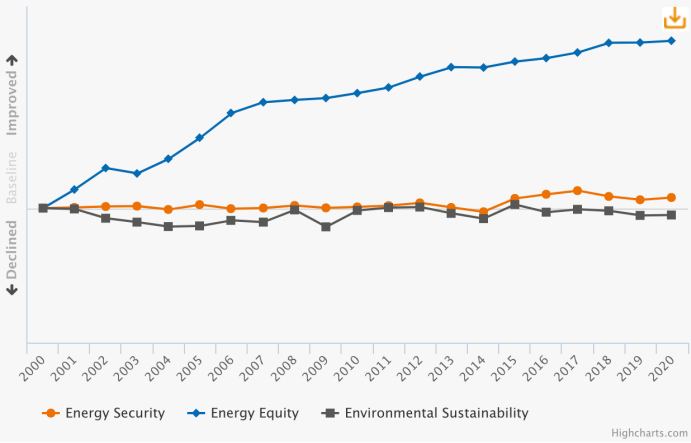
GDP Growth
3.2 (annual %)

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



Trends and Outlook

Recent policies implemented in the energy sector in Sri Lanka are designed to strengthen Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability. The National Energy Policy & Strategy of Sri Lanka formulated in 2019 focuses on energy security by developing domestic resources such as renewable energy and natural gas. Raising the share of renewable energy sources would lead to a higher degree of resilience and maintain low carbon intensity in the energy sector. As a part of the energy strategy, efforts on a national scale to improve energy efficiency are progressing. The policy guidelines established specifically for the electricity sector in 2019 call for a strategic mix of electricity generation through diversification of resources and achieving higher shares of renewable energy. These factors will elevate the performance of Sri Lanka in Energy Security and Environmental Sustainability.

The energy transition requires significant investment and external financing support for sub-sectors, such as electricity and transport. Prioritising investments strategically and devising financing mechanisms is vitally important to ensure the effective and efficient development of these sectors. Sri Lanka is looking to natural gas as a major contributor to the diversification of energy sources while developing renewable energy to gradually reduce import dependence. Establishing a robust framework to create an enabling environment for both natural gas and renewable energy is important to achieve positive and long-term economic, social and environmental benefits. Administration of energy prices, subsidies and cross-subsidies to better manage the impact on the sectoral agencies is necessary to strengthen and sustain performance.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created unprecedented challenges for the growth of the country's energy sector, raising concerns about the further enhancement of the energy system's security and resilience. The projected policy for the post-pandemic period will likely evolve to incorporate strategies to develop more domestic resources, create secure and resilient systems, and support economic recovery.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.