

# Nationally Determined Contributions & Renewable Energy developments in Sri Lanka

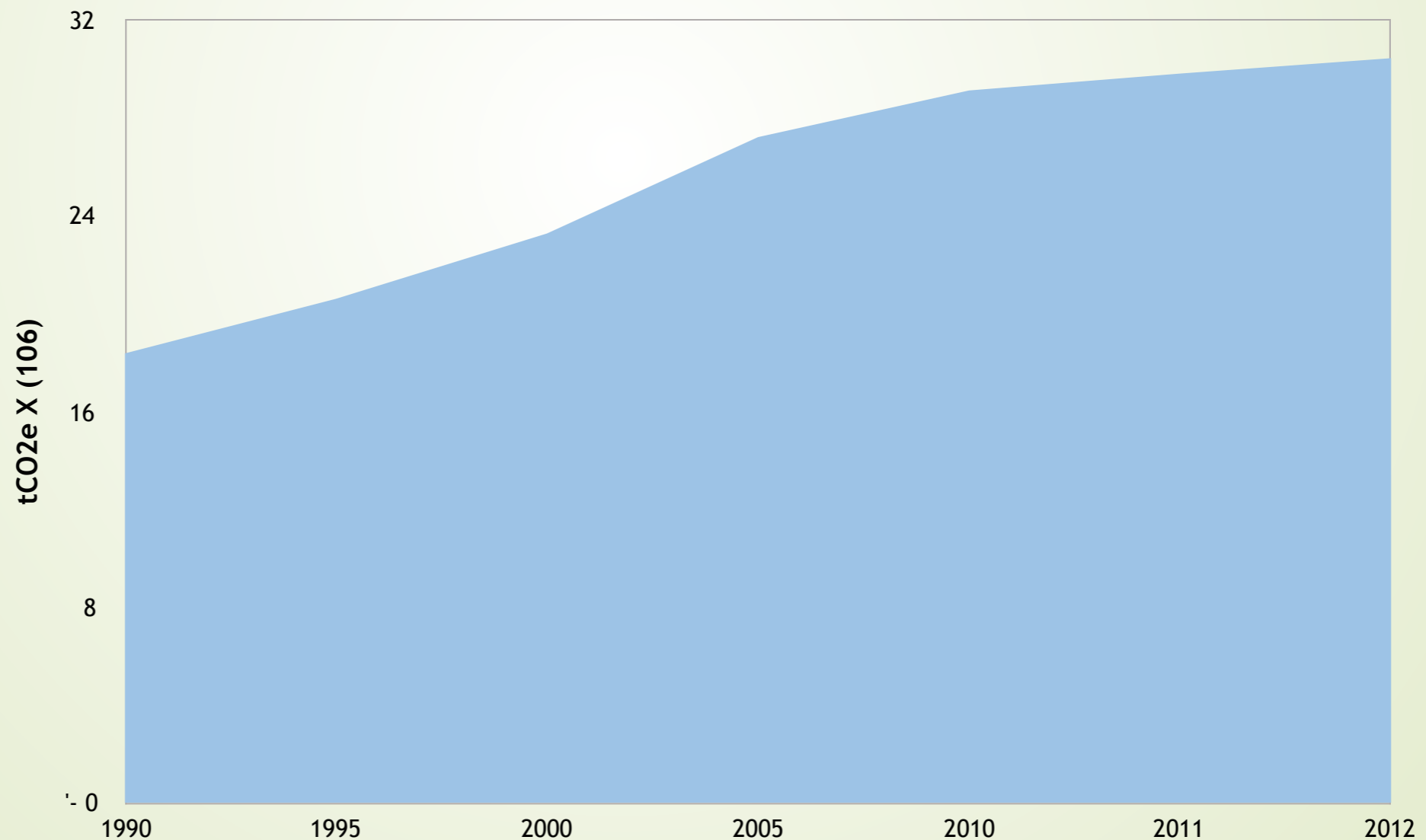
6th June 2018  
Myanmar

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# Sri Lanka's GHG emissions

Sri Lanka's GHG emission was approximately 1.44 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq per capita in 2012, far below the world average value of 7.58 and lower than most of its neighboring countries.

## Historical GHG Emission

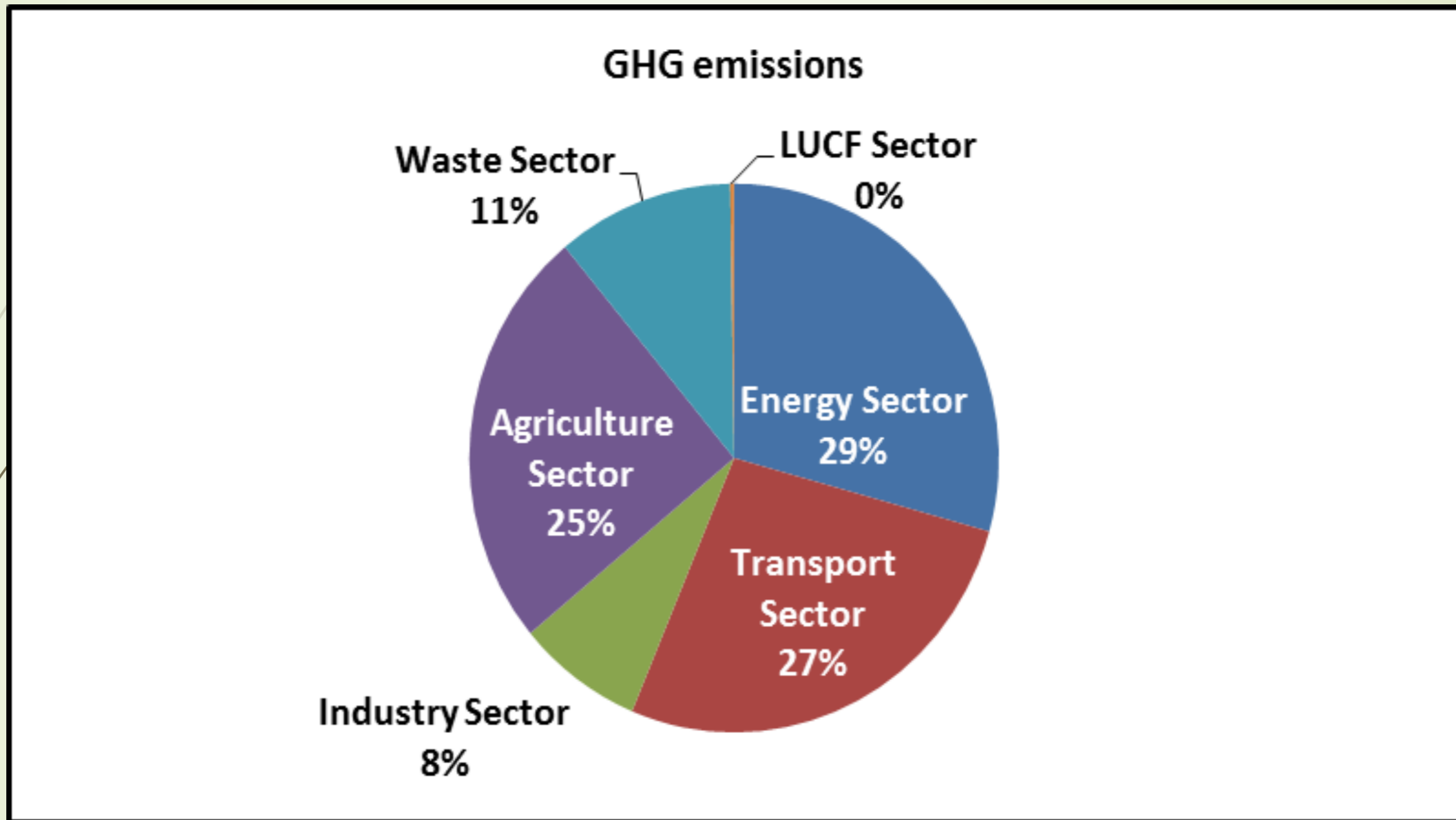


Source: Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR)

# Sri Lanka's GHG emissions



"Path to Sustainability"

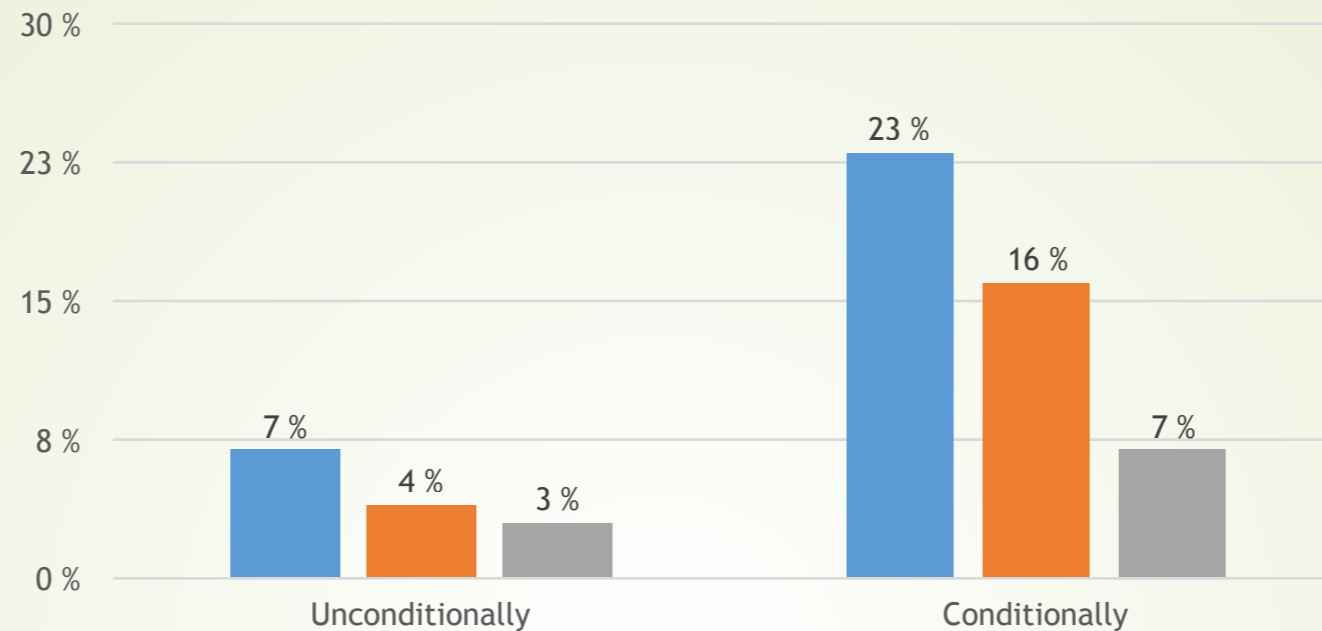


Source: Sri Lanka Second National Communication

# Sri Lanka's Nationally Determined Contributions



"Path to Sustainability"



■ NDC ■ Power sector ■ Other sector (transport, waste, industries and forest)

- ◆ Sri Lanka has submitted its INDC to UNFCCC in October 2015
- ◆ Five major sectors have been identified for the Sri Lanka INDCs such as energy, transport, forests, industry and waste.
- ◆ Sri Lanka intends to reduce the GHG emissions against Business- As-Usual (BAU) scenario by
  - ◆ 20% in energy sector (4% unconditionally and 16% conditionally) by 2030;
  - ◆ 10% in other sectors (transport, industry, forests and waste) by 3% unconditionally and 7% conditionally by 2030.

# Sri Lanka's power sector NDCs



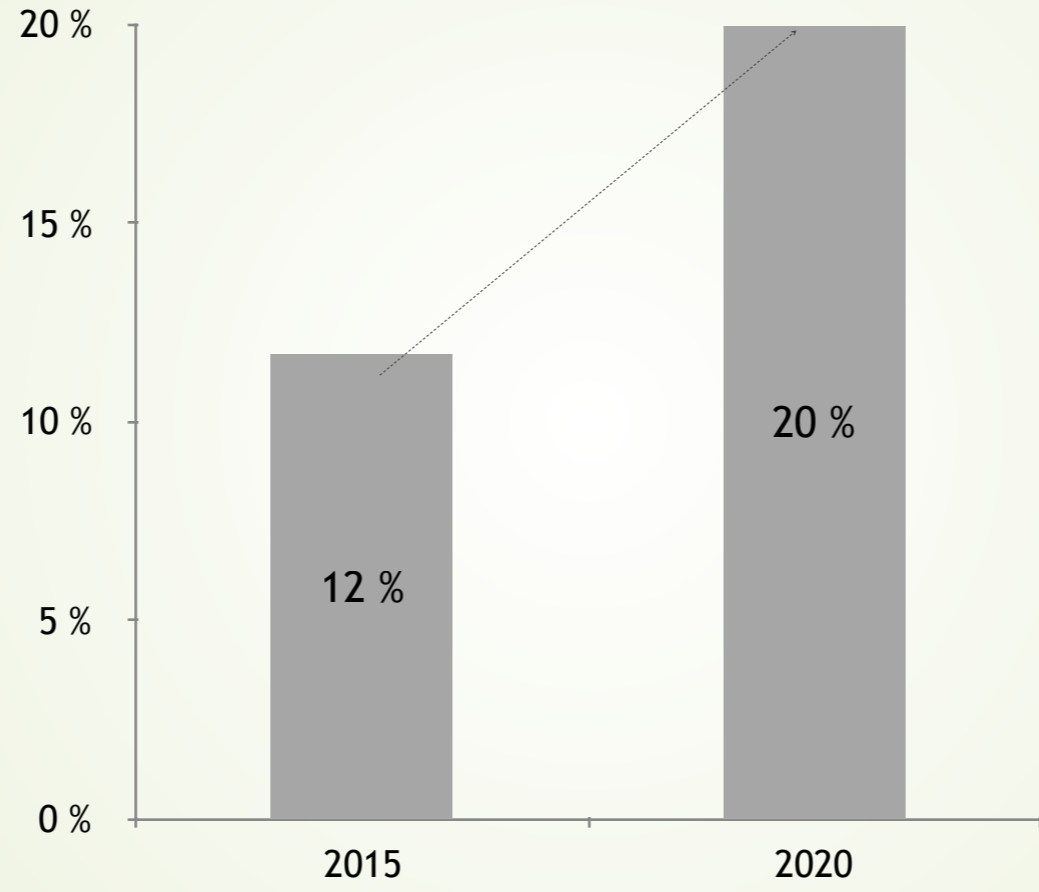
"Path to Sustainability"

- Establishment of 514 MW wind farm
- Installation of 115 MW solar power plants
- Addition of 104.62 MW biomass and waste power plants
- Installation of 176 MW mini hydro power plants
- Absorbing at least 50% of Non conventional renewable energy to the electricity system by 2030

# Sri Lanka's renewable energy policy & strategies



Share of NCRE in Electricity Mix



Source: Long Term Generation Expansion Plan (LTGEP) 2015-2034, Ceylon Electricity Board; Government of Sri Lanka



# Sri Lanka's renewable energy policy & strategies



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## Renewable Energy Targets

- ◆ Over 40% of Sri Lanka's primary energy is dependent on imported fossil fuels
- ◆ Sri Lanka spends US\$ 5 billion per year to import fossil fuels
- ◆ Sri Lanka has vast untapped wind, solar, biomass, biogas, and wave energy resources
- ◆ To meet twin objectives of energy security and climate change mitigation, Sri Lanka has set ambitious targets:
  - Become energy self-sufficient by 2035
  - Achieve 20% energy generation from Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (NCRE) sources by 2020
  - Reduce carbon footprint of energy sector by 5% by 2025

## Sri Lanka Next Program

- ◆ The government has also adopted the Sri Lanka Next program – a blue-green development strategy for sustainable growth
- ◆ Blue Development (Ocean economy) includes:
  - Identify potential for offshore wind and Oceanic Thermal Energy Conversion
  - Sustainably utilize oceanic fish and other marine biological resources
  - Explore oceanic mineral resources
- ◆ Green Development includes:
  - Green energy generation
  - Sustainable agriculture
  - Green buildings and transport
  - Eco-friendly industrial production



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# Thank you!

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