

The objective of this research is to contribute to sustainable energy practices and enhance residential energy efficiency in Sri Lanka by introducing a comprehensive energy-efficient labelling system for ...

The GREAT 2025-2030 Renewable Energy Project Development Plan approved by the Cabinet on February 2, 2026, aims to guide Sri Lanka toward a cleaner energy future, aligning with global ...

During the 2021-2030 time-frame, Sri Lanka committed to reduce GHGs across the power, transport, industry, waste, forestry, and agriculture sectors by 14.5% and has advanced the carbon neutrality targets from 2060 ...

Our findings illuminate the current landscape of policies and regulations related to industrial energy efficiency and decarbonization and highlight the institutional needs and capacity gaps that must be addressed to move ...

Sri Lanka's primary energy supply is mainly generated by coal. However, 23% of the total energy consumed in the country comes from modern renewable sources, the most commonly used being hydropower.

Chapter 1 examines the energy efficiency potential of Sri Lanka's commercial, public, and industrial buildings, with a focus on space cooling, lighting, and passive energy efficiency measures.

A new Asian Development Bank (ADB)-backed study has identified significant opportunities for Sri Lanka to reduce energy consumption, lower costs, and cut emissions by focusing on efficiency ...

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.

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) has initiated with the participation and contribution of Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority (SLSEA). There are two types of labels being issued namely Energy ...

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