

Sri Lanka Country Profile

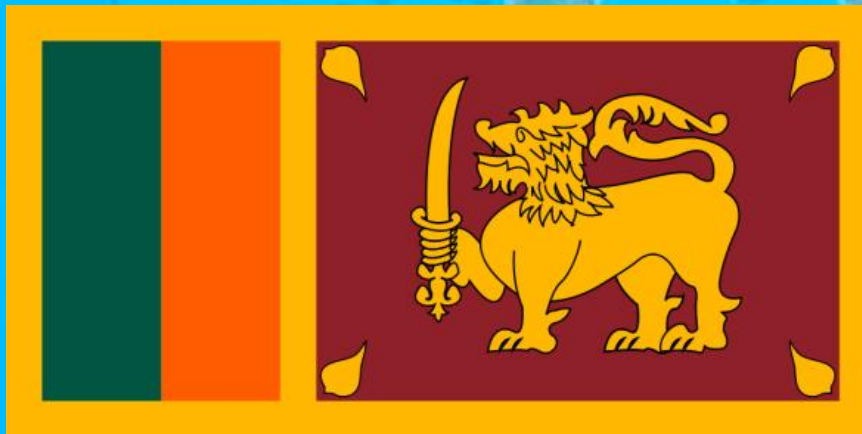


Eng. P C Jinasena
Association of Consulting Engineers
Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka

Popularly known as.....

- Serendib
- Ceylon
- Pearl of the Indian Ocean



Sri Lanka Government Profile

Country Name

Long form - Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Short form - Sri Lanka

Former - Serendib, Ceylon

Capital - Colombo

Legislative capital - Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte

Government Type – Republic

Time difference – UTC/GMT +5.5 hrs

Independence - 4 February 1948



Geography



- **Area** - Total: 65,610 sq km,
Land: 64,630 sq km
Water: 980 sq km
- **Coastline** - 1,400 km
- **Climate** - Tropical with rains
 - North East monsoon (December – March)
 - Southwest monsoon (June - October)
- **Elevation extremes** - Lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
 - Highest point: Pidurutalagala Peak 2,524m
- **Terrain** - Flat to rolling plain
 - Mountains in Central – South interiors



Sri Lanka Administrative divisions

1. Northern Province



2. North Central Province



3. North Western Province



4. Eastern Province



5. Central Province



6. Uva Province



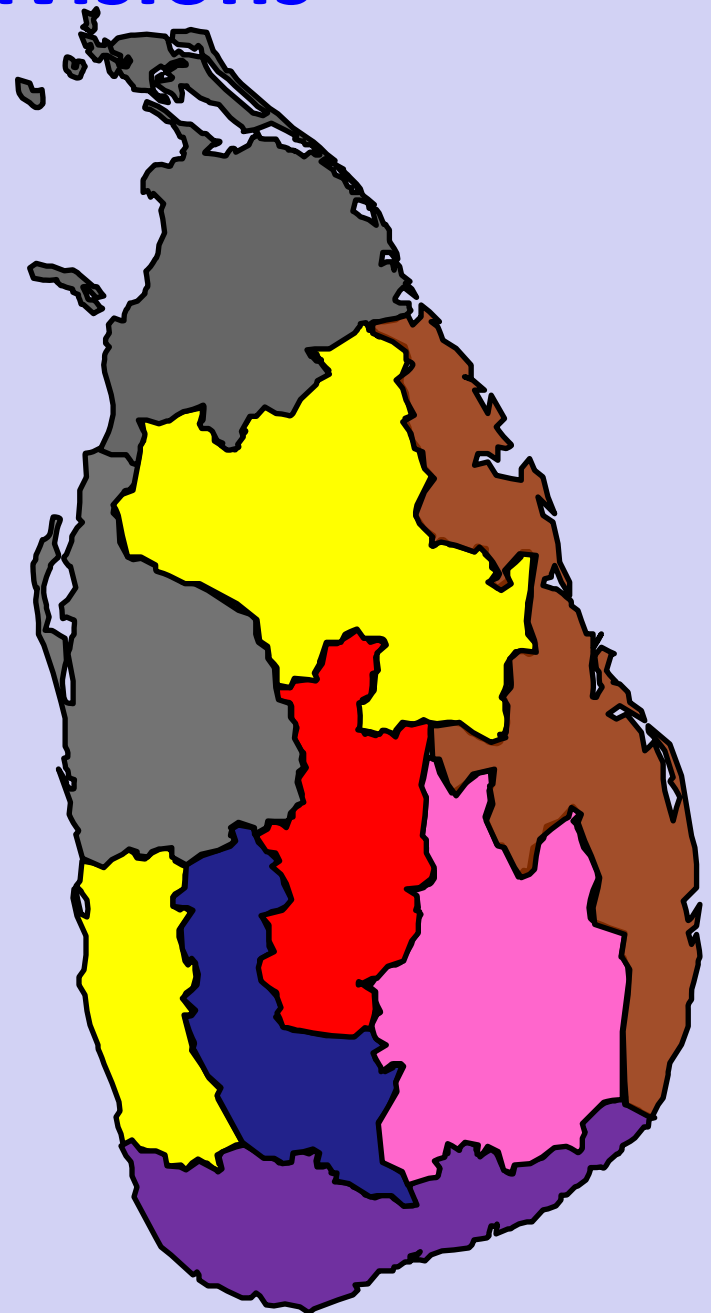
7. Sabaragamuwa Province



8. Western Province



9. Southern Province



Demographics



- **Population** - **21,283,913** (July 2011 est.)
- **Age structure** : **0-14 yrs. 24.9%** (male 2,705,953/female 2,599,717)
: **15-64 yrs. 67.2%** (male 6,993,668/female 7,313,440)
> **65 yrs. 7.9%** (male 720,219/female 950,916) (2011 est.)
- **Population growth rate** - 0.934% (2011 est.)
- **Birth rate** - 17.42 births/1,000 population (2011 est.)
- **Death rate** - 5.92 deaths/1,000 population (July 2011 est.)
- **Urban Population** - 14% of total population (2010)
- **Rate of urbanization** - 1.1% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

Demographics



- Religions -
 - Buddhist 69.1%
 - Muslim 7.6%
 - Hindu 7.1%
 - Christian 6.2%
 - unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)

- Languages -
 - Sinhala 74%
 - Tamil 18%
 - other 8%

note- English is commonly used in government and is spoken competently by about 10% of the population



Ethnic groups

- Sinhalese 73.8%
- Sri Lankan Moors 7.2%
- Tamil 8.5%
- other 0.5%
- unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)



Literacy

Definition - age 15 and over can read and write

- Total population - 90.7%
 - Male - 92.3%
 - Female - 89.1%



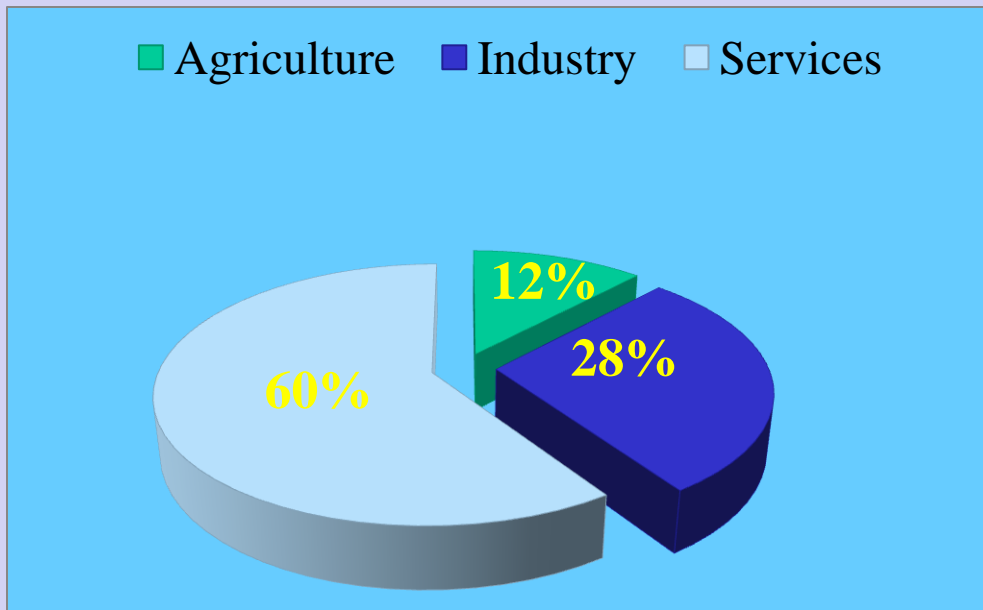
Economic Policy of the Country

- In 1977, country economic policies moves from its import substitution trade policy to Market oriented open economy
- Technology, Professionals, resources and many more can be exchanged among the region

Economy

GDP composition by Sector

- **Agriculture: 12.0%**
- **Industry: 29%**
- **Services: 60% (2011 est.)**



Engineering Education

In Sri Lanka There are five universities conducting Engineering Degree programme -

- University of Moratuwa 
- University of Peradeniya 
- University of Ruhuna 
- Kotelawala Defence University (KDU) 
- The Open University of Sri Lanka 



Number of graduate engineers passing out per year -
Approx 1000 graduates

Engineering Consultants

The Professional body of Engineers in Sri Lanka -

- **The Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka**



- Number of licensed engineers - 14,500 members



Association of Consulting Engineers Sri Lanka

- The Association of Consulting Engineers, Sri Lanka is the apex body of consulting engineers in Sri Lanka
- Established in 1980 and was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 2003
- Represents the Sri Lankan Engineering Consultancy profession at FIDIC and a member of FIDIC



ACESL



The important activity of the Association are –

- Conduct Courses, Workshops and Lecture programs to upgrade the knowledge of professionals in the construction industry

The Association has conducted Course programs with FIDIC on

- Use of FIDIC Contract Documents
- Dispute Resolution
- Construction Adjudication etc..

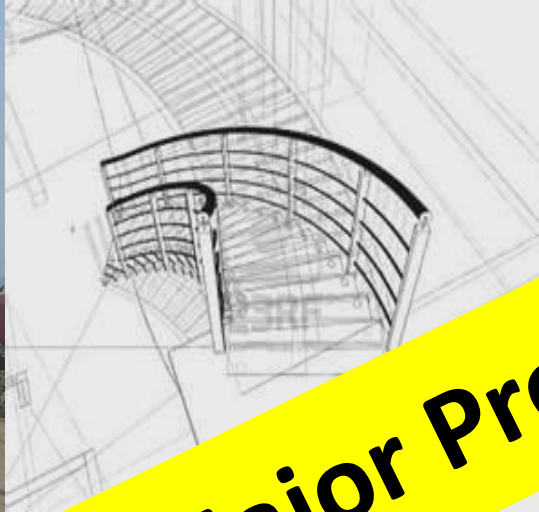
Adjudicator list is being prepared



Sri Lanka's Leading Technical Consultants

- All-round – CECB
- Structures –Stems, ECL, RDC
- Hydraulics – Lanka Hydraulic Institute
- Water Supply & Drainage – EEC, Ceywater

On Going Major Projects...



Hambantota International Airport (HIA)



HIA

- Length of Runway - 3500 m
- Width of the Runway - 60m
- Largest Aircraft to use the Facility - A380
- Runway Reference Code - 4F
- Floor area of Passenger Terminal Building - 10,000 sqm



Hambantota Port

The main construction work includes Construction of

- Two Breakwaters
- Excavation of the 17m depth Basin area
- Dredging of 210m Wide Entrance channel
- Construction of Service Berth
- General purpose Berth
- Oil Berth
- Roads and Buildings



Colombo South Harbour Development Project

- West to the existing port of Colombo comprising an area of approximately 600 hectares
- Has 3 terminals each having 1,200m length and facilities to accommodate 3 berths alongside
- Small boat harbour at the end of secondary breakwater has 400m length of quay wall



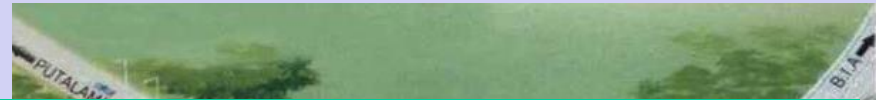
Southern Transport Development Project

In operation up to Galle



Colombo Katunayake Expressway

The Colombo Katunayake Expressway (CKE) is one of many expressway projects the Government of Sri Lanka is in the process of implementing in order to expand the country's road network with a view to fostering a greater economic development in Sri Lanka

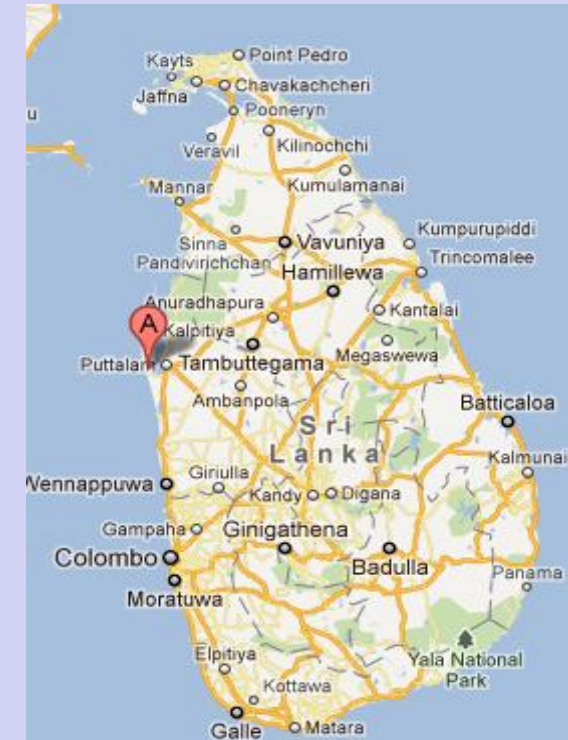


Colombo Kandy Expressway is on the Pipeline



Lak Vijaya Coal Power Plant - Norochcholai

- Sri Lanka's first Coal Power Plant
- Total project site covers 95 hectares
- Power generation - 300 MW (on phase 1) : 17% of country's power requirement
- 900 MW on completion



Upper Kotmale Hydro-power Plant

- Sri Lanka's last mega hydro-power plant
- Power generation : 150 MW - 409GWh per year
- Commenced operation on Jan/2012



North Roads and Railway Rehabilitation Works

On going Projects -

- Kandy - Jaffna A009 Highway -160 km
- Road network in Jaffna Peninsula-100m
- Entire road network in Mulaitive and Kilinochchi, Mannar districts -400km
- Railway network from Medawachchiya onwards up to Mannar and kankasanthurai -280km



Tourism - Key Tourism Development Areas



- **Colombo and Greater Colombo Resort Region**

Negombo, Colombo, and Mount Lavinia

- **South Coast Resort Region**

Wadduwa, Kalutara, Beruwala, Bentota, Dedduwa, Madu Ganga, Balapitiya, Ahungalla, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Unawatuna, Koggala, Weligama, Mirissa, Matara, Tangalle, Hambantota and Tissamaharama

- **East Coast Resort Region**

Arugambay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee, and Nilaweli

- **West Coast Resort Region**

Kalpitiya, Marawila, and Waikkala



SL - Plans for the Immediate Future

Sri Lanka will be the number 1 spot for the holidaymakers

- New York Times 10th January 2010

Sri Lanka, the fastest growing Asian economy after China

Teo Chee Hean

Singapore Deputy PM and Defense Minister

Sri Lanka will be placed among the top 10 fastest growing economies in the world, placed 8th with a growth rate of 6.3%

- Economist Intelligence Unit 2010

Sri Lanka has been ranked as the 4th best country in Asia for Investments. Thailand, China and the Philippine are ahead of Sri Lanka. (In ranking the countries the survey has taken into consideration education, health, quality of life, economic dynamism and political environment as indicators)

- News week 2010 August

Environment - current issues



- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Wildlife populations threatened by poaching and urbanization
- Coastal degradation from mining activities and increased pollution
- Freshwater resources polluted by industrial wastes
- Waste disposal
- Air pollution

Sri Lanka has many planned projects

- Water and Sewerage Projects
- Port Development
- Low Income Housing Project
- Power - Waste to Energy Projects
- Roads and Highways
- Tourism Projects



Government Strategy

Enhance GDP growth through -

- In frastructure development
- Human Resource development
- A more proactive public sector
- Strengthening institutional structure
- Improving Technology and R&D

Benefits of Knowledge Sharing

- Enhancement of effectiveness and efficiency by good practices
- Cost effectiveness – knowledge is developed and re-used
- Learn from the mistakes and those of others
- Emotional relief and decreased tension when problems are shared
- Bonds and connections are strengthened
- Solving problems brings people together
- More creative ideas are generated resulting in better solutions
- Innovation and discovery increase motivation
- Earns the respect and regards of others who generates the knowledge

Benefits of Knowledge Transfer

For organisations

- Strategic development of products, services and organisational development
- Financial support through grant funding
- Access to organisations
- Increase commercial success of a business
- Fast track development
- Opportunity for further networking

Knowledge Sharing

A feeling of satisfaction from sharing knowledge, much like giving charity, results in making a contribution to society and the mankind



Thank You

