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Sri Lanka's National Accounts 1950 - 2002



Terrence Savundranayagam

INSTITUTE OF POLICY STUDIES
99 St. Michael's Road, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka

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Foreword

Those involved with macroeconomic analysis are usually more familiar with theories of National Income determination than with the measurement and definition of National Income and its related aggregates. Very often, users of National Accounts data have little knowledge of the sources and methods used in these estimates or their reliability

This study fills a vacuum in the available estimates of National Accounts. It presents a long term comparable series of Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross National Expenditure (GNE) measured at both current and constant prices. In addition, the presentation for the first time of long term estimates of important components of the National Accounts such as Capital Formation, Consumption and Savings enhances the contribution this study makes to macroeconomic analysis. An important aspect of the study is that it sets out and evaluates the sources and methods used in the estimates.

Analyses of economic developments in Sri Lanka have tended to concentrate heavily on the growth rate of GNP over short periods. However, economic growth and development are much more complex processes. The long term series of GNP and GNE presented in this study enables a more meaningful analysis of developments in the economy, particularly sectoral changes, the contribution of each sector to economic growth as well as the importance of investment and savings in the process of economic growth and development.

I am sure this study will help to understand better the process of economic growth and development in Sri Lanka in the years since Independence. It is hoped that the study will also provide useful information to formulate more effective economic policies that will assist to successfully archive the aims and objectives of the government of Sri Lanka.

Saman Kelegama
Executive Director
Institute of Policy Studies

May 2005

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The usual disclaimer applies.

Terrence Savundranayagam
May 2005

Author Profile

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List of Abbreviations

AMDS	:	Accelerated Mahaweli Development Scheme
BOI	:	Board of Investment
CBAR	:	Central Bank Annual Report
CBSL	:	Central Bank of Sri Lanka
CDA	:	Coconut Development Authority
CCPI	:	Colombo Consumers' Price Index
CFS	:	Consumer Finances & Socio Economic Survey of Central Bank
CGIR	:	Commissioner General of Inland Revenue
COICOP	:	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
DCS	:	Department of Census and Statistics
DCS-SA	:	- do - Statistical Abstracts
FEEC	:	Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate
GCEC	:	Greater Colombo Economic Commission
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	:	Gross National Product
GNE	:	Gross National Expenditure
GDCF	:	Gross Domestic Capital Formation
SLCTB	:	Sri Lanka Central Transport Board
SNA	:	System of National Accounts

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1. Introduction

In the period of over 50 years since independence the Sri Lanka economy has gradually transformed itself from a dualistic economy dependent mainly on a few plantation export crops and subsistence agriculture to one where industry and services have become more important.

These changes in the structure of the economy can be realistically studied only with a comparable National Accounts series of Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross National Expenditure (GNE). Such a series is not available for Sri Lanka because revisions of National Accounts have not been made retrospectively.

This study makes an original contribution to estimates of National Accounts in Sri Lanka for the following reasons:

- The GNP series at current and constant (1999) prices has been estimated retrospectively to cover the period 1950-2002.

- A GNE series in real terms i.e., at constant (1999) prices has been estimated for the first time.

- Estimates of real GNE presented in this study also include separate estimates of Private Consumption Expenditure and Investment Expenditure (Gross Domestic Capital Formation) at current market prices and at constant (1999) market prices.

- For the first time a long term series of PCE estimated retrospectively has become available. The two series of Private Consumption Expenditure (PCE) i.e., "Private Consumption Expenditure by Object" and "Composition of Private Consumption Expenditure" conform as nearly as possible to the recommendations in A System of National Accounts (1993).

  In this study the author has reviewed the sources and methods used in estimating GNP and GNE and has reworked the estimates. The tables presented here can therefore be considered as a new and comparable series.

The tables estimated for this study are presented in a separate Statistical Appendix. It is intended that the data in these tables will serve as a useful quantitative reference work.

The rest of this study is divided into 8 Chapters as follows:

Chapter 2 comments on the technical aspects of estimating a comparable series of National Product and Expenditure at both current and constant prices. In order to put the series presented in this study in perspective, a brief description of the early development of Sri Lanka's National Accounts estimates is also given. However the focus is mainly on the Central Bank's estimates.

Chapter 3 takes a critical look at the sources and methods used in estimating GNP and GNE in Sri Lanka and makes some suggestions for improvement of the estimates.

In Chapter 4 the study has separated estimates of GDP that have been made using direct methods from estimates using indirect methods. It has summed up the estimates using direct methods under the three main sectors – Agriculture, Industry and Services. The study compares growth rates of that part of GDP where only direct methods have been used with the growth rates of total GDP. This provides a useful insight into the influence of direct and indirect methods on GDP growth rates.

Chapter 5 looks at the likely distortions in the estimates resulting from the ethnic conflict that has affected mainly the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka for two decades after about 1983.

The availability of a comparable series going back 50 years enables one to examine the pace and pattern of economic growth. Hence, Chapter 6 looks at economic trends in Sri Lanka over this period. However, the focus in this section is on changes in the statistical relationships rather than on an economic analysis of these trends.

Chapter 7 sets out the sources and methods used in making the estimates presented in this study. This is done in the form of separate tables which set out for each item the source of data and the method adopted to arrive at value added at both current and constant prices.

The main references used in this study are set out in Chapter 8.

The Statistical Appendix is at Chapter 9.

2. Some Technical Aspects relating to Estimating a Long term Series of Gross National Product and Expenditure

Estimates of GNP and GNE are published by the Department of Census and Statistics (CSD) and by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL). The estimates made by these two agencies, have been revised at fairly regular intervals. However, the revised estimates have always been published as a new series, with a new base year. For instance, the Central Bank series has been revised four times as follows: 1959 to 1970 at 1959 prices; 1970 to 1982 at 1970 prices; 1982 to 1996 at 1982 prices; 1996 to date at 1996 prices. The revisions made to these series have not been applied retrospectively.

The Central Bank's estimates follow the concepts and definitions in the earlier SNA i.e., A System of National Accounts (1968).

In its publication "Economic Progress of Independent Sri Lanka (1998)" and in its Annual Reports from the year 2000 onward, the Central Bank has published a "Special Statistical Appendix". In Tables 7 and 8 of this Special Statistical Appendix, estimates of GNP from 1950 – 1958 obtained from the present author's previously published series covering the years 1950 – 1981 have been spliced with the Central Bank series from 1959 and a new "comparable" series at 1996 prices has been arrived at. In this exercise the Central Bank has also spliced its earlier series based on 1959 and 1970 prices. This may be a useful exercise when a long term comparable series is not available. However, the splicing of different series which are not comparable does not provide reliable long term estimates as among other things, the sectoral weights are assumed to remain constant.[1]

Estimates of GNE have been published at current market prices from 1960 onwards in the Central Bank Annual Reports. This study has however revised the Central Bank's GNE series at current market prices for the years 1980-2002 using the latest available data. These revisions are explained later. In addition, the study has also estimated a GNE series at constant 1999 (market) prices for the years 1980-2002. In this study therefore, the author presents a comparable GNE series at current market prices and at constant (1999) market prices for the years 1980-2002. The GNE series at constant prices for the years 1980 - 2002 presented in this study fills a lacuna in the available estimates of National Accounts.

In constructing the present series of GNP and GNE, the data available in the Central Bank Annual Report and the Statistical Abstracts of Sri Lanka published by the Department of Census and Statistics have been carefully studied and used. As a result this new series is fully consistent with the data available in these publications. The author had also to obtain some data directly from other sources.

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[1] Terrence Savundranayagam: Estimates of Sri Lanka's Gross National Product from 1950 – 1981. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Staff Studies Volume 12 No.2 September 1982/ Volume 13 Nos. 1 and 2 April/September 1983.

It is necessary, in the first instance, to explain why a long term series of National Product and Expenditure is useful. The main advantage of a long term series of National Product and Expenditure is that it provides consistent and comparable estimates of important macro economic aggregates. A long term GNP series provides a *comparable* measure of economic growth over a number of years. Such a series will also help to identify major structural changes within the economy. This is because structural changes can only be analyzed within the framework of a consistent long term series, which has been estimated at a single set of prices. The availability of a long term series at constant prices is also critical to a study of cyclical changes in the economy. In addition, an analysis of changes in the productive capacity of the economy i.e., rates of growth of labour productivity and of total factor productivity can be made only with reference to a long term series of national accounts estimated at constant prices.

There are two approaches to building a long term GNP series. In one approach not only should all the estimates for the years subsequent to the new base year be revalued at the new (base year) price, but years preceding the new base year should also be valued at this price. This method was used in the late 1950s in the USA when several methodological changes were introduced to the national income series and the series was reworked back to 1929. This practice is also followed in India where when major revisions are made to the National Accounts, these revisions are made retrospectively (usually going back about 5 years) and a new series introduced. Similar examples from other countries can also be given.

Valuing GNP at a single base year price but in a series going back fifty years can pose questions which have both statistical and analytical implications. GNP has been valued retrospectively at a single base year price, in order to ensure a continuous and a comparable series.

It is important therefore, to clearly set out the methods used in constructing the GNP series at constant 1999 prices presented in this study. Estimates of GNP at constant prices have been made separately for each sub-item using data on production and prices. In constructing the GNP series at constant 1999 prices presented in this study, it has not used the indirect chain base method which is sometimes employed to splice different series which are separated in time. Where the chain base method is used, a continuous series of GNP at constant prices is derived by linking each year's estimates to the previous year using growth rates in each sector or sub-sector obtained from other published estimates. This is the method used by the Central Bank in Tables 7 and 8 of its Special Statistical Appendix which has appeared in its Reports since the year 2000. By contrast, the series at constant (1999) prices presented in this study is a separate consistent and comparable series which has been worked out from (raw) data on output and prices.

In the series presented in this study data on production and prices have been used to construct output and price indices based on the year 1999. Estimates of GNP at constant prices have been obtained by extrapolating / deflating each sub-item as appropriate. The GNP at constant 1999 prices has been obtained as the sum of these sub-items.

There are certain guidelines and recommendations in regard to the selection of the base year. SNA recommends that the base year should be changed at least every 10 years and not more frequently than every five years. At the same time, it is best not to select an "unusual year" as the base year. By this is meant a year of high inflation, or a year when major policy changes have been introduced, or a year when economic performance has been poor, as these factors can distort the estimates in subsequent years. Taking these factors into consideration, the year 1999 has been selected as the base year for the constant price series presented in this study.

An important observation needs to be made in regard to estimating a GNP series going back fifty years at a single set of prices. A long-term GNP series provides an estimate of the total value of goods and services produced in each year measured at a single set of prices. Such an estimate necessarily, cannot take into account intra-sectoral changes in the GNP. This means simply that the range of goods produced within each sector i.e., the types of goods and quality of such goods, would have shown very significant changes

over the period covered in this series. As examples one may take the manufacturing and construction sectors. Measured at constant prices, output of both industry and construction has shown a very large increase over the period covered in this study. A breakdown of value added in factory industry will show that in the 1950s the range of industrial goods produced consisted mainly of confectionery, coir and fibre products, tobacco, glass and ceramics, handloom and powerloom textiles and beverages. By 1970, petroleum and chemical products were important in factory industry production, while much later one finds that textiles and garments bulk large in factory industry. Similarly, in the construction sector infrastructure and non-residential construction (commercial buildings) have become more important in total construction output in the 1980s and 1990s. The changes in the types of goods produced over a period of time and changes in the quality of such goods do not make it inappropriate to value output at a single set of prices so long as consistent methods are used throughout. Measuring GNP in the 1950s and the 1960s at a recent base year price such as 1999 therefore does not lessen the usefulness of the series.

A brief description of the historical development of the National Accounts in Sri Lanka is given below in order to put the series presented in this article in a better perspective.[2]

The pioneering efforts at estimating National Accounts in Sri Lanka were made by B.B. Das Gupta and by K. Williams. In 1947 Das Gupta published a set of estimates of National Income for Sri Lanka for the years 1937, 1938, 1942, 1943 and 1944.[3] In 1952, a new set of National Accounts was formulated by K. Williams who was then the Director of Census and Statistics.[4] These estimates came to be accepted as the official system of National Accounts in Sri Lanka and remained so for about a decade. The new approach by Williams generated two aggregates, Gross National Product and Gross National Expenditure. But these aggregates did not correspond to generally accepted definitions. This system divided domestic product into Production for Exports (Domestic Exports) and Production for Domestic Consumption (Local Produce for Ceylon Consumption). The William's system came to be something of a primary model. For close on ten years changes in and improvements to estimates of National Income were influenced by the William's System. The estimates of the Department of Census & Statistics for the years 1952 to 1960 were based on the William's System.

From the late 1950s, the Central Bank began to publish its own estimates of GNP and GNE. The Central Bank's estimates of National Income from the 1960s were also influenced by the William's system although some attempt was also made to bring concepts and definitions in line with UN recommendations.

Thus, from 1959 – 1966 the Central Bank published two separate estimates of GNP. One estimate of GNP was based on the William's system and the other followed UN recommendations and was classified by economic activity.[5] The classification used in the latter table is still continued in the current series of estimates published in the CBAR (although with important refinements).

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2 It has been observed that many academics have only a hazy notion of early estimates of national income that were made in the 1940s and 1950s. These early estimates have therefore been included in this study.

3 Das Gupta's estimates were published as an Annex to the Report on Social Services, Sessional Paper VII of 1947. He states here "Certain estimates of National Income using mainly the production method have already been made by Mr. K. Williams. ....." It must be noted that Das Gupta's estimate of National Income was independently compiled and included refinements that were not made in the Williams' estimates of the 1940s.

4 K. Williams, The National Income of Ceylon. Colombo – 1952.

5 The catalyst for the revisions to the estimates of National Accounts from the early 1960s, was the "Report of the Committee on National Income Estimates" of 1958. This Committee looked at the limitations in the estimates of National Income in the light of the sources of data and the methods used and made recommendations in regard to the changes necessary to produce a comprehensive system of National Accounts on the lines of the Standard System of Accounts recommended by the United Nations.

This Committee consisted of R. C. Desai UN Consultant and E.L.P. Jayetilleke from the Planning Secretariat, M. Swaminathan, Staff Officer, Economic Research Department Central Bank, and K. Tharmaratnam, Statistician, Department of Commerce, (Convener). The Committee was assisted by M. R. P. Salgado of the Central Bank and A Kanthasamy, Statistical Investigator. Early work on National Accounts in the Central Bank was pioneered by M. Swaminathan, Warnasena Rasaputram, M.R. P. Salgado and B.B. Dunstan M. Perera. Dunstan Perera also estimated the first input-out put table for Sri Lanka in 1968.

Table 2.1
Early Estimates of National Income
Das Gupta's Estimates
National Income (In thousand Rupees)

	1937	1938	1942	1943	1944
Output Exported					
1. Net Output of all goods exported during the year	310,198	263,535	507,230	537,640	616,586
Output retained					
2. Rice	31,000	22,542	35,786	95,543	75,205
3. Coconuts & Coconut oil	33,000	22,000	43,000	58,000	64,000
4. Tea	93,393	78,385	15,072	2,094	25,038
5. Other Food crops	11,000	11,000	27,000	30,000	34,000
6. Tobacco unmanufactured	9,770	10,600	16,386	13,920	40,000
7. Livestock & livestock products	10,000	12,500	22,500	25,000	27,000
8. Fish & Fish products	8,000	10,000	15,000	19,000	26,000
9. Output of craft and factor industries	53,000	55,000	115,000	150,000	160,000
10. Trade	74,000	74,000	100,000	150,000	160,000
11. Transport	10,000	10,000	12,000	19,000	23,000
12. Professions	13,000	13,000	13,022	14,184	18,791
13. Domestic service	12,000	12,000	13,000	20,000	24,000
14. Lands & Buildings	31,550	32,192	33,964	35,468	36,490
15. Output of Central Government					
a. Salaries & Pensions	59,019	60,552	68,912	83,487	95,931
b. Net trading profits	-9,478	-3,477	2,881	20,037	33,629
16. Output of Local Authorities & Non profit making bodiesa					
a. Local Authorities	2,637	2,742	2,768	3,092	3,197
b. Non Profit making bodies	10,517	11,144	11,464	12,620	13,125
17. Military Expenditure	-	-	130,000	264,000	400,000
18. Correction for indirect taxation & subsidies	-74,000	-76,663	-81,820	-97,948	-125,560
19. Correction for net balance of payments on income accounts	16,000	27,000	-11,900	-33,000	-49,000
Total	620,606	583,502	1,091,265	1,422,137	1,701,432

Source: Annex to the Report on Social Services, Sessional Paper VII of 1947.

There were important reasons why the Central Bank began to publish its own National Accounts estimates. National Accounts estimates had become important to the analysis of the economy in the CBAR. The estimates prepared by the Census and Statistics Department were not available in time for use in the Central Bank's Annual Report which had to be produced by a statutory deadline (at that time March 31st, but now April 30th). A further reason was that developments in the economy had reduced the usefulness of the Williams estimates for economic analysis. The trend towards a greater integration of the economy had greatly reduced the relevance of the distinction which the William's estimates made between Production for Exports and Production for Domestic Use. Further, the Central Bank's analysis of the country's economic performance in its Annual Report required estimates of aggregates which were not available in the William's system. A more compelling reason was that the United Nations had recommended concepts, definitions and standard tables which were to become the norm in the preparation of the National Accounts by all countries. Therefore, the estimates of National Income prepared by the Central Bank followed these recommendations.

Table 2.2
Early Estimates of National Income
Ceylon's Official (Williams) National Accounts (1938 – 1960)
Current Prices (Rs. Million)

A. Gross National Product	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
1. Domestic Exports								
a. Tea	255	572	699	815	911	982	1,469	1,779
b. Rubber	172	288	381	567	590	650	752	800
c. Coconut	47	218	227	137	143	125	405	582
d. Other	26	69	69	103	167	190	281	373
e. Minus: Imported Materials used	19 -9	15 -18	40 -18	29 -21	37 -26	41 -24	56 -25	69 -45
2. Local produce for Ceylon Consumption	138	553	588	707	763	764	890	1,080
a.Rice	29	112	124	136	163	180	190	200
b.Coconuts and Coconut oil	14	35	47	84	87	79	115	166
c.Tea	5	14	15	14	26	26	35	34
d.Other food crops	28	188	173	195	180	173	198	269
e.Tobacco	1	4	4	3	4	5	6	7
f. Livestock products	14	45	46	70	102	100	106	120
g.Fish	8	27	29	24	26	27	32	48
h.Industrial products	29	81	98	108	115	118	141	159
I. Betel and arecanut	4	23	25	30	27	25	30	34
j. Firewood	2	8	10	12	10	9	11	12
k.Other	4	16	17	21	23	22	26	31
3. Trade Non export	53	180	192	252	263	277	344	386
4. Transport Non export	29	112	120	136	136	143	166	180
5. Professions	16	40	49	52	50	51	54	55
6. Personal & Domestic Services	42	166	182	205	230	239	246	271
7. Rent	25	41	43	44	48	52	58	68
8. Capital Development	30	119	136	109	162	233	273	390
9. Government	50	194	239	255	283	295	336	363
10. Income from abroad	14	13	20	33	33	20	32	47
Gross National Product	652		2,268	2,608	2,879	3,056	3,868	4,619

In 1967 the Central Bank published a series of GNP at current and at constant (1959) prices classified by industrial origin for the years 1959 to 1967. This series followed the revised United Nations recommendations.[6] The methods used in estimating this series continued to be used up to 1977.

The Central Bank's GNP series from 1959 to 1977 was a comparable series using consistent methods. The methods used in this series were not changed until 1978 when a new and revised series was introduced. (However, the classification of economic activity in the GNP table and the classification of expenditure data in the GNE table have continued unchanged, to date).

[6] United Nations: A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables (Studies in Methods– Series F No.2 New York 1964).

Table 2.2
Early Estimates of National Income . . .Continued
Ceylon's Official (Williams) National Accounts (1938-1960)

Current Prices (Rs. Million)

A. Gross National Product	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. Domestic Exports	1,381	1,457	1,676	1,836	1,613	1,538	1,613	1,644	1,727
a. Tea	723	825	1,123	1,194	1,044	1,021	1,131	1,045	1,096
b. Rubber	373	338	285	347	293	300	258	298	378
c. Coconut	259	274	243	259	237	196	199	285	238
d. Other	53	49	63	72	78	71	63	64	62
e. Minus:Imported Materials used	-27	-29	-38	-36	-39	-50	-38	-48	-47
2. Local produce for Ceylon Consumption	1,271	1,260	1,299	1,426	1,292	1,375	1,463	1,552	1,701
a.Rice	344	291	330	391	276	310	365	379	470
b.Coconuts and Coconut oil	131	157	157	126	139	145	165	169	151
c. Tea	32	36	42	40	44	47	49	51	53
d. Other food crops	317	316	292	333	317	326	311	327	354
e. Tobacco	7	9	7	9	9	10	15	15	14
f. Livestock products	136	141	154	174	140	142	117	137	135
g. Fish	33	29	30	41	46	52	54	60	69
h. Industrial products	178	192	196	215	222	240	278	321	354
i. Betel and arecanut	45	41	42	43	49	50	52	34	37
j. Firewood	11	11	12	12	12	13	14	14	14
k.Other	37	37	39	42	38	40	43	45	50
3. Trade Non export	407	332	287	296	334	354	402	425	440
4. Transport Non export	191	192	187	212	237	258	267	294	311
5. Professions	57	57	64	67	68	72	80	81	82
6. Personal & Domestic Services	279	288	300	312	324	337	348	356	361
7. Rent	76	82	84	97	108	125	124	130	134
8. Capital Development	409	377	367	443	497	479	512	556	545
9. Government	394	411	451	496	566	602	634	667	695
10. Income from abroad	42	35	33	49	57	60	50	48	49
Gross National Product	4,507	4,491	4,748	5,234	5,096	5,200	5,493	5,753	6,045

In 1978 the Central Bank introduced a new series of GNP with 1970 as base year. The financial reforms of 1977 and particularly the unification of the exchange rate made it necessary to revise the National Accounts to take account of the policy changes which were introduced in November of that year.

An important consideration in making these revisions was the need to ensure comparability of macroeconomic aggregates with previous years. These revisions were therefore applied retrospectively to 1970 which was the new base year selected for this series. This new CBSL series did not cover the years before 1970.

Table 2.3

Ceylon's Official (Williams) Estimates (1938 –1960)

Current Prices (Rs. Million)

B. Gross National Expenditure	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
11. Imported Consumption Goods at Market Value	253	650	752	1,116	939	1,032	1,259	1,524
12. Consumption of local produce at market value	188	824	842	993	1,054	1,097	1,314	1,554
a. Rice	34	148	177	160	226	226	281	295
b. Coconuts & Coconut oil	23	53	67	102	107	118	159	188
c. Tea	6	21	21	28	32	33	38	39
d. Other food crops	39	269	247	281	255	243	320	406
e. Tobacco	1	6	6	4	6	6	9	13
f. Livestock products	22	64	66	108	126	127	142	156
g. Fish	11	40	41	39	44	42	46	72
h. Industrial Products	43	174	164	208	215	228	264	316
i. Betel and Arecanut	5	33	35	44	39	35	43	49
j. Firewood	3	11	15	17	14	13	15	17
k. Other Minus Govt.	5	24	23	27	30	31	37	44
Local Purchases	-4	-19	-20	-25	-40	-45	-40	-41
13. Personal & Domestic Services	56	197	219	243	268	276	281	319
14. Rent	23	39	41	40	43	47	52	61
15. Travel	11	46	51	40	42	44	45	54
16. Govt. Current Expenditure	71	200	246	276	298	335	387	411
17. Remittances & Travel Abroad	25	46	38	27	70	94	122	139
18. Dividends & interest payable to non residents	56	112	110	99	80	43	72	99
19. Gross Domestic Capital Formation	50	182	210	170	229	330	396	556
a. Govt.	13	70	79	71	124	184	213	224
b. Private	37	112	131	99	105	146	183	332
20. Net change in foreign assets	-22	-110	-50	-263	42	-55	143	109
21. Minus Import & Excise duties Net of Subsidies	-61	-190	-177	-153	-141	-175	-202	-163
22. StatisticalDiscrepancy	2	-6	-14	20	-45	-12	-1	-37
23. Gross National Expenditure	652	1,990	2,268	2,608	2,879	3,56	3,868	4,619

Table 2.3
Ceylon's Official (Williams) Estimates (1938-1960) . . .Continued
Current Prices (Rs. Million)

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
B. Gross National Expenditure									
11. Imported Consumption Goods at Market Value	1,426	1,417	1,270	1,425	1,443	1643	1,556	1,774	1,831
12. Consumption of local produce at market value	1,727	1,720	1,732	1,849	1,711	1,799	1,854	1,952	2,172
a. Rice	391	368	393	412	303	322	330	280	352
b. Coconuts & Coconut oil	153	197	202	185	190	198	215	226	194
c. Tea	38	42	49	49	55	59	61	59	64
d. Other food crops	447	456	403	451	414	425	418	470	521
e. Tobacco	13	11	9	11	11	13	20	20	20
f. Livestock products	182	179	200	219	189	199	168	180	175
g. Fish	50	36	44	65	60	68	70	79	89
h. Industrial Products	373	344	339	357	384	407	466	560	667
i. Betel and Arecanut	65	59	60	61	70	72	74	49	53
j. Firewood	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20
k. Other	49	48	49	52	48	50	54	54	59
Minus Govt. Local Purchases	-50	-31	-33	-30	-31	-32	-41	-44	-52
13. Personal & Domestic Services	325	336	351	367	384	400	415	424	433
14. Rent	68	74	76	88	98	113	111	117	121
15. Travel	57	83	89	114	119	138	129	150	158
16. Govt. Current Expenditure	472	535	405	564	685	719	830	853	879
17. Remittances & Travel Abroad	170	108	105	119	126	113	122	102	72
18. Dividends & interest payable to non residents	66	61	68	94	98	92	77	69	76
19. Gross Domestic Capital Formation	609	559	500	624	693	697	724	865	861
a. Govt.	307	314	298	353	396	377	412	426	426
b.Private	302	245	200	271	297	320	312	439	435
20. Net change in foreign assets	-346	-230	288	260	25	-236	-60	-195	-208
21. Minus Import & Excise duties Net of Subsidies	-65	-185	-299	-282	-277	-285	-263	-328	-349
22. StatisticalDiscrepancy	-	13	25	12	-9	7	-43	-30	-1
23. Gross National Expenditure	4,509	4,491	4,748	5,234	5,096	5,200	5,493	5,753	6,045

Source: Williams, K. (1952), The National Income of Ceylon.

However, the present author has in an earlier study applied the changes made in the Central Bank's 1970 base year series retrospectively and constructed a new series for the years 1950 to 1981 while retaining 1970 as the base year (see footnote 1 at page 2). The GNP series presented in this study may be considered as an extension of this series to cover the years from 1980 to 2002 but with a new base year 1999. An important addition has been made to this study. This is a revised series of GNE for the years 1980-2002 at both current and constant 1999 prices.

Table 2.4
Early Central Bank Estimates of GNP 1959 - 1966
Gross National Product at Current Factor Cost Prices (Rs. Million)

		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1864	1965	1966
1.	**Production for Export**								
	Domestic Exports: FOB Values	1,692	1,775	1.681	1,766	1,705	1,842	1,916	1.676
	Value of changing stocks	-2	39	+15	-34	+3	-39	-67	+8
	Less :Imported materials Used (at market value)	124	120	135	151	160	166	171	174
	Less: Distribution cost of Exported goods	104	109	114	123	119	128	132	122
	Net output	1,462	1,507	1,447	1,458	1,429	1,510	1,546	1,388
	Re-exports: Value added	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Total Net Output	1,465	1,509	1,449	1,460	1,430	1,511	1,547	1,389
2.	**Production for Domestic use (Net Output)**								
i.	Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries	1,354	1,422	1,470	1,510	1,617	1,663	1,586	1,751
ii.	Industry, n.i.e.	225	270	296	344	404	418	413	432
iii.	Capital Development (Goods & Services) a. Government)								
	b. Public Enterprises)	2,223	189	237	267	291	251	294	268
	c. Private Sector &Public Corporations	322	321	318	341	360	393	393	352
iv	Transport and Communications (Non-Government), n.i.e.	469	522	504	529	529	606	650	700
v.	Trade (Non-Government)n.i.e.	673	699	673	711	734	800	831	887
vi.	Ownership of Dwellings	169	178	196	205	223	238	311	318
vii.	Government, n.i.e.	702	755	759	792	821	870	901	943
viii.	Services, n.i.e.	416	445	447	457	469	510	525	532
	Total	4.550	4.801	4,900	5,155	5,447	5,748	5,904	6,183
	Gross Domestic Product	**6,015**	**6,310**	**6,349**	**6,625**	**6,877**	**7,259**	**7,451**	**7,571**
	Net Factor Income from abooad	-37	-44	-40	-47	-53	-36	-15	-42
	Gross National Product	**5,978**	**6,265**	**6,309**	**6,568**	**6,824**	**7,223**	**7,436**	**7,529**

Note: Estimates of Gross National Product on the format above were published in the CBSL Annual Reports from 1959 –1966.

The main changes made in the 1970 based Central Bank series related to the valuation of external transactions which were formerly valued at the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate (FEEC) rate and the treatment of items sold at subsidized prices. Some improvements were also made to the methods used in estimating some of the items in the GNP. These changes are explained next.

Sri Lanka's exchange rate was unified in November 1977 as part of the economic reforms introduced at that time. Prior to this, there was in effect a dual exchange rate system – the official parity rate and the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate rate (FEEC rate).[7]

For the valuation of exchange transactions in 1977, the most appropriate rate would have been the unitary rate i.e., that rate that would prevail in the absence of trade and payments controls. While any attempt to determine this rate would be judgemental, it was decided that the rate that would be closest to the unitary rate was the rate implied by the FEEC rate. In estimating GNP for 1977 therefore, external transactions were valued at the FEEC rate. Further, in converting the value of external transactions denominated in foreign currency into Sri Lanka Rupees it was decided to use the rate implied under the FEEC scheme for the years 1970 to 1977. These were the years covered in the new CBSL series. (The FEEC scheme was introduced in May 1968). In this series the exchange rate implied under the FEEC scheme has been used for the years 1968 to 1977 while for the years before 1968 the official exchange rate has been used.[8]

Another important revision made to the 1970 based series related to the treatment of commodities sold to the consumer at administered prices and at subsidized prices. These were mainly rice, flour and sugar issued by the Food Commissioner and also kerosene oil, fertilizer and a few other items. In the earlier Central Bank series (i.e., the 1959 base series) estimates of private consumption of rice, flour and sugar reflected the actual cost to the consumer. Hence, in the earlier series, rice issued on the subsidy was valued at the subsidized price while the value of rice issued free was not included in the value of consumption expenditure.

Similarly, flour and sugar as well as other commodities were valued at their explicit cost to the consumer. In the new CBSL series all commodities whether issued at subsidized prices or issued free were valued at market prices.

This change in valuation of private consumption expenditure also had implications for the methods used in estimating GNP. The Food Commissioner was now treated as a government trading enterprise resulting in a change in his value added contribution to the wholesale and retail trade sector. The market value of rice distributed free and the difference between the value of rice in terms of the market price and its value at the subsidized price would constitute an operating surplus of the Food Commissioner, i.e., the imputed value of sales less acquisition cost. This was reflected under value added in Wholesale and Retail Trade. A similar procedure was followed in the case of issues of flour and sugar. Flour and sugar were valued at their respective administered cost including distribution charges.

Hence, a consistent approach was used in the valuation of commodities and this ensured that estimates were comparable from year to year despite policy changes that could affect the amounts of a commodity that are distributed at or below the market price. Thus, recent policy changes which have resulted in the elimination or reduction of subsidies and export taxes have not affected the comparability of the estimates.

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[7] The FEEC scheme classified foreign transactions (exports, imports and invisible transactions) under two categories. The FEEC rate (which was a 55 per cent premium on the official rate of exchange but later raised to 65 per cent) was applied to selected exports and invisible transactions thus providing them with a rupee component over and above the exchange rate value. Similarly, the FEEC rate was applied to selected imports thus imposing an additional rupee cost on them. All other goods were valued at the official exchange rate.

[8] Since the FEEC scheme was introduced in May 1968, the rate used for 1968 was the weighted average of the FEEC rate and the average exchange rate in January - April 1968. Similarly, for 1977 the rate used was the weighted average of the FEEC rate for January– November 1977 and the unified rate for December 1977. For all other years the prevailing exchange rate was used.

There was another important change made in the new CBSL series. In the earlier Central Bank's series, export taxes were treated as direct taxes and therefore as part of factor costs. The SNA recommends that all export duties should be treated as indirect taxes. The new CBSL series treated export duties as indirect taxes. Thus, in the new CBSL series the value of GNP at market prices was higher and the value of GNP at factor cost prices was lower than in the earlier series. The reason for this can be explained as follows: Under the previous methodology the Central Bank estimated value added in export crops as the sum of compensation of employees and profits. Since it regarded export duties as direct taxes, they were added back to value added to arrive at value added at factor cost. Under the revised methodology, export duties are treated as indirect taxes and therefore form part of GDP at market prices. Thus, when compared to the old CBSL series GDP at market prices would be higher and GDP at factor cost prices lower by the amount of export duties. The series presented in this study, also treats export taxes as indirect taxes.

There are also some other differences in methodology and coverage in the estimates presented in this study as compared with the Central Bank estimates.

In this series, value added in tea is estimated as the value of green leaf tea less value of inputs in growing. Value added in the processing of tea is estimated as the value of output of black tea less value of green leaf and value of inputs used in the manufacturing stage. By contrast, the Central Bank estimates value added in growing of tea as the sum of compensation of employees and profits in growing while value of processed tea is estimated as the sum of compensation of employees and profits made at the processing stage. In the Central Bank's estimates profits are calculated as the difference between the value of output of black tea and the total cost of production and are allocated equally between growing and processing.

For value added in factory industry (at current factor cost prices), this study has used the estimate made by the Central Bank Economic Research Department's Industry Division as published in the Bank's Annual Report.

Value added in Public Administration and Defence has been estimated as the sum of salaries and wages in the Central Government, Local Government Institutions and the Provincial Councils. Our estimates of value added in this sector are higher than the Central Bank's estimates possibly due to wider coverage. In any event the estimates of value added for Central Government and for Provincial Councils have been obtained from the Chapter on Public Finance in the CBAR. Data from the Statistical Abstracts of Sri Lanka have been used to estimate value added and expenditure in other Local Government Authorities.

In GNE, estimates of gross construction expenditure and government consumption and capital formation differ from the Central Bank's estimates. In regard to value added in construction, it was found that based on the value added ratio used, the value of gross construction should be higher than in the Central Bank's estimates. For government consumption and government capital formation this study has used the estimates in the chapter on Public Finance in the Central Bank's Annual Report.

3. An Evaluation of Sources and Methods used to Estimate GNP and GNE

In this section the study makes an evaluation of the sources and methods used in each of the main sectors in GDP from the point of view of their reliability and coverage and suggests possible improvements.[9]

[9] It must be noted that over the years the coverage and quality of statistical data has improved tremendously. This has come about mainly through the work of the Dept. of Census and Statistics and its programmes of data collection and estimation as well as through the large number of statistical surveys it has carried out. In addition, a number of government agencies have recognized the importance of good statistics and have taken steps to improve the quality of data in areas under their purview. CBSL has since 1953 conducted Consumer Finance & Socio Economic Surveys at ten year and later five year intervals which are an important source of comparable data. Nevertheless, looked at from the point of view of estimating National Accounts there are a number of steps that can be taken to enhance the reliability of the data presently available.

In the agriculture sector, estimates of tea and rubber are fairly accurate as they are obtained from returns obtained from estates and can be checked against export volumes. The estimate of coconut production may be subject to a fair degree of error. Coconut production is estimated as the nut equivalent of exports of coconut products (oil, desiccated coconut and copra) and the nut equivalent of domestic consumption of coconut (fresh nuts and coconut oil). The nut equivalent of exports of coconut products is obtained from a study made by the Coconut Development Authority (CDA) and can be considered to be fairly accurate. In fact, this figure is revised regularly on the basis of studies carried out by the CDA. On the other hand, domestic consumption of coconut is estimated from benchmark data on expenditure on coconut obtained from the Central Bank's Consumer Finance & Socio Economic Surveys (CFS) which have been conducted at five or ten year intervals.[10]

The estimate of domestic consumption of coconut is likely to be less accurate when the benchmark figure used is far removed from non survey years. A study to estimate the domestic use of coconut should be made at more regular intervals and possibly around once in two years. An estimate of coconut production based on acreage and production per acre can perhaps be made from an aerial survey. In this way, an alternative estimate of domestic consumption of coconut could be derived as a residual (production less exports).

Sri Lanka's (non-plantation) agricultural economy rests primarily on peasant agriculture – paddy and highland crops. The item "Other Agriculture" in the GDP consists of subsidiary food crops mainly highland crops and fruits and vegetables, including home garden produce medicinal herbs, spices and livestock. Hence, the importance of accurately estimating output of these crops.

For this purpose, it is necessary to compile and regularly update a master frame of highland parcels to enable crop specific sample surveys to be carried out for the accurate estimation of subsidiary food crops, livestock etc. This would enable more reliable estimates of changes in production from year to year of subsidiary food crops, livestock production, dairy farming and particularly home garden activities in the traditional sector. There is a need, both for the identification of data gaps in traditional agriculture and the designing and implementation of suitable data collection procedures to build reliable data bases. It seems likely that estimates of production of subsidiary food crops are made from reporting made on the basis of cadastral surveys. Changes in the area under cultivation and shifts in crops cultivated are probably not very accurately reflected in these estimates. As suggested in the case of coconut production, estimates made on the basis of aerial surveys would provide useful benchmark data which could be checked against alternative estimates.

Paddy production is estimated from a crop cutting survey made on the basis of a stratified sample of plots. It may be necessary to update the sample regularly to take account of changes in the area under cultivation. There may have been a serious distortion in the estimates of agricultural production in the North and East in the twenty years from 1983 due to the war situation which prevailed in these areas. This is commented on in Chapter 5.

The manufacturing sector is made up of agro – processing industries, (black tea, various grades of rubber and desiccated coconut, coconut oil and copra) factory industry and small industry. These estimates are made from data on production and cost of production and can be considered as reasonably accurate.

There is more than one estimate of factory industry output and they all differ from each other. The CBSL estimate of factory industry output is based on a survey of industry which it carries out annually. The results of this survey are set out and analyzed in the CBAR Chapter on Industry. This Chapter gives estimates of value added in industry, at current prices broken down by sub-sector. However, these estimates at current prices obtained from the Central Bank's annual survey are not used in the GNP estimates

[10] The CFS was first conducted at ten year intervals in 1953, 1963 and 1973. The surveys were next conducted in 1978/1979, 1981/1982, 1986/1987 and 1996/1997.

published in CBAR, although these estimates would seem to be the most appropriate. The GNP table in the CBAR has a different estimate for factory industry. The CSD also carries out an annual all- island survey covering all registered industrial units. This estimate differs from the two CBSL estimates. (In the series presented in this study we have used data on factory industry production obtained from the Chapter on Industry in the Central Bank's Annual Report).

Surveys of factory industry whether by CBSL or CSD could be usefully expanded to include data on investment and stocks as well as turnover, trade margins and employment. This would also provide an improved estimate of the distribution costs as well as other costs which form part of capital expenditure. However, what is more important is that both agencies should pool their efforts and come up with a single estimate of factory industry production.

Traditional household production (rural handicrafts, handloom and other cottage industries) is not covered by the CBSL's factory industry surveys. At present, various direct and indirect methods are used to arrive at production in this sector. Although these activities account for less than 3 per cent of GNP, the employment earnings generated here have a much wider importance in terms of maintaining a viable district level economy. In the context of the present trends towards likely devolution, there is an urgent need to improve these estimates on the basis of district specific studies.

Construction is estimated from the value of specified construction materials (cement, iron and steel, timber, permanent fixtures and fittings etc). The value of these materials is then multiplied by a factor to obtain the gross value of building construction. In this method, the value of total construction obtained also includes construction using non- traditional materials such as clay, leaves (thatched roofs), mud etc.[11]

Whether the method used in the Central Bank estimates accurately captures construction expenditure in both modern and traditional housing is open to question. A similar method is used to estimate expenditure on construction in India, but this estimate is regarded as expenditure on modern construction only. In the Indian estimates, expenditure on traditional construction are made separately from household expenditure surveys and added on to estimates of modern sector construction.

The method of estimation of construction should be revised to make separate estimates for modern construction and traditional construction. One approach would be to carry out a separate Survey of Investment which will collect more detailed data on expenditure on housing. The Central Bank's CFS should focus on obtaining more detailed information on expenditure on housing. The Census of Population and Housing carried out by DCS (the latest is for the year 2001) should also provide detailed data on the housing stock which can be used to refine estimates of construction in the household sector.

Trade and Transport margins are computed in respect of domestically produced commodities sold within the country, export commodities and import commodities. In the case of the domestically produced goods, the distribution margin is estimated as the difference between retail values and producer values. Using this information the gross output is allocated to transport and to wholesale and retail trade in the ratio of 3:7. The value added is then derived by deducting for intermediate inputs and where appropriate,

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[11] The use of this method to estimate the gross value of building construction was begun by the CBSL in the 1960s. The following excerpt from the CBAR 1966 "Revision of Estimates of National Product and Expenditure" pages 40– 41 throws light on the use of this method. "The estimates of building construction published in previous Annual Reports were computed by multiplying the cif value of imports of building materials by three and one third. This multiplier had been determined by K. Williams of the Department of Census and Statistics on the results of certain investigations made from private building companies in the late 1940s.The Survey of private investments in Ceylon during the period 1st April 1963 to 31st March 1964 carried out by the Central Bank has provided a direct estimate of expenditure on building construction in the private sector. The ratio of the total value of building construction to the cif value of imported building materials plus the ex-factory value of import substitute, building materials such as cement was calculated for the year 1963. This ratio was then applied to other year's imports plus import substitute, building materials in order to obtain estimates of Capital Formation in Building and certain other construction". The construction multiplier for later years has been revised on the basis of ad-hoc studies of the construction sector.

export duties. However, for imports and exports a coefficient is applied to the cif or fob values respectively.

There is a need to measure more accurately the distribution costs of imported and exported goods. For this purpose a comprehensive survey of the distribution sector should be carried out. Such a survey should provide benchmark data on turnover, number of outlets, trade mark-ups, profit margins, wages and employment. Clearly this type of survey can be carried out only about once in four or five years. Smaller surveys can be carried out at shorter intervals to ascertain major trends in these items. However, some information on mark-ups can also be obtained from price statistics collected at different levels of the distribution chain – ex farm, wholesale or retail.

The coverage of banks, financial institutions and insurance companies in the GNP estimates is fairly comprehensive. However, in recent years a number of private finance companies and real estate companies have proliferated and these enterprises appear to be outside the system of data collection. There has also been rapid growth in the insurance sector. Hence the GDP in financial services is probably underestimated. There appears to be a need therefore to improve the coverage and reliability of data relating to finance companies, insurance and real estate. A breakdown of value added by banks, finance companies and insurance companies will greatly enhance the quality and reliability of estimates of the Financial Sector.

Estimates of value added in the Services Sector are made from a mix of both direct and indirect methods. Estimates of total expenditure and value added in government health and education services are made from the government accounts. Some direct data are obtained for formal activities such as private medical services, private education services, television and broadcasting services, advertising services and security and janitorial services. These are used together with data on assessed incomes available with the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue. However, these latter estimates are adjusted upwards to take account of under-coverage and under-assessment. A number of other services such as personal services, domestic and utility services and hotel and restaurant services are estimated using benchmark data. In the case of hotel and restaurant services, details of tourist expenditure are obtained direct from the Ceylon Tourist Board. But hotel and restaurant services also include a number of small restaurants, bars and cafes and other eating places which are a mix of formal and informal sector activities where value added is estimated from benchmark data. In general, the reliability and coverage of the estimates in the Services sector can be improved by making specific studies relating to incomes and employment in some of the sub-sectors included here.

There are some areas in the GNE estimates which need to be improved. Estimates of expenditure on land development cover only planting and replanting of Tea, Rubber and Coconut. Capital expenditure on land improvements in paddy and other agriculture are not covered in the estimates.

The estimate of inventory changes in the GNE table is made from partial data and is therefore an incomplete figure. At present, estimates of stocks are obtained only from a few sources in the public sector while with a very few exceptions changes in stocks in the private sector are not covered. These inventory estimates do not include any adjustments for holding gains and losses. The measurement of changes in inventories affects the measurement of national income aggregates. In recent years, inventory accumulation has become important as there is evidence that enterprises increased their holdings of inventories as a hedge against expected increases in inflation and exchange rate depreciation. Hence, an attempt should be made to have a more comprehensive measure of changes in inventories.

In estimating National and Domestic Savings the study has followed the methods used in the CBAR. In the CBAR estimates, domestic savings are estimated as the difference between total gross investment and net imports of goods and non-factor services i.e., foreign savings are deducted from total savings to arrive at domestic savings. This estimate is conceptuallycorrect. On the other hand, National Savings are estimated as the sum of domestic savings and net private transfers (worker remittances).[12]

[12] The estimate of worker remittances is in fact the net private transfers figure from the Balance of Payments Statement as published in the Central Bank Annual Report. (See CBAR 2002 Appendix Table 96).

In the CBAR estimate of National Savings, the total of net private transfers is treated as savings. However, it is doubtful whether all private transfers can be treated as savings. By far the greater part of private transfers consists of worker remittances. No authoritative study has been made for Sri Lanka on the use of worker remittances. However, the results of studies for other countries would seem to throw doubt on the assumption that the total of worker remittances can be considered as savings. These studies have concluded that only a small part of worker remittances go into uses that can be classified as savings or investment[13]. In fact, a recent study has observed:"Regarding the macroeconomic impact of remittances in the recipient countries, the literature tends to emphasize the point that remittances increase family consumption and are not invested in productive assets, with the possible exception of real estate".[14]

Given the economic circumstances of most recipients of worker remittances, it is very likely that the larger part of these remittances is used for family consumption. Therefore the amount left over for productive investments i.e., the acquisition of financial and non- financial assets such as real estate is likely to be very small. A further factor is that where some part of these remittances are used to purchase existing investment goods such as land, houses or capital equipment, such expenditures have to be excluded from savings. (They are transfer payments and do not add to the stock of new capital). Only a detailed study carried out among recipients of worker remittances on the uses to which these remittances are put, can provide a reliable estimate of how much of private remittances can be treated as savings.

In Chapter 2 this paper has traced the development of Sri Lanka's National Accounts and the pioneering work done by the Department of Census and Statistics and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. These developments have also had their downside in that Sri Lanka continues to have two separate sets of National Accounts. The estimates made by the Census Department are published in the UN Yearbook of Statistics. However, because of its relationship with International Lending Agencies the estimates of the Central Bank are more widely used.

While some attempts are being made to reconcile these estimates, there are still significant differences in the methods used and in some of the estimates themselves. There is clearly a duplication of work by these two institutions. Steps should be taken as a matter of priority to have a single set of National Accounts. Since the main function of the Census Department is the collection, estimation and dissemination of statistical data, the pooling of the resources of these two institutions will also help to improve the quality, reliability and timeliness of data used in the National Accounts. It should not be difficult to ensure that these estimates provide the level of detail required by the Central Bank and that they are also ready in time to be used in the Central Bank's Annual Report.

4. The Influence of Methods used on GDP Growth

In this section the study looks at GDP rather than GNP because its focus is on the methods used to estimate production and services.

These methods can be broadly divided into direct and more reliable methods and indirect methods based on benchmark data, formulas etc.

In Table 4-1 the study has disaggregated GDP into estimates where direct and fairly reliable methods have been used and estimates where indirect methods have been used. It has thus been able to obtain the

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[13] See i. Finance and Development Volume 28 No.4 December 1991, Articles by Oded Stark–Migration in LDCs: Risk Remittances and the Family. Sadek Wahba: What Determines Worker Remittances ii. IMF Working Paper WP/3/189, Are Immigrant Remittance Flows a Source of Capital for Development – Ralph Chami, Connel Fullenkamp and Sameer Jahjah.

[14] Jacques Bougha-Hagbe, A Theory of Workers' Remittances With an Application to Morocco. IMF Working Paper WP/04/194).

value of GDP where only the more reliable estimates have been used. A comparison of the growth rate of this measure of GDP (called GDP-d) with the growth of total GDP provides an insight into the influence of indirect methods on total GDP growth.

It is seen from this table that in most years the growth rate of GDP-d has been higher than the growth rate of total GDP.

This is because where indirect methods based on benchmark data are used to estimate value added in a certain item, the real increase in this item is obtained by extrapolating the previous year's estimate by the increase in population (which has been around 1.3 per cent). In years when GDP growth is high (i.e., when economic activity in the country has been at a high level, it is likely that the real growth of items estimated from benchmark data would be higher than the rate of increase of population. Therefore, in years when GDP growth is high, the use of indirect methods will have the effect of depressing the growth rate (and vice versa).

Sometimes there is scepticsm about how reliable growth rates are because of the use of indirect methods. However, a comparison of the growth of GDP with the growth of GDP-d shows that the use of indirect methods has not had a significant influence on the growth rate of GDP. This is seen from Table 4-1.

Whatever the shortcomings in the methods used in estimating GDP it is apparent that indirect methods have been consistently used throughout the series, i.e., on this evidence indirect methods have not been used to influence the growth rate of GDP.

5. Effects of the Ethnic Conflict on Estimates of GNP and GNE

The armed conflict which followed the 1983 civil disturbances led to a virtual state of war which affected mainly the Northern and Eastern Provinces for nearly two decades. In this war situation there was clearly a disruption in economic activity, particularly in these two Provinces. Despite this, according to published statistics, the economy recorded fairly high rates of growth in the 1980s and 1990s. (Low growth rates were recorded in 1987 – 1989 due to the widespread civil unrest in those years). The ability of the economy to record high growth rates despite the war situation in the North and East has been attributed to the resilience of the economy.

It would be seen however, that while on the basis of published statistics, the overall performance of the economy showed moderate to high growth there were serious declines and set-backs in some sectors (areas). Thus, the resilience of the economy was more apparent than real.

The question addressed in this section is: Why did the performance of the economy look better than what it actually was? It would seem that the answer to this question lies as much in the methods used to estimate GNP as well as in the reasons for the uneven performance of the economy during this period.

Some of the methods used distorted the value of production because they were based on benchmark data obtained from surveys which did not cover the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Another factor was that high growth in some sectors covered up (that is, more than offset) declines in production in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

The use of benchmark data to estimate production in areas where direct data cannot be obtained is an accepted method. It is recognized (particularly in under-developed countries) that indirect methods will have to be used to estimate some sectors in GDP. However, in the case of Sri Lanka's estimates of GDP for the years after about 1983 the use of indirect methods is likely to have resulted in an upward bias in estimates of production and expenditure for the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Table 4.1
A breakdown of Estimates of GDP by methods used

Year	Agriculture			Industry			Services			GDP			GDP	GDP-d
Total	IM	DM	Total	IM	DM	Total	IM	DM	Total	IM	DM			
1980	130,843	29067	101,776	94,884	8523	86,361	209,427	26399	183,028	435,154	63989	371,165		
1981	138,343	30753	107,590	99,099	9257	89,842	222,474	26734	195,740	459,916	66744	393,172	105.7	105.9
1982	142,515	30752	111,763	104,175	9629	94,546	238,685	28309	210,376	485,375	68690	416,685	105.5	106.0
1983	149,249	33074	116,175	105,146	10042	95,104	250,334	31,514	218,820	504,729	74,630	430,099	104.0	103.2
1984	148,690	33977	114,713	113,976	12383	101,593	264,912	31507	233,405	527,578	77867	449,711	104.5	104.0
1985	162,137	38643	123,494	116,673	12865	103,808	273,880	32120	241,760	552,690	83628	469,062	104.8	104.3
1986	165,432	37930	127,502	124,712	14144	110,568	286,123	33296	252,827	576,267	85370	490,897	104.3	104.7
1987	159,078	47689	111,389	132,779	14815	117,964	294,992	32015	262,977	586,849	94502	492,347	101.8	100.3
1988	161,169	39601	121,568	139,447	15333	124,114	303,177	35,399	267,778	603,793	88985	514,808	102.9	104.6
1989	160,304	47672	112,632	143,699	15642	128,057	313,545	32797	280,748	617,548	89261	528,287	102.3	102.6
1990	171,955	40917	131,038	154,125	16754	137,371	326,589	35623	290,966	652,669	97411	555,258	105.7	105.1
1991	172,831	40822	132,009	168,250	18468	149,782	341,319	36364	304,955	682,400	99101	583,299	104.6	105.1
1992	174,314	45034	129,280	176,027	17705	158,322	360,207	38153	322,054	710,548	100627	609,921	104.1	104.6
1993	183,413	44269	139,144	195,823	18870	176,953	380,811	39041	341,770	760,047	102751	657,296	107.0	107.8
1994	190,945	44769	146,176	209,421	18979	190,442	402,217	39601	362,616	802,583	105047	697,536	105.6	106.1
1995	195,989	44840	151,149	226,299	20848	205,451	425,736	41130	384,606	848,024	106881	741,143	105.7	106.3
1996	189,084	46467	142,617	240,468	22597	217,871	454,256	46,055	408,201	883,808	114,906	768,902	104.2	103.8
1997	193,802	44903	148,899	259,590	24206	235,384	483,636	45323	438,313	937,028	117829	819,199	106.0	106.1
1998	199,871	46254	153,617	273,735	25931	247,804	508,811	48,864	459,947	982,417	118,407	864,010	104.8	105.5
1999	209,012	48300	160,712	286,377	27805	258,572	533,688	50026	483,662	1,029,077	126129	902,948	104.7	104.2
2000	212,451	43612	168,839	308,580	28061	280,519	569,145	51861	517,284	1,090,176	129649	960,527	105.9	106.4
2001	204,941	48298	156,643	303,591	26857	276,734	561,874	52749	509,125	1,070,406	127,904	942,502	98.2	98.1
2002	209,734	49727	160,007	308,553	28100	280,453	594,304	54096	540,208	1,112,591	132,423	980,168	103.9	104.0

Note: IM = the total of that part of GDP where only indirect methods have been used.
DM = the total of that part of GDP where direct methods have been used.
The last two columns show Growth rate of GDP at constant (1999) prices and Growth rate of that part of GDP where only direct methods have been used.

There are a number of items in the GDP where output and consumption expenditure are estimated by using indirect methods, i.e., estimates of production are derived from expenditure data. These items are fruits, leafy vegetables and other home garden produce, coconut and a number of service sector items such as personal services, household services and recreation and entertainment services.

Value added and consumer expenditure in the items mentioned above are from estimates of per capita expenditure obtained from the Central Bank's Consumer Finance and Socio - Economic Surveys (CFS). The importance of such survey data in estimating the National Accounts has been acknowledged by the Central Bank.[15]

Estimates of GDP from 1983 onwards used benchmark data obtained from the CFS of 1981/82 which covered the entire country. At this time there was no war situation and therefore no disruption to economic activity. From 1988 onwards benchmark data used have been from the CFS of 1986/87 and 1996/97. These two surveys did not cover the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Benchmark data obtained from these surveys did not therefore reflect the actual expenditure patterns in these Provinces during the period from about 1983 onwards. Nevertheless, these data have been extrapolated to arrive at national level estimates of value added and consumer expenditure. There is therefore, clearly an upward bias in the estimates based on CFS data because the sample has excluded the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

There is evidence to support the view that there was large scale disruption to production in agriculture, factory industry and small industry in the Northern and Eastern Provinces from about 1980 onwards. If some attempt had been made to adjust the data for these declines, the effect on total production as a result of the conflict in the Northern and Eastern Provinces might have manifested itself in a lower level of GDP.

Table 5.1
Paddy Production in seven districts
As Percentage of Total Production

'000mt.

	1980	1985	1986	1990	1992	1998	2000
1. Jaffna/Kilinochchi	65	71	64	66	57	11	21
2. Mannar	115	48	55	33	28	20	19
3. Vavuniya	36	26	25	7	11	11	22
4. Mullativu	33	24	27	31	14	21	22
5. Batticaloa	93	142	107	136	102	122	58
6. Trincomalee	95	126	69	44	46	79	107
7. Total of 1 to 6	437	437	347	307	258	264	249
8. All Island Paddy Production	2,134	2,661	2,588	2,538	2,340	2,693	2,861
9. 7 as per cent of 8	20.5	16.4	13.4	12.1	11.0	9.8	8.7

Source: 1. Dept. of Census and Statistics: Statistical Abstracts.
2. M. Sarvananthan – An Introduction to the Conflict Time Economy of the North and East Province of Sri Lanka (Working Paper 1). International Centre for Wthnic Studies Colombo.

[15] "The survey data are also used extensively for updating and revising base information on key economic statistics at the national level. These include periodic revisions of the GDP estimates in national production statistics, private consumption expenditure profiles and consumption patterns in consumer price indices."

Press release on Consumer Finances and Socio - Economic Survey 2003/2004 by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

A good example of the decline in production is seen from the estimate of paddy production in the Northern and Eastern Provinces over the last twenty years. Table 5-1 shows paddy production in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in 1980 and for selected years after 1985.

It is seen that the share of paddy production in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in total (All Island) production declined from 20.5 per cent in 1980 to less than 10 per cent in 1998 and 2000. How reliable estimates of paddy production after 1983 were, when large areas in the Northern and Eastern Provinces were affected by the war is open to question. It is very likely that war conditions would have prevented a proper crop cutting survey being carried out. In fact for the year 1994, the CSD estimate in the Statistical Abstracts shows a single figure of paddy production for both the Northern and Eastern Provinces (as opposed to district-wise estimates of production in earlier years). Clearly, ad-hoc changes had to be made in the methods used for estimating paddy production in these areas which rendered production estimates less reliable.

In three monographs on the economy of the Northern and Eastern Provinces during the years 1980 – 2002, Muttukrishna Sarvananthan has used statistical data that are "indicative rather than precise " and "unpublished data" from the Department of Census and Statistics to inter alia analyse and tabulate the decline in agriculture and industry[16]. A summary of trends in major agricultural crops from this study is given in the Table 5-2 below.

Table 5.2
Share of Production in Northern and Eastern Provinces in Total Production (percentage)

	1980	2000
Paddy(excluding Amparai)	20.4	8.7
Red Onions	38.4	24.4
Chillie(excluding Amparai)	23.8	7.5
Potato	13.4	0.6
Fish	36.0	31.1

Source: Muttukrishna Sarvananthan – An Introduction to the Conflict Time Economy of the North and East Province of Sri Lanka (Working Paper 1). International Centre for Ethnic Studies Colombo.

Sarvananthan's study has also assembled data showing that the areas under cultivation of cereals, fruits and vegetables have shown large declines.

Due to the war, important industries such as cement, chemicals and paper had been closed down. This combined with the almost total destruction of infrastructure provides ample evidence of the virtual breakdown of economic activity in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.[17]

Despite significant declines in paddy production in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, estimates of total paddy production (all-island) as well as "other agriculture" showed positive annual growth in most of the years after 1983. There was a good reason why the decline in paddy production and in "other agriculture"

[16] Muttukrishna Sarvananthan: 1. An Introduction to the Conflict Time Economy of the North and East Province of Sri Lanka, 2. What impedes Economic Revival in the North and East Province of Sri Lanka; 3. Economic Imperative for Peace in Sri Lanka. International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Colombo, Sri Lanka – 2003.

[17] In this analysis the study decided to leave out the Amparai District because this district wasnot affected by the war and was also not affected by the embargo.

in the Northern and Eastern Provinces was not reflected in a decline in the all-island estimates of paddy production. This was the increase in production in other areas of the country which more than offset the decline in production in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

With the completion of the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Scheme (AMDS), the opening up of new agricultural land and the greater availability of water for irrigation resulted in large increases in production of paddy and subsidiary food crops. To a large extent, the production from these areas represented a new addition to total production and thus boosted the figure of aggregate production. For example, in 1984 11 per cent of total (all-island) paddy production came from areas under the Mahaweli Development Scheme but this increased to 15 per cent in 1988 and 20 per cent in 1997. According to annual data published in the Mahaweli Statistical Handbooks there were also significant increases in the production of other food crops and livestock as well as in small industry production in the areas coming under the Mahaweli scheme. The increasing importance of agricultural production in areas which come under the Mahaweli Development Scheme is seen from Table 5-3 below.

Table 5.3
Mahaweli Development Scheme Agricultural Production

	1984	1988	1992	1994	1996	1999
1. Paddy Production						
i. All Island Mt. 000	2,427	2,477	2,340	2,684	2,061	2,868
Mahaweli Dev. Scheme						
Mt 000	256	371	401	527	510	661
as Percentage of 1	-	15	17	20	25	23
2. Other food crops						
Mt 000	15	27	38	95	164	156
As percentage of all island Production	2	3	6	15	28	31

Source: Mahaweli Statistical Handbook (various).
Planning and Monitoring Unit, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.
Department of Census and Statistics: Statistical Abstracts.

A similar trend is also seen in construction. A large part of the expenditure on the AMDS was on infrastructure i.e., on dams, roads, bridges etc. which should have been reflected in high growth rates in the construction sector. Despite this, between 1980 and 1989 value added in construction at 1999 prices increased by only 3.0 per cent while investment in construction increased by 2.9 per cent. The relatively low growth in construction despite high investment in this sector was due at least in part to the fact that construction activity in the Northern and Eastern Provinces had come to a virtual standstill due to the strict embargo on building materials going into these areas and the impossibility of having construction activity in a war zone. Another factor that resulted in low growth in construction was that government expenditure on AMDS and on the Housing and Urban Development Programme had pre-empted a large part of the total resources available for investment by the private sector. The situation was different in the 1990s, when real value added in construction measured at 1999 prices increased by over 7 per cent but this reflected high construction activity mainly in the Western Province. This is evidenced by data relating to sales of cement in the Colombo area and the large number of commercial buildings, dwelling units and apartment buildings which came up in and around Colombo.

Similar observations can also be made in regard to the manufacturing sector. With the large number of Board of Investment (BOI) enterprises coming into production after 1985, the output of factory industry should have increased at a rapid rate. However, this trend was moderated by the decline in industrial production in the North and East. This partly explains the large increase in the proportion of production by BOI firms in total (factory) industry production. Within the factory industry sector the increase in textiles and garments was much higher than the increase in other sub-sectors. The influence of production by BOI enterprises on total factory industry production is seen from Table 5-4.

Table 5.4
Factory Industry Production compared with Production in BOI Enterprises
Rs. Million

	1980	1985	1988	1992	1995	1998	2000
1. Industrial Exports	5,485	13,980	22,674	77,281	147,094	249,947	325,931
2. BOI Exports	882	3,802	9,546	49,130	112,953	200,205	258,620
3. Total Industrial Production	18,161	38,692	54,063	136,106	236,908	36,314	462,270
4. Industrial Production (BOI)*	706	3,041	7,636	3,9304	90,262	160,164	206,896
5. 4 as percent of 3	4%	8%	14%	29%	38%	40%	45%

* Assumed as equal to 80 per cent of FOB value of BOI exports.

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports.

The war contributed directly to an increase in GNP outside the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Firstly, there was an expansion of government administration and defence services and this was reflected in higher value added in the Public Administration and Defence Sector. Secondly, because of the difficulty or impossibility of implementing projects in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, government capital expenditure was largely concentrated outside these areas. This by itself was a reason for higher growth in the rest of the country.

This also applied to private sector investment. When industries such as paper, cement and chemicals went out of production in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, attractive opportunities were opened in the rest of the country for increased private sector investments in these industries and this served to more than offset the decline or stoppage of production in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

The focus of this section has been on the likely disparities in economic growth between the Northern and Eastern Provinces and the rest of the country which was virtually averaged out in the national level figures and therefore showed reasonably high growth rates after 1983. The resilience of the economy during the war years must therefore be seen in this light.

The effects of the war on the GDP may be summed up as follows: While the GDP showed fairly high increases in growth in a number of years after 1983, the performance of the economy was uneven when looked at Province-wise. The study therefore looked into what the performance of the economy would have been in the absence of the war situation .In this exercise it excluded the direct contribution made by the war i.e., the additional increase in Public Administration and Defence due to increased recruitment and other expenditure. On the basis of these calculations which took into account possible overestimates due to the use of benchmark data and adjusting for the likely increase in production based on growth trends before 1980 (i.e., when conditions were normal in the entire country), it was found that GDP

growth after 1984 would have been higher by at least a further 1.5 per cent per year in the absence of the war. The additional increase of 1.5 per cent per year is however a conservative estimate based on historical trends. If the growth momentum of the early 1980s continued without disruption by the 1983 civil disturbances, the GDP may have grown by more than an additional 1.5 per cent per year because of the cumulative effects of increases in investment, tourism and other services as well as the increased demand coming from higher employment and incomes.[18]

6. Economic Trends - 1950-2002

The availability of a long term comparable series of GNP and GNE provides a useful opportunity to examine trends in the main economic variables. Thus changes in growth, the sectoral weight in GDP and the contribution of each sector to the growth of GDP for the years from 1950 – 2002 are shown in Tables 6-1 and 6-2. A meaningful interpretation of trends in expenditure i.e., consumption, capital formation and savings requires estimates of these variables at constant prices. Estimates of GNE at 1999 prices were made for the years 1980 to 2002 only. Because of difficulties of estimation, the GNE series at 1999 prices was not extended to cover the years before 1980.

The main focus of this section is on setting out the statistical relationships of the main economic variables – growth, sectoral change, consumption and investment. These relationships have been shown at both current and constant 1999 prices for the years 1950 – 2002 in the case of GNP and for the years 1980-2002 in the case of GNE. For purposes of completeness, the study has also shown these relationships for the years 1960 – 1979 at current prices using data from the CBAR. However it does not attempt any analysis of these trends although some brief observations have been made.

GDP/GNP Growth Rates

The growth rates of GDP/GNP for 1950 – 2002 are shown by sub periods in Table 6-1. The division into sub-periods has been determined partly by the economic policies followed at the time. The years 1950 – 1960, 1965 – 1970 and 1978 – 2002 were periods when liberal economic policies were followed, in contrast to the other periods when rigid exchange and import controls were in force. For short term analysis, growth rates from 1950 – 2002 are also presented by 10 year periods.

A commonly used indicator of economic growth is the increase in GDP at factor cost prices – which is the total value of goods and services produced in a country excluding factor inflows/outflows. For this reason Table 6-1 shows growth rates of GDP at factor cost prices in addition to growth rates of GNP at factor cost prices and at market prices.

From 1950 – 2002, the compound annual average growth of GNP at factor cost prices was 4.2 per cent. During this period there were five years when unfavourable factors affected growth of GNP. In 1971, and again from 1987 to 1989 GNP growth was low due to the disruption of economic activity following civil disturbances in those years. In 2001, GNP recorded negative growth of 1.8 per cent partly due to

[18] Saman Kelegama has set out the opportunities missed as a result of the 1983 riots. "In the mid 1980s, Sri Lanka missed the chance of attracting some portion of the Japanese surplus due to the war related uncertain political climate. The South East Asian economies really made a kick start, from this recycling surplus during the mid 1980s. ..... Besides, Sri Lanka had a competitive edge over most developing countries. ..... and was in a position to emerge as the regional hub in shipping, in financial services, tourism etc." Elsewhere in this study he cites examples of major electronic multinationals, Motorola and Harris Corporation deciding to pull out after having finalized plans to invest in Sri Lanka. He also cites other major investors such as Marubeni, Sony, Sanyo, Bank of Tokyo and Chase Manhattan Bank who were in the pipeline to invest in Sri Lanka but decided not to. See, Saman Kelegama, Economic evelopment in Sri Lanka during the 50 years of Independence: What went wrong? Milestones to Independence. People's Bank. Colombo1999.

Table 6.1
Growth Rates of GDP/GNP – 1950 – 2002
(Compound Annual Growth Rates)

	1999 prices		
Year	**GDpfc**	**GNPfc**	**GNPmp**
1950 – 2002	4.2	4.4	4.3
By Policy Regime			
1950 – 1959	3.2	3.3	3.5
1960 – 1964	4.1	4.2	3.6
1965 – 1969	5.0	4.8	4.5
1970 – 1977	3.5	3.6	7.9
1978 – 2002	4.7	4.7	4.4
By Decade			
1950 – 1959	3.2	3.3	3.5
1960 – 1969	4.3	4.2	4.0
1970 – 1979	3.8	3.9	5.3
1980 – 1989	4.0	3.8	3.4
1990 – 1999	5.2	5.2	4.9
2000 – 2002	1.0	1.2	1.6

the effects of adverse weather conditions, the terrorist bombing of the country's main airport and the effects of 9/11. If these years are left out, average GNP growth would be 4.8 per cent from 1950 to 2000 and 4.4 per cent from 1950 to 2002 .[19]

A comparison of GNP growth rates over the years from 1950 to 1977, and 1978 to 2002 shows that average GNP growth was higher in the latter period. From 1950 to 1977, the average annual increase in GNP was 3.5 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent from 1978 to 2002. However, if the growth rates in the years 1971, 1987 to 1989 (when the economy was disrupted by civil disturbances) and in 2001 are omitted, the average growth rate of GNP from 1950 to 1977 is 3.7 per cent and that from 1978 to 2002 is 5.5 per cent Clearly therefore, the economy has been on a higher growth path after 1978. Whether the higher increase can be attributed to the economic reforms introduced in late 1977 is an issue that is outside the scope of this study.

Trends in GDP

The rest of this section looks at the trends in GDP during 1950 – 2002[20]. These trends i.e. growth by sector, the weight of each sector in GDP and the contribution of each sector to the increase in GDP are shown at both constant 1999 prices and at current prices. Thus, the influence of price changes on the relative importance of each sector is also shown.

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[19] Growth rates presented in this study are compound growth rates based on terminal years. As such they do not reflect the fluctuations in the data during the intervening years. Fluctuations would be reflected in trend growth rates which we have not used. In using compound growth rates based on terminal years the study has followed Angus Maddison, 'Explaining the Economic Performance of Nations: Essays in Time and Space,' Edward Elgan Ltd., Cheltenham 1995 pp. 36 – 85, and Edward S. Denison, 'Accounting for United States Growth 1929 – 1969,' The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C. 1974 page 12, 21 – 23.

[20] The study focuses on GDP rather than GNP, because net factor income from abroad which is the difference between GDP and GNP cannot be realistically allocated among the different sectors.

For this purpose the GDP has been divided into three sectors as follows: i. Agriculture, which consists of domestic and plantation agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry. ii. Industry which is made up of mining and quarrying, construction, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water. iii. Services which is made up of trade, transport and communication, public administration and defence, banking and financial services and other services[21].

Sectoral Growth of GDP

Table 6-2 Shows the growth rate of each of the sectors Agriculture, Industry and Services from 1950 – 2002, by ten year periods.

Table 6.2

GDP Growth by Sector (Current Factor Cost prices) per cent

	1950 – 59	1960 – 69	1970 – 79	1980 – 89	1990 – 1999	2000 – 2002
Agriculture	2.9	5.5	16.2	14.4	11.9	11.5
Industry	3.5	8.2	18.3	16.1	16.0	10.0
Services	7.0	7.6	13.6	17.7	14.8	11.7
GDP	5.1	7.0	15.4	16.2	14.8	11.4

GDP Growth by Sector (Constant 1999 prices) per cent

	1950 – 59	1960 – 69	1970 – 79	1980 – 89	1990 – 1999	2000 - 2002
Agriculture	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.2	-1.0
Industry	3.9	5.0	4.1	4.7	7.1	-0.1
Services	2.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.6	9.0
GDP	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	5.2	1.9

Note: Compound average annual growth rates have been used.

It is seen from Table 6-2 that average annual growth in the Agriculture sector has declined while growth in the Industry and Services sectors has increased significantly particularly after 1980.

The year on year increases in each of these sectors are shown in Tables 37 and 38 of the Statistical Appendix.

The decline in growth in the agriculture sector stemmed from poor growth in plantation agriculture and a relatively slow growth in domestic agriculture other than paddy. This is evident from Table 6-3, which shows trends in production of the main agricultural crops. By contrast there was much higher growth in the industry and services sectors.

The high growth in the Industry and Services Sectors can be attributed to the economic policies followed during these periods. In 1960 to 1964 and 1970 to 1977 stringent import and exchange controls were in force. By contrast in 1965, a partial liberalization of the economy took place. Similarly in 1977, important economic reforms were implemented which included the liberalization of imports, deregulation and an end to government monopolies. Hence, while Industry Sector growth in the period 1960 – 1969

[21] This breakdown is in line with the classification in the World Bank's "World Development Indicators", which is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Table 6.3
Trends in Production of Tea, Rubber, Coconut and Paddy – 1950 – 1999

	Tea	Rubber	Coconut	Paddy	Other Agr
1950 – 1959	Mn. kgs.	Mn. kgs.	Mn. nuts.	000Mt. Tons.	% Increase
High	187	115	2,455	760	
Low	137	93	1,982	457	
10 year average	163	100	2,249	611	3.2
1960 – 1969					
High	225	15	2,991	1,374	
Low	197	98	2,183	757	
10 year average	217	121	2,579	1,045	4.9
1970 – 1979					
High	218	156	2,963	1,917	
Low	196	132	1,821	1,154	
10 year average	208	149	2,314	1,513	5.4
1980 - 1989					
High	227	140	3,041	2,661	
Low	197	110	1,936	2,063	
10 year average	189	129	2,378	2,333	3.2
1990 – 1999					
High	284	113	2,808	2,868	
Low	179	97	2,164	2,340	
10 year average	247	105	2,508	2,519	2.1
2000 – 2002					
High	310	91	3,055	2,860	
Low	295	88	2,392	2,860	
10 year average	303	88	2,738	2,805	0.5

Source: Department of Census and Statistics: Statistical Abstracts.

and 1970 – 1979 averaged 5.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively, growth rates during each of the sub-periods mentioned above were very different. Thus, the Industry Sector grew by 3.4 per cent during 1960 - 1964 and by 7.7 per cent during 1965 – 1969. Similarly, Industry Sector growth was only 1.5 per cent during the period 1970 – 1977 but 7.8 per cent between 1978 and 1979. The free availability of imported inputs and capital goods was an important reason for the high growth in the Industry Sector during the periods referred to above.

A more detailed examination shows that the increase in Industry sector growth after 1980 was mainly due to the rapid increase in the production of manufacturing enterprises under the Board of Investment – earlier the Greater Colombo Economic Commission (GCEC) and to a lesser degree the high government investment in infrastructure projects mainly the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Scheme and Housing and Road Development.

The impetus to service sector growth came from high activity in domestic trade and in the import and export trade, the large increase in government services (mainly Public Administration and Defence) which was influenced by the ethnic conflict in the North and East), and the increase in financial services and tourism. In the 1990s communications (including information technology), private medical services, advertising, security services and janitorial services showed strong growth.

Changes in GDP

An important aspect of changes in GDP over a long period is the change in the structure of GDP i.e., the change in the relative importance of the Agriculture, Industry and Services Sectors (expressed in real terms). Table 6-4 Shows the weight of each of these sectors in GDP during ten year periods from 1950 – 1999 and from 2000 - 2002. The year on year changes in the sectoral weight of GDP is at Tables 40-41 of the Statistical Appendix.

Table 6.4
Sectoral Share of GDP – 1950 – 2002 at Current Factor Cost Prices

Sector	1950-59	1960-69	1979- 79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-02
Agriculture	36	29	28	26	23	20
Industry	16	16	21	26	26	28
Services	48	55	51	48	51	52

Sectoral Share of GDP –1950 – 2002 at Constant 1999 Prices

Sector	1950-59	1960-69	1970- 79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-02
Agriculture	36	33	31	28	23	19
Industry	18	19	22	22	26	28
Services	46	48	47	50	51	53

The weight of agriculture has declined steadily from 36 per cent of GDP in 1950 - 1959 to less than 25 per cent in the 1990s. At the same time, the weight of industry and services has increased from 19 per cent to 26 per cent and from 43 per cent to 52 per cent respectively.

It is evident from the year on year changes in the sectoral weight of GDP (Statistical Appendix Table 41) that Services has been the dominant sector in GDP while there has been a gradual change in the importance of the other two sectors. Up to 1990 the weight of Agriculture was more than that of Industry. However, from then onwards the weight of Industry has been higher than that of Agriculture. i.e., the pattern of structural change has moved from SAI to SIA from the mid 1990s.

The pattern of structural change since 1950 clearly shows that over the years there has been a steady decline in the share of Agriculture in GDP. To some extent this may be viewed as part of the structural change that accompanies growth. But as is evident from Table 6-5 there has been no corresponding decline in the share of the labour force in the Agriculture sector. To a large extent the fall in the share of the Agriculture Sector in GDP reflects the slow growth in agricultural output and can hardly be treated as an indication of healthy structural transformation.(In a number of years a good performance in agriculture has merely been a recovery from bad years. Only paddy production has shown steady growth).

Table 6.5
A Comparison of Changes in the Sectoral Weight of GDP with Changes in the Percentage Share of Employment in each Sector

	1953		1963		1971		1981		1991		2001	
	SW	PE	SW	PE	SW	PE	SW	PE	SW	PE	SW	PE
AGR	36	53	34	53	32	50	30	45	25	42	19	33
IND	18	12	19	12	22	12	32	15	25	20	28	22
SER	45	35	48	35	46	38	48	40	50	38	52	45

Note: SW = Sectoral Weight.
PE = Percentage of Employed Population.
Source: Percentage of Employed Population from Dept. of Census & Statistics:
A.G.W. Nanayakkara - Employment and Unemployment in Sri Lanka Trends Issues & Options. Pages 12 – 14, Tables 7 and 8.Dept. of Census and Statistics.

By contrast the Industry and Services sectors have recorded steady to high growth resulting in a shift in the sectoral distribution of the employed population from the 1990s onwards in favour of these sectors. The share of the employed population in Industry and Services has therefore been more in line with the increase in their share in GDP. Nevertheless, the burgeoning share of the Services sector in the GDP brings into focus another disturbing factor in the pattern of structural change.

There has been a gradual increase in the ratio of non-commodity production to commodity production from 46:54 in 1950 – 1959, 47:53 in 1970 – 1979 to 50:50 in 1980 – 1989 and 52:48 in 1990 – 2002, (for this purpose commodity production includes agriculture, manufacturing, mining, construction and electricity and gas).

In a situation where Sri Lanka still has a fairly long way to go in meeting its needs of industrial and consumer goods the change in favour of non goods producing sectors can only contribute to a widening of the imbalance in the Sri Lanka economy.

Share of each Sector in GDP Growth:

It is possible to show the impact of each sector on the increase in GDP in a much clearer way. This is by calculating the contribution of each sector to the increase in GDP (i.e., what percentage of the increase in GDP came from the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors respectively). The share of each sector in the increase in GDP is shown at both current and constant 1999 prices by ten year periods in Table 6-6 and for each of the years from 1950 to 2002 in Tables 42 and 43 of the Statistical Appendix.

The contribution of each sector to the increase in GDP growth is clearly the concomitant of changes in the weight and the growth of each of these sectors in GDP. It is seen that over 85 per cent of the increase in GDP growth has come from Industry and Services Sectors with over 50 per cent of the increase coming from the Services Sector only. The decline in the contribution of Agriculture is very evident. In view of the large numbers who depend on agriculture, this should be a matter for serious policy concern. i.e., the need to increase productivity in agriculture and to absorb the unemployed /underemployed in agriculture into other sectors.

Table 6.6
Share of Increase in GDP Growth - Current Factor Cost Prices

Sector	1950-59	1960-69	1979- 79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-02
Agriculture	19	7	22	22	20	20
Industry	42	32	34	27	28	26
Services	39	61	44	51	52	54

Share of Increase in GDP Growth - Constant 1999 Prices

Sector	1950-59	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-02
Agriculture	3	22	23	13	11	18
Industry	32	22	19	28	35	24
Services	65	56	58	59	54	58

Gross National Expenditure

In this study the author has estimated GNE, Capital Formation and Consumption at both current market prices and at constant (1999) prices for the years 1980 –2002.These estimates are in Statistical Appendix Tables 13 to 18 (for GNE), Tables 19 to 22 (for Capital Formation),and Tables 23 to 30(for Private Consumption Expenditure). In order to be more comprehensive, the study has included the Tables on Gross National Expenditure for the years 1960 – 1979 from the CBAR. The CBAR estimates are in Tables 11 and 12 of the Statistical Appendix. It will be noted that estimates of Private Consumption Expenditure have been further classified by detailed consumption category and by individual consumption by purpose. The latter classification corresponds as far as possible to the SNA 1993 recommendations on Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)[22].

The broad trends in Investment and Consumption are shown in Tables 6-7 through 7-11 below. These trends are further elucidated in Tables 19 to 30 of the Statistical Appendix.

1. Investment

Table 6.7
Average Growth of GDP and Investment per cent

	Current Prices		1999 Prices	
	GDP	Investment	GDP	Investment
1950 – 59	4.4	8.7	-	-
1960 – 69	6.3	9.7	-	-
1970 – 79	17.0	20.3	-	-
1980 – 89	15.7	10.7	3.6	2.1
1990 – 1999	14.7	17.2	5.2	7.0
2000 – 2002	12.0	-2.2	1.5	-4.7

[22] In its Annual Report for 2002 the Central Bank first published a table on Private Consumption Expenditure which followed the COICOP classification. This estimate went back to 1997 and was at current prices only.

Table 6.8
Investment as a Percentage of GDP at Market Prices

	Current Prices	1999 Prices
1950 -59	11	-
1960 -69	14	-
1970 -79	19	-
1980 - 89	27	23
1990 -1999	25	24
2000 - 2002	24	23

Consumption

Table 6-9 compares the increase at constant (1999) market prices of GDP with the increase in Private Consumption Expenditure (PCE) during the ten year periods 1980-89, 1990-1999, and also for 2000-2002. The annual changes are in Table 44 of the Statistical Appendix. The changes in the share of some of the main items in PCE as well as the distribution of PCE between goods and services at 1999 market prices for selected years between 1980 and 2002 are shown in Tables 6-10 and 6-11. These figures have been derived from Tables 25 to 30 of the Statistical Appendix.

Table 6.9
A Comparison of Growth Rates of Private Consumption Expenditure & GDP at 1999 Market Prices

Years	GDPmp		PCE	
	1	2	3	4
1980 – 1989	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.0
1990 – 1999	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.2
2000 – 2002	1.5	3.3	5.7	6.4

Note: PCE = Private Consumption Expenditure
Columns { 1 and 3 = Compound Growth Rate
2 and 4 = Annual Average Growth Rate

Table 6.10
Percentage Share of Consumption Expenditure on Selected Items at 1999 prices

Item	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002
Food & Beverages	50	46	42	43	39	39
Rice, Flour & Sugar	(17)	(17)	(14)	(13)	(10)	(10)
Household Equipment	21	19	17	15	15	15
Imported Consumer Goods	21	21	20	21	18	22
Transport & Communication	6	9	9	10	11	11
Services	9	12	14	17	18	18

Note: 1. Food & Beverages includes rice, flour and sugar.
2. Percentages of total consumption expenditure have been obtained from both Tables and will therefore not add to 100.

Table 6.11
Percentage of Private Consumption Expenditure Spent on Goods & Services

Year	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002
Current Prices						
Goods	74	72	72	70	68	67
Services	26	28	28	30	32	33
1999 Prices						
Goods	81	78	74	72	69	69
Services	19	22	26	28	31	31

7. Sources and Methods

In Tables 7-1 and 7-2 the study sets out and explains the sources and methods used in estimating GNP and GNE for the series presented in this paper. First, some general introductory comments are made.

Accurate reliable and comprehensive National Accounts are important for both economic policy and research. Where sound data sources and compilation techniques are used estimates could be considered as reliable and accurate. Reliability of estimates is enhanced not only by the coverage and comprehensiveness of the data used but also by its timeliness, i.e., by the use of up to date data. As an example, the use of fixed ratios based on outdated benchmark figures would be associated with poor quality estimates. Because quality will vary with the methods used for different data sets, any assessment of quality would necessarily have to be data specific.

Sometimes doubts arise as to the quality, reliability and comprehensiveness of the National Accounts because the agencies responsible for making estimates do not explain their methods with sufficient clarity. For this reason, some users of National Accounts data may take the view that such data are not very reliable i.e., the data are incomplete or inaccurate. It is important for users of National Accounts statistics to have at least a general knowledge of how it is calculated or to be aware of the basic sources of data used for the purpose.

Since the study has also presented estimates of GNP and GNE at constant (1999) prices, it would be appropriate to make some comments on the estimation methods. The aim of making estimates of product and expenditure in real terms is to eliminate changes arising from price movements alone thus leaving only the effects of quantity changes.

In practice, two methods are available when converting current price estimates to real terms. One can measure separately either the price component or one can measure the quantity component leaving the other as a residual. In the estimates of GNP and GNE at constant 1999 prices presented in this study, a combination of both methods have been used.

In this study when converting current price estimates to constant prices what was considered to be the most appropriate methods were selected, using available quantity indexes (export volume index, import volume index, indexes based on quantities of production etc.) or price indexes (prices, Colombo Consumers Price Index, Wholesale Price Index, Wage Rate indexes etc.).

In practice, nearly all figures in real terms arise from a hybrid methodology. i.e., a combination of quantities and prices and it is therefore very difficult to assess their reliability. As examples one may take value added in Public Administration and Defence (compensation of employees in the Public Service where the wage rate index of Central Government employees and the estimated increase in the number of government employees has been used), or in final private consumption expenditure where sub indices of the Consumer Price Index and some directly available quantity measurements were used. By contrast, the increase in construction was estimated on the basis of an index based on the quantities of the specified building materials used.

The need for an objective assessment of the quality and comparability of the National Accounts estimates has been recognized. For instance, the IMF has developed a framework (Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) that provides a structure and common language for assessing data quality in general including the National Accounts. Another variant of this being developed by Eurostat is the National Accounts Process Table. Other examples can also be given.

It is felt that it is necessary to make a comment on the size of the statistical discrepancy (SD) in the estimates computed.

The Tables reconciling GNP and GNE show that the SD has been fairly large for the constant price series 1980-1989. In the current price series 1980-2002 and the constant price series 1990-2002, the SD has been about 5 per cent which appears reasonable for a series of this nature.

The high SD in 1980-1989 mainly reflects the fact that consistent methods have been used throughout in making these estimates and that no attempt has been made to rework the figures in order to arrive at a smaller SD. In this connection, it must be noted that a small SD can come about due to compensating errors and is therefore not by itself a measure of the reliability or consistency of the estimates. For instance, we have referred to the incomplete data on inventories.

It would seem that the methods used in the constant price series have tended to underestimate GNE in the years 1980-1989. However, it must be noted that any reduction in the size of the SD can be made only through a review and revision of the sources and methods used.

Against this background and in order to provide a basis for evaluation of this study the author has set out in some detail the sources and methods used in estimating both GNP and GNE in Tables 7-1 and 7-2.

Table 7.1
GNP – Sources & Methods

Item	Source	Estimation Method Current Prices	1999 Prices
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing			
i. Tea	Tea Commissioner DCS – SA	Producer Value of green leaf less value of inputs in growing.	Output Index (1999 = 100) based on production.
ii. Rubber	Rubber Development Dept.DCS – SA	Estimated from cost of production data as the sum of compensation of employees and profits in the growing of rubber.	Output Index (1999 = 100) based on production.
iii. Coconut	Coconut Development Authority	Nut equivalent of exports and domestic consumption.	Output Index (1999 = 100) based on production.
iv. Paddy	DCS – SA	Estimated from crop cutting sample surveys by DCS.	Output Index (1999 = 100) based on production.
v. Subsidiary	DCS – SA food crops	Value of production less inputs.	Output index(1999 = 100) based on DCS – SA index of agricultural production.
vi. Fishing	Dept. of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development.	Value of production including inland fisheries less inputs.	Output index (1999 = 100) based on production.
vii. Livestock	DCS-CA	Producer value less estimated inputs.	Output index (1999 = 100) based on estimated livestock products.
viii.Forestry	DCS-SA Industry Survey	Value of round timber and sawn timber less estimated inputs. Forestry also includes Timber used in safety matches, plywood, chipboard etc. estimated from Industry survey.	
B Mining & Quarrying			
i. Gems	Customs Data	Producer value of gems estimated from export data and adjusted for under recording less the value of inputs.	1. Volume Index of Gem export, 2. Implicit Price Index from Construction.
ii. Graphite Ilmenite Rutile etc.	DCS – SA Customs Returns	Value of production less estimated inputs.	Output index (1999 = 100) based on estimates of production.
iii. Sand Rubble etc.	Value of production is is estimated as a coefficient of the gross value of construction.	Percentage of gross value of production.	Output Index (1999 = 100) based on estimates used in construction.

Table 7.1(contd.)

	Item	Source	Estimation Method Current Prices	1999 Prices
C	**Manufacturing**			
	i. Agro-Processing	Desiccated Coconut, Copra, Coconut Oil.	Value of production less inputs.	Output index (1999 = 100) based on production.
	ii. Factory Industry	CBSL Survey of Industry other indirect sources.	Value of production less inputs.	Output index (1999 = 100).
	iii.Small Industry	DCS SA	Value of production is estimated indirectly.	Partly output index and partly CCPI.
D	**Construction**			
		CBSL Survey of Industry Industry and Customs Data.	Value of specified Building materials extrapolated by a factor.	Volume index (1999 = 100) based on mix of of building materials used.
E	**Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services**			
		Ceylon Electricity Board (total electricity generated).	Value of output less inputs. Value of electricity	
		CBSL Industry Survey Data obtained direct.	generated less inputs. Value of production of gas less inputs. Percentage expenditure by Water Supply & Drainage Board and Local Government.	Output Index based on electricity generated. Output index based based on production of gas. Deflated by CCPI.
F	**Transport, Storage & Communication**			
	i. Imported goods Exported goods	Customs Data -do-	Coefficient applied to CIF value of imports and FOB value of Exports.	Output index based on on volume of exports and imports.
	ii. Private Passenger transport	Commissioner of Motor Traffic SLCTB Sri Lanka Railways Sri Lanka Airlines	Gross Revenue less estimated costs.	Output index based on estimate of number of passengers and freight tonne miles.
	iii.Road haulage	FOB value of exports, CIF value of imports and value of domestically produced goods.	Distribution margin for domestically sold goods is estimated as 30%of retail value less producer value. Distribution margin for exports and imports is estimated as 35% of FOB value of exports. and 35% of CIF value of imports. 30% of this is allocated as value added in in transport of goods sold domestically, exports and imports.	Output index based on constant price estimates of value added.

Table 7.1(contd.)

	Item	Source	Estimation Method Current Prices	1999 Prices
G	**Wholesale & Retail Trade**			
	i. Imports) Exports)	Customs Returns	As explained for road haulage above, 70% is allocated as value added.	Output index based on volume of imports and exports.
	ii. Domestic Goods	Production data	- do -	Output Index based on value added at 1999 prices of domestically produced goods and services.
H	**Banking, Insurance & Real Estate**	CBSL	Operating Surplus plus compensation of employees.	CBSL estimates.
I	**Ownership of Dwellings**	CBSL estimates	CBSL estimates.	CBSL estimates.
J	**Public Administration & Defence**	Government Accounts	Compensation of employees in Central Government, Provincial, Local Administration.	Output index based on increase in employment and wage rate index of central government employees.
K	**Services**			
	i. Government Health & Education	Government Accounts	Estimated value of compensation of employees.	Output index based on numbers employed and wage rate index of Govt. employees. Deflated by Wage rate index of Govt. employees.
	ii. Private Health	Commissioner General of Inland Revenue (CGIR)	Estimated value of compensation of employees and profits. Profits have been adjusted for under recording.	CCPI
	iii. Private Education	Direct Data	Estimated value of compensation of employees and profits adjusted for under recording.	CCPI
	iv. Professional Services	CGIR	Assessed incomes adjusted for under-recording.	CCPI
	v. Television & Broadcasting	DCS – SA	Percentage of gross income.	CCPI
	vi. Advertising	Data obtained direct	-do-	CCPI
	vii. Janitorial Services	-do-	-do-	CCPI
	viii. Security Services	-do-	-do-	CCPI

Table 7.1(contd.)

Item	Source	Estimation Method Current Prices	1999 Prices
ix. Recreation & Entertainment	Based on data in DCS-SA and Expenditure data from CFS	Percentage of expenditure.	CLI
x. Domestic &Utility	- do -	- do -	CCPI
xi. Hotel and Restaurant Services	Tourist Board and CFS.	Based partly on data on hotel occupancy and tourist expenditure and partly on CFS data.	Based partly on increase in in number of tourists and partly deflated by CCPI.
xii. Personal Services	CFS	Percentage of Expenditure	CCPI
L Net factor income from abroad			
	Balance of Payments Table in CBAR		Deflated by index of average annual US $ rate 1999=100

Table 7.2
GNE - Sources and Methods

	Item	Source	Estimation Method Current Prices	1999 Prices
A	**Private Consumption Expenditure**			
i	Rice	Data on domestic production and imports.	Quantity produced locally and quantity imported less stocks valued at average retail price.	Volume Index(1999=100)
ii	Flour	Imports of wheat flour and wheat flour equivalent of imports of Wheat.	Quantity available locally (domestic production + imports) valued at average retail price.	Volume Index(1999=100)
iii	Sugar	Imports plus domestic production adjusted for stocks and sugar used in industry.		Volume Index(1999=100)
iv	Coconut, Tea, Other Food crops	Estimated domestic consumption.	Retail value of domestic consumption.	Volume Index(1999=100)
v	Tobacco	DCS-SA	Retail. Value based on data from CSD-SA	Volume Index based on data in CSD – SA.

Table 7.2 (Contd.)

	Item	Source	Estimation Method Current Prices	1999 Prices
vi	Betel and arecanuts	CFS	Benchmark data extrapolated by the increase in population and adjusted for changes in retail prices.	Population increase
vii	Firewood	DCS – SA & CFS	Value of retail sales of firewood.	Population increase
viii	Livestock	DCS	Retail value of "change in stocks" of livestock and retail value of milk production. Retail value of sales of eggs.	Output index(1999 = 100)
ix	Fish	Dept. of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development	Retail value of production adjusted for use in processed food industry.	Output index(1999 = 100)
x	Industrial Products	Estimated from data on factory industry production in CBAR	Retail value of production.	Output index(1999 = 100)
xi	Imported consumer Goods	Customs Returns	CIF value + distribution cost.	Output(1999 = 100) index.
xii	Rent	CBSL estimate	Gross value from GDP estimate.	CBSL estimate.
xiii	Transport & Communication	As in GDP table	Retail value of Private consumption.	As in GDP estimates.
xiv	Services	As explained in GDP table	Gross (retail) value as explained in GDP table.	As explained in GDP table.
B	**Government Consumption Expenditure**			
		CBAR Table on Economic Classification of Expenditure and Lending Minus Repayment	Value of Current Expenditure on Goods & Services.	i. Deflated by Wage Rate Index of Government Employees and ii. increase in numbers employed.
C	**Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation Private Sector & Public Corporation**			
	i. Land Development	CBSL	Value of capital expenditure on new planting and replanting of tea, rubber and coconut.	Output Index(1999 = 100) based on acreage developed.
	ii. Construction		Gross value of construction less value of construction by Government.	Output Index (1999 = 100)

Table 7.2 (Contd.)

Item	Source	Estimation Method Current Prices	1999 Prices
iii. Plant & Machinery	Customs Returns and local production from factory industry surveys.	CIF value of imported machinery plus costs of transport, trade and other capital costs.Value of locally produced machinery and other capital costs.	i. Imported plant & machinery: import volume index. ii.locally produced machinery deflated by implicit price index of factory industry.
iv.Other Capital Goods	-do-	-do-	As above.
v.Transport Equipment	Retail value of locally manufactured transport equipment. CIF value plus other costs of imported transport equipment.	As above	As above
vi. Changes in Stocks	CBSL estimate	CBSL estimate	Mix of increase in quantity and deflation by CCPI.
vii. Government and Public Enterprises	Government Accounts CBAR Table on Economic Classification of Government Expenditure and lending minus repayment. CSD – SA	Acquisition of Fixed Capital Assets, Capital Expenditure, by Provincial Councils and Local Government bodies.	Assumed that: 1. 50% is construction; 2.20% machinery & equipment 3. 30% wages Hence the increase in construction and machinery and equipment was applied to these figures. The balance was deflated by wage rate index of government employees.
viii.Net Investment Abroad	Balance of Payments Table in CBAR	-	Deflated by Index of average annual US$ Rate 1999 = 100
ix. Net Expenditure on International gifts and transfers			-do-

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Table 1
Gross National Product at Current Market Prices 1950-1959

Rs. millon

Sector	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1,534	1,658	1,620	1,720	1,892	1,954	1,869	1,833	1,937	1,990
1.1 Agriculture	1,409	1,534	1,494	1,594	1,758	1,815	1,715	1,675	1,779	1,836
Tea	310	323	279	313	431	447	447	400	407	421
Rubber	223	319	179	181	149	169	185	156	120	152
Coconut	288	316	375	345	298	349	363	300	335	391
Paddy	60	78	158	170	260	309	224	269	317	312
Other	528	498	503	585	620	541	496	550	600	560
1.2 Forestry	77	78	80	82	84	86	89	91	93	93
1.3 Fishing	48	46	46	44	50	53	65	67	65	61
2. Mining & Quarrying	17	21	22	23	23	26	34	34	29	35
3. Manufacturing	546	594	407	503	561	506	497	556	571	662
3.1 Export Processing	264	314	123	226	290	214	208	240	220	279
3.2 Factory Industry	196	198	199	189	181	199	199	218	249	263
3.3 Small Industry	86	82	85	88	90	93	90	98	92	120
4. Construction	142	178	218	222	201	223	286	297	284	249
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	12	12	13	13	14	14	18	23	28	32
6. Transport & Communication	441	492	503	514	532	549	581	638	665	748
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	604	678	720	750	758	851	888	1,063	1,183	1,191
7.1 Imports	219	271	286	257	238	267	294	338	325	378
7.2 Exports	46	54	53	45	46	86	69	120	154	113
7.3 Domestic Production	339	353	381	448	474	498	525	605	704	700
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	35	39	38	40	43	45	45	47	49	51
9. Ownership of Dwellings	141	148	151	156	161	168	173	181	193	201
10. Public Administration & Defence	122	125	147	172	194	224	240	258	284	301
11. Services n.e.s	439	456	494	519	576	625	674	714	813	797
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	4,033	4,401	4,333	4,632	4,955	5,185	5,305	5,644	6,036	6,257
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	-55	-64	-46	-38	-47	-61	-50	-53	-41	-37
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	3,978	4,337	4,287	4,594	4,908	5,124	5,255	5,591	5,995	6,220
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	385	480	318	410	591	686	633	634	637	702
16. Gross National Product at Current Market Prices	4,363	4,817	4,605	5,004	5,499	5,810	5,888	6,225	6,632	6,922
Growth Rate Index										
GDP at Current Factor Cost Prices		109.1	98.5	106.9	107.0	104.6	102.3	106.4	106.9	103.7
GNP at Current Factor Cost Prices		109.0	98.8	107.2	106.8	104.4	102.6	106.4	107.2	103.8
GNP at Current Market Prices		110.4	95.6	108.7	109.9	105.7	101.3	105.7	106.5	104.4

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
ii. Other direct sources.

Table 2
Gross National Product at Current Market Prices 1960-1969

Rs. million

Sector	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2,122	2,189	2,256	2,232	2,310	2,198	2,347	2,647	3,324	3,438
1.1 Agriculture	1,961	1,992	2,048	2,001	2,079	1,953	2,076	2,320	2,908	3,012
Tea	455	464	451	445	435	479	407	381	462	453
Rubber	161	129	137	122	135	144	153	149	173	201
Coconut	337	347	314	323	373	345	398	387	532	553
Paddy	398	379	409	421	437	296	390	603	865	857
Other	610	673	737	690	699	689	728	800	876	948
1.2 Forestry	95	102	103	106	106	109	112	131	162	180
1.3 Fishing	66	95	105	125	125	136	159	196	254	246
2. Mining & Quarrying	35	36	36	35	37	39	43	45	51	73
3. Manufacturing	688	709	748	800	847	943	915	966	1,206	1,358
3.1 Export Processing	295	297	296	288	291	309	251	232	306	271
3.2 Factory Industry	277	296	335	394	432	481	512	560	707	879
3.3 Small Industry	116	115	118	118	123	153	153	180	193	208
4. Construction	302	307	319	291	323	316	322	375	509	646
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	39	46	55	57	60	64	69	74	88	92
6. Transport & Communication	807	767	834	827	911	934	1,045	1,029	1,209	1,575
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,526	1,486	1,567	1,614	1,704	1,653	1,907	2,014	2,627	3,292
7.1 Imports	378	291	293	259	322	280	245	291	431	763
7.2 Exports	134	149	176	178	183	87	160	180	452	680
7.3 Domestic Production	1,014	1,076	1,098	1,177	1,199	1,286	1,402	1,543	1,744	1,849
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	52	58	55	69	76	93	86	107	139	143
9. Ownership of Dwellings	214	233	249	260	275	294	314	333	366	389
10. Public Administration & Defence	314	324	344	365	363	372	397	403	474	509
11. Services n.e.s	860	882	891	911	997	1,063	1,099	1,163	1,290	1,409
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	6,959	7,037	7,354	7,461	7,903	7,969	8,544	9,156	11,283	12,924
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	44	40	46	53	36	15	37	53	67	158
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	6,915	6,997	7,308	7,408	7,867	7,954	8,507	9,103	11,216	12,766
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	723	685	744	720	685	827	809	974	969	995
16. Gross National Product at Current Market Prices	7,638	7,682	8,052	8,128	8,552	8,781	9,316	10,077	12,185	13,761
Growth Rate Index										
GDP at Current Factor Cost Prices	111.2	101.1	104.5	101.5	105.9	100.8	107.2	107.2	123.2	114.5
GNP at Current Factor Cost Prices	111.2	101.2	104.4	101.4	106.2	101.1	107.0	107.0	123.2	113.8
GNP at Current Market Prices	110.3	100.6	104.8	100.9	105.2	102.7	106.1	108.2	120.9	112.9

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii.Other direct sources.

Table 3
Gross National Product at Current Market Prices 1970-1979

Rs. million

Sector	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	3,541	3,541	3,693	4,763	7,511	7,507	7,892	10,438	12,569	13,688
1.1 Agriculture	3,202	3,201	3,321	4,345	6,971	6,882	7,218	9,382	11,188	11,349
Tea	423	452	442	454	619	660	733	1,260	1,138	1,457
Rubber	184	179	183	305	282	328	516	509	810	1,128
Coconut	547	515	533	581	1,070	910	845	1,397	1,782	1,991
Paddy	951	812	776	1,033	2,061	1,501	1,420	1,847	2,589	2,654
Other	1,097	1,243	1,387	1,972	2,939	3,483	3,704	4,369	4,869	4,119
1.2 Forestry	179	177	191	210	230	249	269	315	558	960
1.3 Fishing	160	163	181	208	310	376	405	741	823	1,379
2. Mining & Quarrying	95	112	129	489	334	450	639	595	732	947
3. Manufacturing	1,584	1,861	1,871	2,269	2,932	3,906	3,882	5,626	5,745	6,850
3.1 Export Processing	280	422	315	320	586	596	771	1,822	1,326	1,058
3.2 Factory Industry	1,085	1,240	1,282	1,563	1,796	2,647	2,416	3,017	3,551	4,546
3.3 Small Industry	219	199	274	386	550	663	695	787	868	1,246
4. Construction	744	751	711	802	1,011	1,018	1,164	1,133	1,965	3,218
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	101	113	130	136	154	164	171	194	239	398
6. Transport & Communication	1,502	1,515	1,617	2,037	2,380	2,709	3,067	3,720	4,341	5,019
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,155	3,024	3,925	4,356	5,038	5,383	6,209	7,906	8,281	8,559
7.1 Imports	586	449	534	667	962	653	797	937	1,499	2,302
7.2 Exports	787	790	786	1,024	1,229	1,703	1,784	2,451	1,024	930
7.3 Domestic Production	1,782	1,785	2,605	2,665	2,847	3,027	3,628	4,518	5,758	5,327
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	152	166	191	220	302	336	419	542	845	1,243
9. Ownership of Dwellings	399	407	414	421	456	639	726	832	969	1,293
10. Public Administration & Defence	562	641	871	1,020	1,397	1,582	1,898	1,991	2,515	2,722
11. Services n.e.s	1,574	1,669	1,744	1,897	2,091	2,410	2,595	2,716	3,408	4,215
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	13,409	13,800	15,296	18,410	23,606	26,104	28,662	35,693	41,609	48,152
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	220	188	178	183	183	213	282	252	237	240
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	13,189	13,612	15,118	18,227	23,423	25,891	28,380	35,441	41,372	47,912
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	721	860	1,515	1,211	1,450	1,138	1,718	1,924	6,756	7,412
16. Gross National Product at Current Market Prices	13,910	14,472	16,633	19,438	24,873	27,029	30,098	37,365	48,128	55,324
Growth Rate Index										
GDP at Current Factor Cost Prices	103.8	102.9	110.8	120.4	128.2	110.6	109.8	124.5	116.6	115.7
GNP at Current Factor Cost Prices	103.3	103.2	111.1	120.6	128.5	110.5	109.6	124.9	116.7	115.8
GNP at Current Market Prices	101.1	104.0	114.9	116.9	128.0	108.7	111.4	124.1	128.8	115.0

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in
i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 4
National Product at Current Market Prices 1980 -1989

Rs. million

Sector	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	17,349	20,826	23,618	30,622	39,493	39,911	39,793	46,864	52,807	58,372
1.1 Agriculture	14,408	17,351	19,425	25,552	34,406	34,441	33,327	39,520	44,764	48,707
Tea	1,673	2,098	1,964	2,410	3,807	3,459	3,389	4,302	4,861	5,910
Rubber	907	951	897	1,293	1,497	1,195	1,334	1,368	1,850	1,615
Coconut	2,368	2,950	2,244	3,245	5,534	3,963	3,297	3,850	5,614	4,745
Paddy	4,013	5,372	5,484	6,852	8,359	9,379	5,484	8,393	9,420	10,195
Other	5,447	5,980	8,836	11,752	15,209	16,445	19,823	21,607	23,019	26,242
1.2 Forestry	1,227	1,499	1,710	1,907	2,199	2,530	3,087	3,642	4,006	4,578
1.3 Fishing	1,714	1,976	2,483	3,163	2,888	2,940	3,379	3,702	4,037	5,087
2. Mining & Quarrying	1,249	1,514	2,238	2,799	3,153	3,328	4,155	4,927	5,567	5,980
3. Manufacturing	8,497	10,323	13,434	15,921	18,584	21,861	24,531	27,972	31,038	34,701
3.1 Export Processing	1,266	1,417	2,679	3,878	4,705	5,593	5,213	5,896	6,287	6,624
3.2 Factory Industry	5,910	7,269	8,777	9,651	11,158	13,366	16,019	18,513	21,050	24,067
3.3 Small Industry	1,321	1,637	1,978	2,392	2,721	2,902	3,299	3,563	3,701	4,010
4. Construction	5,552	7,001	7,959	9,807	11,180	11,640	12,272	13,020	14,943	17,332
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	601	808	1,089	1,428	1,633	2,042	2,252	2,346	2,492	2,788
6. Transport & Communication	6,442	8,296	9,669	11,713	15,244	17,551	20,154	22,490	25,704	29,031
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	9,827	12,154	14,275	17,299	23,696	27,606	31,659	35,953	42,589	49,253
7.1 Imports	855	1,241	3,732	4,401	6,381	8,036	9,723	11,278	13,195	15,372
7.2 Exports	3,058	3,089	1,425	1,838	2,794	2,682	2,498	3,099	3,654	3,946
7.3 Domestic Production	5,914	7,824	9,118	11,060	14,521	16,888	19,438	21,576	25,740	29,935
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	1,785	2,463	3,715	4,183	4,731	5,693	6,840	7,455	9,002	10,496
9. Ownership of Dwellings	1,457	1,768	3,250	3,696	3,958	4,162	4,578	4,904	5,250	5,850
10. Public Administration & Defence	2,940	3,439	4,839	5,800	6,866	8,028	10,605	10,805	11,775	15,886
11. Services n.e.s	5,588	7,478	8,008	8,504	8,980	9,400	9,854	10,287	10,605	10,742
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	61,287	76,070	92,094	111,772	137,518	151,222	166,693	187,023	211,772	240,431
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	432	1868	1959	3214	3401	3410	3861	4336	5266	5725
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	60,855	74,202	90,135	108,558	134,117	147,812	162,832	182,687	206,506	234,706
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	10,068	11,795	10,172	13,706	19,130	19,678	20,508	24,412	25,015	29,233
16. Gross National Product at Current Market Prices	70,923	85,997	100,307	122,264	153,247	167,490	183,340	207,099	231,521	263,939
Growth Rate Index										
GDP at Current Factor Cost Prices	127.3	124.1	121.1	121.4	123.0	110.0	110.2	112.2	113.2	113.5
GNP at Current Factor Cost Prices	127.0	121.9	121.5	120.4	123.5	110.2	110.2	112.2	113.0	113.7
GNP at Current Market Prices	128.2	121.3	116.6	121.9	125.3	109.3	109.5	113.0	111.8	114.0

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 5
Gross National Product at Current Market Prices 1990-2002

Rs. million

Sector	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	75,775	88,623	100,483	111,888	125,120	141,215	157,279	176,776	194,816	209,012	230,407	259,196	286,385
1.1 Agriculture	64,428	73,474	81,540	90,598	99,269	110,290	123,765	140,001	155,486	166,894	183,877	208,990	231,505
Tea	8,388	7,052	6,418	7,860	8,226	9,780	11,130	13,031	15,538	14,868	18,644	20,060	21,464
Rubber	1,618	1,415	1,619	1,871	3,155	3,601	3,660	3,244	2,533	2,123	1,804	1,794	1,991
Coconut	4,539	5,373	8,354	9,197	8,600	10,716	13,562	15,504	16,563	18,645	17,339	19,173	21,795
Paddy	15,088	17,080	19,659	21,586	21,241	21,645	19,892	24,469	26,842	30,197	32,063	34,731	41,146
Other	34,795	42,554	45,490	50,084	58,047	64,548	75,521	83,753	94,010	101,061	114,027	133,232	145,109
1.2 Forestry	5,547	7,267	8,357	9,360	11,475	14,321	14,751	15,362	15,669	16,280	17,144	19,062	20,619
1.3 Fishing	5,800	7,882	10,586	11,930	14,376	16,604	18,763	21,413	23,661	25,838	29,386	31,144	34,261
2. Mining & Quarrying	7,098	7,204	6,757	8,446	10,473	11,510	13,927	16,587	17,433	18,322	21,547	23,959	25,821
3. Manufacturing	42,945	50,164	62,454	73,952	85,330	101,400	121,554	141,288	162,510	178,092	205,671	218,530	245,427
3.1 Export Processing	8,557	8,616	7,830	8,459	9,777	12,486	17,419	19,130	21,770	22,291	24,339	24,304	30,136
3.2 Factory Industry	30,984	38,041	50,367	60,746	69,239	81,368	95,385	112,011	129,477	143,412	167,493	179,557	199,063
3.3 Small Industry	3,404	3,507	4,257	4,747	6,314	7,546	8,750	10,147	11,263	12,389	13,839	14,669	16,228
4. Construction	21,541	24,535	28,485	32,615	38,323	44,455	48,234	56,434	69,301	75,538	82,684	95,057	100,590
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	3,652	4,729	4,630	6,065	7,727	8,701	9,171	11,280	13,660	14,425	13,415	16,127	20,198
6. Transport & Communication	36,123	41,274	47,508	54,198	61,157	69,542	82,004	92,657	102,855	112,376	127,546	143,234	162,570
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	63,563	73,431	86,005	100,600	115,469	131,586	154,744	174,402	194,311	211,562	234,577	239,768	264,130
7.1 Imports	19,522	22,586	26,809	32,921	39,044	45,330	53,534	61,671	67,899	74,213	82,747	80,334	93,348
7.2 Exports	5,246	6,192	7,801	9,860	11,438	14,446	17,624	20,091	22,563	26,911	33,100	34,293	35,493
7.3 Domestic Production	38,795	44,653	51,395	57,819	64,987	71,810	83,586	92,640	103,849	109,938	118,730	125,141	135,289
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	13,225	16,399	20,827	27,804	35,617	43,346	49,675	59,610	69,267	80,696	85,668	105,590	128,543
9. Ownership of Dwellings	7,138	8,130	9,146	10,344	11,513	12,572	14,232	15,769	17,346	18,387	19,858	22,210	24,030
10. Public Administration & Defence	19,982	21,695	24,553	28,028	32,015	37,702	42,376	49,490	58,828	68,079	85,079	99,225	112,797
11. Services n.e.s	12,997	15,128	18,002	20,142	22,377	24,462	27,201	32,260	37,228	42,588	46,972	51,199	56,728
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	296,901	343,182	399,704	463,738	533,608	613,919	706,165	810,784	920,209	1,029,077	1,153,424	1,274,095	1,427,219
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad	(-) 6676	7423	7820	6025	8068	8717	10923	9417	11556	17831	23009	23843	24093
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	290,225	335,759	391,884	457,713	525,540	605,202	695,242	801,367	908,653	1,011,246	1,130,415	1,250,252	1,403,126
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	38,039	40,367	45,955	52,566	60,538	67,681	72,622	85,698	100,617	113,436	131,226	160,452	182,140
16. Gross National Product at Current Market Prices	328,264	376,126	437,839	510,279	586,078	672,883	767,864	887,065	1,009,270	1,124,682	1,261,641	1,410,704	1,585,266
Growth Rate Index													
GDP at Current Factor Cost Prices	123.5	115.6	116.5	116.0	115.1	115.1	115.0	114.8	113.5	111.8	112.1	110.5	112.0
GNP at Current Factor Cost Prices	123.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	114.8	115.2	114.9	115.3	113.4	111.3	111.8	110.6	112.2
GNP at Current Market Prices	124.4	114.6	116.4	116.5	114.9	114.8	114.1	115.5	113.8	111.4	112.2	111.8	112.4

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 6
Gross National Product at Constant 1999 Prices 1950 -1959

Rs. million

Sector	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	48,564	51,983	54,983	54,202	57,573	61,460	59,245	59,919	61,687	62,812
1.1 Agriculture	40,820	44,043	46,930	45,969	49,174	53,097	50,079	50,634	52,303	53,244
Tea	7,285	7,756	7,547	7,180	8,700	9,014	8,909	9,433	9,800	9,800
Rubber	2,517	2,342	2,145	2,189	2,079	2,079	2,123	2,167	2,232	2,035
Coconut	13,144	14,860	16,295	15,177	14,617	16,053	15,755	13,983	14,002	15,344
Paddy	4,831	4,831	6,347	4,810	6,831	7,841	5,905	6,863	8,031	7,999
Other	13,043	14,254	14,597	16,613	16,947	18,109	17,387	18,188	18,237	18,065
1.2 Forestry	3,998	4,165	4,278	4,394	4,548	4,433	4,894	4,894	4,978	4,978
1.3 Fishing	3,746	3,775	3,775	3,839	3,851	3,930	4,272	4,391	4,406	4,590
2. Mining & Quarrying	299	308	317	326	326	369	472	464	435	401
3. Manufacturing	18,803	19,689	19,710	19,225	20,653	21,814	21,432	22,247	23,507	23,498
3.1 Export Processing	12,386	12,961	12,747	12,411	13,895	14,588	14,404	14,853	15,482	15,383
3.2 Factory Industry	4,485	4,454	4,439	4,232	4,137	4,489	4,426	4,618	5,306	5,318
3.3 Small Industry	1,932	2,274	2,524	2,582	2,621	2,737	2,602	2,776	2,719	2,797
4. Construction	4,896	5,967	7,172	7,365	6,833	7,709	9,981	9,450	9,016	9,816
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	461	461	461	485	509	509	534	607	704	826
6. Transport & Communication	12,463	13,279	13,763	14,095	13,639	14,745	14,939	16,349	16,853	17,417
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	27,467	29,208	29,938	30,792	30,078	30,175	30,411	31,221	32,222	34,282
7.1 Imports	11,738	12,974	12,824	13,035	11,976	12,938	13,950	14,790	14,958	16,864
7.2 Exports	6,690	6,758	6,827	6,966	7,181	7,559	7,158	7,018	7,466	7,320
7.3 Domestic Production	9,039	9,476	10,287	10,791	10,921	9,678	9,303	9,413	9,798	10,098
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	1,945	2,140	2,063	2,180	2,375	2,492	2,453	2,415	2,571	2,571
9. Ownership of Dwelling	4,750	4,959	5,006	5,215	5,471	5,680	5,727	5,751	5,867	6,146
10. Public Administration & Defence	12,695	13,093	13,474	13,932	14,394	14,891	15,311	15,734	16,148	16,679
11. Services n.e.s	3,780	3,988	4,258	4,614	5,121	5,513	5,935	6,131	6,420	6,702
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	136,123	145,075	151,145	152,431	156,972	165,357	166,440	170,288	175,430	181,150
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	808	941	676	558	691	897	735	779	603	544
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	135,315	144,134	150,469	151,873	156,281	164,460	165,705	169,509	174,827	180,606
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	9,166	11,428	7,608	9,647	13,971	16,333	15,107	14,744	14,510	15,954
16. Gross National Product at Constant Market Prices	144,481	155,562	158,077	161,520	170,252	180,793	180,812	184,253	189,337	196,560
Growth Rate Index										
GDP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices		106.6	104.2	100.9	103.0	105.3	100.7	102.3	103.0	103.3
GNP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices		106.5	104.4	100.9	102.9	105.2	100.8	102.3	103.1	103.3
GNP at 1999 Market Prices		107.7	101.6	102.2	105.4	106.2	100.0	101.9	102.8	103.8

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in
i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 7
Gross National Product at Constant 1999 Prices 1960 -1969

Rs. million

Sector	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	64,657	69,262	71,960	71,907	77,827	75,589	76,811	79,120	86,644	89,068
1.1 Agriculture	54,923	58,479	60,831	60,370	65,710	63,188	63,658	65,460	72,360	73,825
Tea	10,324	10,796	11,110	11,530	11,477	11,949	11,634	11,582	11,792	11,530
Rubber	2,167	2,145	2,276	2,298	2,451	2,605	2,867	3,152	3,305	3,306
Coconut	14,495	17,271	18,665	16,925	19,860	17,802	16,387	16,341	17,271	16,201
Paddy	9,441	9,462	10,536	10,799	11,094	7,968	10,041	12,052	14,167	14,462
Other	18,496	18,805	18,244	18,818	20,828	22,865	22,728	22,334	25,826	28,326
1.2 Forestry	5,084	6,086	6,286	6,384	6,515	6,625	6,780	7,021	7,221	7,429
1.3 Fishing	4,650	4,697	4,843	5,153	5,602	5,776	6,373	6,639	7,063	7,814
2. Mining & Quarrying	410	419	428	393	402	428	472	481	464	658
3. Manufacturing	25,534	25,077	26,320	27,646	29,002	30,358	31,495	32,508	34,683	36,921
3.1 Export Processing	17,194	17,032	17,626	17,878	18,240	18,767	18,457	18,624	19,014	18,588
3.2 Factory Industry	5,658	5,643	6,064	7,156	8,093	8,486	9,819	10,399	12,032	14,563
3.3 Small Industry	2,682	2,402	2,630	2,612	2,669	3,105	3,219	3,485	3,637	3,770
4. Construction	10,396	10,153	10,770	10,477	11,006	10,522	11,424	13,585	17,240	18,781
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	861	914	976	1,003	1,135	1,188	1,259	1,295	1,322	1,552
6. Transport & Communication	18,034	18,250	18,605	20,097	22,064	23,716	24,834	24,395	26,794	28,436
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	38,154	38,588	40,039	40,888	41,668	43,658	46,170	49,030	50,576	51,387
7.1 Imports	17,044	16,722	16,891	16,499	16,641	17,253	19,349	19,943	20,362	20,987
7.2 Exports	7,871	8,115	8,726	8,987	9,225	9,609	8,736	9,100	9,382	8,936
7.3 Domestic Production	13,239	13,751	14,422	15,402	15,802	16,796	18,085	19,987	20,832	21,464
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	2,961	3,360	3,645	3,816	4,215	5,126	4,727	5,695	6,265	6,493
9. Ownership of Dwelling	6,483	6,851	7,219	7,584	7,801	8,352	8,519	8,606	8,933	8,933
10. Public Administration & Defence	17,348	17,998	20,596	21,305	21,965	22,439	23,013	23,653	24,958	25,524
11. Services n.e.s	6,839	7,088	7,194	7,649	8,254	8,608	8,893	9,180	9,893	11,327
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	191,677	197,960	207,752	212,765	225,339	229,984	237,617	247,548	267,772	279,080
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	647	588	676	779	529	221	544	631	798	1,858
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	191,030	197,372	207,076	211,986	224,810	229,763	237,073	246,917	266,974	277,222
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	16,697	15,639	16,756	15,824	14,605	17,595	17,249	20,291	19,075	18,223
16. Gross National Product at Constant Market Prices	207,727	213,011	223,832	227,810	239,415	247,358	254,322	267,208	286,049	295,445
Growth Rate Index										
GDP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices	105.8	103.3	104.9	102.4	105.9	102.1	103.3	104.2	108.2	104.2
GNP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices	105.8	103.3	104.9	102.4	106.0	102.2	103.2	104.2	108.1	103.8
GNP at 1999 Market Prices	105.7	102.5	105.1	101.8	105.1	103.3	102.8	105.1	107.1	103.3

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 8
Gross National Product at Constant 1999 Prices 1970-1979

Rs. million

Sector	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	94,568	94,639	97,538	91,997	98,591	98,064	103,404	111,904	118,403	124,503
1.1 Agriculture	78,417	78,257	80,574	75,024	80,778	79,627	84,207	91,555	96,681	100,173
Tea	11,110	11,425	11,179	11,074	10,686	11,194	10,303	10,932	10,429	10,796
Rubber	3,502	3,108	3,069	3,386	2,889	3,257	3,327	3,198	3,406	3,349
Coconut	16,666	17,330	19,674	12,848	13,486	15,923	15,471	13,497	14,654	15,889
Paddy	17,009	14,694	13,809	13,809	16,862	12,146	13,178	17,651	19,904	20,177
Other	30,129	31,700	32,843	33,907	36,856	37,107	41,928	46,277	48,288	49,962
1.2 Forestry	7,612	7,757	7,987	8,171	8,338	7,904	8,410	8,990	9,791	10,558
1.3 Fishing	8,539	8,625	8,977	8,802	9,475	10,533	10,787	11,359	11,931	13,772
2. Mining & Quarrying	833	842	883	4,048	2,530	3,388	4,898	4,420	5,313	5,597
3. Manufacturing	39,264	40,206	42,014	44,052	44,995	48,483	49,077	48,799	52,152	53,650
3.1 Export Processing	18,372	18,523	18,308	17,780	17,082	19,024	18,151	17,449	17,386	17,829
3.2 Factory Industry	16,743	18,689	20,313	22,310	23,709	24,302	25,275	25,528	28,337	29,467
3.3 Small Industry	4,149	2,994	3,393	3,962	4,204	5,157	5,651	5,822	6,429	6,354
4. Construction	21,638	20,647	19,245	19,759	20,998	19,353	20,350	19,055	23,876	28,599
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	1,852	1,666	1,870	1,982	2,001	2,168	2,261	2,428	2,929	3,523
6. Transport & Communication	28,815	27,922	30,580	31,016	33,486	34,288	32,830	34,512	36,951	39,458
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	53,839	53,449	54,826	62,105	62,789	64,137	68,781	67,337	71,749	76,560
7.1 Imports	22,731	22,719	23,225	28,872	26,486	26,156	28,743	26,901	29,883	32,466
7.2 Exports	9,205	8,937	8,762	9,957	8,891	9,665	9,936	9,650	10,387	10,471
7.3 Domestic Production	21,903	21,793	22,839	23,276	27,412	28,316	30,102	30,786	31,479	33,623
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	6,721	7,340	7,738	8,048	9,419	12,205	10,879	13,046	14,571	15,480
9. Ownership of Dwelling	9,271	9,457	9,643	9,736	10,573	10,759	10,852	11,038	11,596	12,038
10. Public Administration & Defence	26,266	26,738	27,669	28,316	29,295	30,140	30,971	32,960	34,955	35,934
11. Services n.e.s	10,625	11,388	11,702	12,098	12,551	13,212	13,821	14,777	15,588	16,726
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	293,692	294,294	303,708	313,157	327,228	336,197	348,124	360,276	388,083	412,068
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	3,548	3,032	2,657	2,316	2,205	2,420	2,820	2,333	1,167	1,148
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	290,144	291,262	301,051	310,841	325,023	333,777	345,304	357,943	386,916	410,920
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	12,474	14,502	24,009	17,525	18,662	13,727	20,476	22,662	70,966	70,256
16. Gross National Product at Constant Market Prices	302,618	305,764	325,060	328,366	343,685	347,504	365,780	380,605	457,882	481,176
Growth Rate Index										
GDP at factor cost -1999 Prices	105.2	100.2	103.2	103.1	104.5	102.7	103.5	103.5	107.7	106.2
GNP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices	104.7	100.4	103.4	103.3	104.6	102.7	103.5	103.7	108.1	106.2
GNP at 1999 Market Prices	102.4	101.0	106.3	101.0	104.7	101.1	105.3	104.1	120.3	105.1

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 9
Gross National Product at Constant 1999 Prices 1980 -1989

Rs. million

Sector	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	130,843	138,343	142,515	149,249	148,690	162,137	165,432	159,078	161,169	160,304
1.1 Agriculture	104,337	111,085	115,062	120,710	120,698	133,780	135,530	126,732	130,087	129,619
Tea	10,031	11,000	9,842	9,397	10,901	11,220	11,074	11,179	11,891	10,848
Rubber	2,913	2,714	2,740	3,064	3,108	3,009	3,016	2,666	2,679	2,409
Coconut	13,453	14,993	16,739	15,411	12,895	19,641	20,192	15,212	12,855	16,494
Paddy	22,451	23,472	22,693	26,093	25,472	28,008	27,240	22,388	26,072	21,714
Other	55,489	58,906	63,047	66,745	68,323	71,901	74,008	75,288	76,590	78,154
1.2 Forestry	11,464	11,930	12,174	12,924	13,449	13,696	13,948	15,779	13,842	14,139
1.3 Fishing	15,042	15,328	15,279	15,615	14,543	14,661	15,954	16,567	17,240	16,546
2. Mining & Quarrying	5,872	6,121	6,370	6,869	6,972	7,077	7,445	8,861	9,659	10,184
3. Manufacturing	53,582	56,442	58,042	58,350	65,658	68,824	73,953	77,623	82,197	84,956
3.1 Export Processing	16,114	17,464	16,096	15,653	17,383	18,272	18,127	17,642	18,397	17,158
3.2 Factory Industry	30,941	32,179	35,043	35,744	41,106	43,161	48,297	52,306	55,968	59,886
3.3 Small Industry	6,527	6,799	6,903	6,953	7,169	7,391	7,529	7,675	7,832	7,912
4. Construction	31,554	32,196	34,996	34,844	35,922	35,023	37,158	39,955	41,027	41,876
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	3,876	4,340	4,767	5,083	5,424	5,749	6,156	6,340	6,564	6,683
6. Transport & Communication	42,264	45,001	47,671	50,420	53,366	55,706	57,503	58,196	59,202	60,350
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	81,334	85,539	91,378	96,193	104,514	106,597	114,459	118,145	121,180	124,836
7.1 Imports	34,539	35,773	37,007	39,096	41,767	40,161	44,773	45,887	46,620	45,814
7.2 Exports	10,490	10,917	11,492	11,050	12,557	12,946	13,773	14,055	14,490	15,751
7.3 Domestic Production	36,305	38,849	42,879	46,047	50,190	53,490	55,913	58,203	60,070	63,271
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	17,780	20,434	23,967	25,452	27,860	30,624	31,850	33,796	35,822	37,970
9. Ownership of Dwelling	12,759	13,457	14,210	14,495	14,784	15,008	15,525	15,761	15,997	16,206
10. Public Administration & Defence	37,149	38,195	40,522	42,032	42,292	43,639	44,911	46,495	47,726	49,913
11. Services n.e.s	18,141	19,848	20,937	21,742	22,096	22,306	21,875	22,599	23,250	24,270
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	435,154	459,916	485,375	504,729	527,578	552,690	576,267	586,849	603,793	617,548
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	2,007	8,229	8,517	12,753	13,031	12,355	11,746	11,380	12,308	12,392
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	433,147	451,687	476,858	491,976	514,547	540,335	564,521	575,469	591,485	605,156
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	75,699	75,175	58,493	69,152	82,742	83,879	80,963	89,454	80,408	84,220
16. Gross National Product at Constant Market Prices	508,846	526,862	535,351	561,128	597,289	624,214	645,484	664,923	671,893	689,376
Growth Rate Index										
GDP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices	105.6	105.7	105.5	104.0	104.5	104.8	104.3	101.8	102.9	102.3
GNP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices	105.4	104.3	105.6	103.2	104.6	105.0	104.5	101.9	102.8	102.3
GNP at 1999 Market Prices	105.8	103.5	101.6	104.8	106.4	104.5	103.4	103.0	101.0	102.6

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 10
Gross National Product at Constant 1999 Prices 1990-2002

Rs.million

Sector	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	171,955	172,831	174,314	183,413	190,945	195,989	189,084	193,802	199,871	209,012	212,451	204,941	209,734
1.1 Agriculture	140,951	139,294	139,722	147,440	154,714	158,544	152,300	155,756	159,787	166,894	170,350	163,587	166,603
Tea	12,216	12,614	9,376	12,153	12,693	12,887	13,542	14,512	14,679	14,868	16,013	15,447	16,236
Rubber	2,475	2,274	2,322	2,281	2,305	2,313	2,462	2,316	2,101	2,123	1,926	1,883	1,991
Coconut	16,812	14,502	15,245	14,369	17,410	18,293	16,905	17,463	16,945	18,645	20,416	18,253	15,774
Paddy	26,714	25,145	24,630	27,050	28,250	29,577	21,693	23,566	28,324	30,197	30,228	28,476	30,218
Other	82,734	84,759	88,149	91,587	94,056	95,474	97,697	97,899	97,737	101,061	101,767	99,528	102,384
1.2 Forestry	14,458	15,007	15,306	15,320	15,292	15,477	15,676	15,879	16,071	16,280	16,516	17,376	17,810
1.3 Fishing	16,546	18,530	19,286	20,653	20,939	21,968	21,108	22,167	24,013	25,838	25,585	23,978	25,321
2. Mining & Quarrying	11,110	14,276	13,414	15,012	15,915	16,456	17,920	18,606	17,599	18,322	18,871	19,342	19,149
3. Manufacturing	92,997	101,841	105,653	118,907	127,443	138,450	147,749	161,786	170,899	178,092	195,205	187,462	192,934
3.1 Export Processing	18,953	21,096	15,077	18,601	19,447	19,922	20,664	21,953	21,842	22,291	22,960	22,041	23,122
3.2 Factory Industry	65,995	72,265	81,660	90,888	98,887	108,776	116,717	128,739	137,236	143,412	159,187	152,820	157,098
3.3 Small Industry	8,049	8,480	8,916	9,418	9,109	9,752	10,368	11,094	11,821	12,389	13,058	12,601	12,714
4. Construction	42,656	44,249	48,641	52,585	55,822	60,108	63,737	67,234	72,063	75,538	79,315	81,593	80,820
5. Electricity Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	7,362	7,884	8,319	9,319	10,241	11,285	11,062	11,964	13,174	14,425	15,189	15,194	15,650
6. Transport & Communication	62,641	67,528	72,189	74,246	75,761	80,271	88,149	96,261	102,229	112,376	121,703	125,962	134,409
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	129,375	134,043	142,347	152,169	164,821	174,679	185,127	196,127	206,437	211,562	228,614	209,303	220,843
7.1 Imports	46,353	47,933	51,541	56,023	59,919	61,520	61,729	69,358	75,253	74,213	83,712	74,881	82,044
7.2 Exports	17,121	17,834	18,343	20,158	21,676	23,308	24,280	25,752	25,366	26,911	31,567	24,704	26,113
7.3 Domestic Production	65,901	68,276	72,463	75,988	83,226	89,851	99,118	101,017	105,818	109,938	113,335	109,718	112,686
8. Banking, Insurance & Real Estate	40,359	42,052	44,576	49,390	54,081	59,757	65,791	72,535	77,145	80,696	85,780	92,557	102,738
9. Ownership of Dwelling	16,451	16,700	16,851	17,056	17,261	17,492	17,719	17,949	18,169	18,387	18,700	18,961	19,226
10. Public Administration & Defence	51,439	52,932	54,452	56,944	58,195	59,891	62,494	63,396	65,906	68,079	70,482	70,559	71,265
11. Services n.e.s	26,324	28,064	29,792	31,006	32,098	33,646	34,976	37,368	38,925	42,588	43,866	44,532	45,823
12. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost Prices	652,669	682,400	710,548	760,047	802,583	848,024	883,808	937,028	982,417	1,029,077	1,090,176	1,070,406	1,112,591
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad (-)	11,816	12,624	12,200	8,607	10,979	10,788	13,113	11,170	12,699	17,831	22,167	20,172	18,705
14. Gross National Product at Factor Cost Prices	640,853	669,776	698,348	751,440	791,604	837,236	870,695	925,858	969,718	1,011,246	1,068,009	1,050,234	1,093,886
15. Indirect Taxes net of Subsidies	90,225	85,342	87,217	89,276	94,812	98,445	91,107	98,131	105,336	113,436	123,588	132,397	137,184
16. Gross National Product at Constant Market Prices	731,078	755,118	785,565	840,716	886,416	935,681	961,802	1,023,989	1,075,054	1,124,682	1,191,597	1,182,631	1,231,070
Growth Rate Index													
GDP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices	105.7	104.6	104.1	107.0	105.6	105.7	104.2	106.0	104.8	104.7	105.9	98.2	103.9
GNP at Factor Cost -1999 Prices	105.9	104.5	104.3	107.6	105.3	105.8	104.0	106.3	104.7	104.3	105.6	98.3	104.2
GNP at 1999 Market Prices	106.0	103.3	104.0	107.0	105.4	105.6	102.8	106.5	105.0	104.6	105.9	99.2	104.1

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 11
Gross National Expenditure at Current Market Prices 1960-1969

Rs. million

Item	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1. Private Consumption	5,020	4,912	5,010	5,339	5,755	5,881	6,274	6,712	7,550	8,749
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	2,059	1,845	1,868	1,676	1,861	1,719	1,877	1,518	1,537	1,988
Locally Produced Goods and Services	2,961	3,066	3,142	3,664	3,893	4,162	4,397	5,194	6,013	6,761
2. Public Consumption	911	926	979	1,011	1,090	1,157	1,158	1,228	1,408	1,472
Current Expenditure on Goods and Services :										
Central Government	803	831	880	906	980	1,044	1,034	1,099	1,268	1,297
Local Government	87	74	78	83	88	90	100	105	115	150
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	1,022	1,037	1,101	1,095	1,120	1,043	1,187	1,366	1,568	2,242
Government and Public Enterprises	317	341	364	384	341	380	389	442	466	564
Public Corporations and Private Sector	705	696	737	711	779	663	798	924	1,101	1,678
4. Changes in Stocks	(44)	64	(20)	65	(7)	(30)	8	11	100	(10)
Government and Public Enterprises	(14)	54	40	5	(5)	24	(36)	4	65	(25)
Public Corporations and Private Sector	(30)	11	(60)	60	(2)	(54)	43	7	36	16
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure	6,909	6,939	7,069	7,510	7,958	8,051	8,627	9,317	10,626	12,453
6. Net Investment Abroad	(221)	(94)	(140)	(168)	(160)	59	(290)	(289)	(346)	(762)
7. Less Net Receipts of International Gifts and Tranfers	(22)	(11)	(7)	(13)	(40)	(41)	(37)	(22)	(23)	(32)
8. Gross National Expenditure	6,667	6,835	6,923	7,329	7,758	8,069	8,301	9,007	10,257	11,659

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Table 12
Gross National Expenditure at Current Market Prices 1970-1979

Rs.million

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1. Private Consumption	9,882	10,169	10,952	14,083	19,068	21,942	22,991	26,698	32,105	40,371
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	2,014	1,881	1,999	2,339	3,107	4,263	4,145	4,859	7,597	9,831
Locally Produced Goods and Services	7,868	8,288	8,953	11,744	15,961	17,679	18,846	21,839	24,508	30,540
2. Public Consumption	1,623	1,764	1,897	2,016	2,743	2,480	3,021	3,118	4,043	4,798
Current Expenditure on Goods and Services :										
Central Government	1,498	1,638	1,767	1,878	2,603	2,330	2,869	2,957	3,778	4,478
Local Government	125	126	130	138	140	150	152	161	265	320
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	2,359	2,140	2,206	2,493	2,972	3,699	4,595	5,035	8,521	13,246
Government and Public Enterprises	570	493	517	590	811	1,095	1,631	1,542	3,077	3,809
Public Corporations and Private Sector	1,789	1,647	1,689	1,903	2,161	2,604	2,964	3,493	5,444	9,437
4. Changes in Stocks	230	258	432	35	763	441	301	224	33	281
Government and Public Enterprises	38	243	313	64	663	408	339	313	(354)	(65)
Private Sector and Public Corporations	192	15	119	(29)	100	33	(38)	(89)	387	346
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure	14,094	14,331	15,487	18,627	25,546	28,562	30,908	35,075	44,702	58,696
6. Net Investment Abroad	(543)	(335)	(304)	(266)	(1,496)	(1,273)	(82)	2,089	(1,032)	(3,556)
7. Less-Net Receipts of International Gifts and Tranfers	(107)	(132)	(114)	(139)	(462)	(925)	(903)	(1,010)	(1,242)	(2,993)
8. Gross National Expenditure	13,444	13,864	15,069	18,222	23,588	26,364	29,923	36,154	42,428	52,147

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Table 13
Gross National Expenditure at Current Market Prices 1980-1989

Rs.million

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Private Consumption	53,399	68,751	79,226	94,945	111,235	126,503	139,370	151,949	173,457	197,680
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	13,602	16,907	19,257	21,959	21,711	28,121	31,002	33,195	40,859	52,644
Locally Produced Goods and Services	39,797	51,844	59,969	72,986	89,524	98,382	108,368	118,754	132,598	145,036
2. Public Consumption	6,029	7,123	9,425	11,466	14,840	18,031	17,351	19,554	24,193	31,531
Current Expenditure on Goods and Services :										
Central Government	5,648	6,774	8,657	10,302	13,464	16,571	15,724	17,699	21,500	27,466
Local Government	381	349	768	1,164	1,376	1,460	1,627	1,855	2,693	4,065
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	21,894	23,924	30,878	35,138	38,967	42,491	43,840	49,539	51,584	58,313
Government and Public Enterprises	5,278	4,159	4,767	5,375	6,186	10,531	10,170	14,499	13,925	13,857
Private Sector and Public Corporations	16,616	19,765	26,111	29,763	32,781	31,960	33,670	35,040	37,659	44,456
4. Changes in Stocks	1,620	331	248	(210)	150	225	137	148	601	473
Private Sector and Public Corporations	640	451	170	(145)	210	200	187	190	281	388
Government and Public Enterprises	980	(120)	78	(65)	(60)	25	(50)	(42)	320	85
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure	82,942	100,129	119,777	141,339	165,192	187,250	200,698	221,190	249,835	287,997
6. Net Investment Abroad (-)	10,912	8,498	11,844	11,122	1,400	11,407	11,909	10,093	12,377	11,068
7. Net Expenditure on International Gifts and Tranfers (-)	4,541	7,036	8,873	10,457	12,185	12,040	13,097	14,537	16,775	18,591
8. Gross National Expenditure	67,489	84,595	99,060	119,760	151,607	163,803	175,692	196,560	220,683	258,338

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 14
Gross National Expenditure at Current Market Prices 1990-1999

Rs.million

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. Private Consumption	244,288	288,214	320,466	373,785	434,933	489,057	569,416	643,839	723,506	790,379
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	63,253	82,020	82,733	98,573	122,202	137,564	152,851	176,715	203,159	223,390
Locally Produced Goods and Services	181,035	206,194	237,733	275,212	312,731	351,493	416,565	467,124	520,347	566,989
2. Public Consumption	41,936	51,748	56,486	64,879	74,504	83,650	95,155	102,259	125,598	127,957
Current Expenditure on Goods and Services :										
Central Government	31,069	40,093	41,039	47,646	55,241	63,854	74,214	80,204	100,368	101,673
Local Government	10,867	11,655	15,447	17,233	19,263	19,796	20,941	22,055	25,230	26,284
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	72,610	89,056	104,932	124,877	155,764	186,981	189,782	219,548	262,967	308,685
Government and Public Enterprises	14,038	18,067	19,055	21,437	22,541	42,328	35,188	37,931	42,069	42,662
Private Sector and Public Corporations	58,572	70,989	85,877	103,440	133,223	144,653	154,594	181,617	220,898	266,023
4. Changes in Stocks	1,038	950	3,200	1,800	2,250	950	2,755	230	175	95
Government and Public Enterprises	158	45	50	185	50	50	175	30	50	20
Private Sector and Public Corporations	880	905	3,150	1,615	2,200	900	2,580	200	125	75
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure	359,872	429,968	485,084	565,341	667,451	760,638	857,108	965,876	1,112,246	1,227,116
6. Net Investment Abroad (-)	15,147	25,593	24,279	23,952	42,551	40,324	37,456	22,745	13,795	39,772
7. Net Expenditure on International Gifts and Tranfers (-)	14,403	16,490	20,126	25,889	30,766	34,593	39,230	46,494	54,843	64,127
8. Gross National Expenditure	330,322	387,885	440,679	515,500	594,134	685,721	780,422	896,637	1,043,608	1,123,217

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 15
Gross National Expenditure at Current Market Prices 2000-2002

Rs. million

Item	2000	2001	2002
1. Private Consumption	906,188	1,041,041	1,214,117
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	271,139	317,840	362,613
Locally Produced Goods and Services	635,049	723,201	851,504
2. Public Consumption	169,803	185,636	186,534
Current Expenditure on Goods and Services :			
Central Government	130,765	143,747	138,919
Local Government	39,038	41,889	47,615
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	349,844	307,835	330,717
Government and Public Enterprises	41,406	42,784	33,964
Private Sector and Public Corporations	308,438	265,051	296,753
4. Changes in Stocks	40	40	4,261
Government and Public Enterprises	20	20	110
Private Sector and Public Corporations	20	20	4,151
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure	1,425,875	1,534,552	1,735,629
6. Net Investment Abroad (-)	78,857	21,981	25,297
7. Net Expenditure on International Gifts and Tranfers (-)	73,620	87,837	104,980
8. Gross National Expenditure	1,273,398	1,424,734	1,605,352

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in
i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (Various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 16
Gross National Expenditure at 1999 Market Prices 1980-1989

Rs. million

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Private Consumption	330,333	340,924	357,152	377,018	399,498	426,537	443,888	455,778	476,489	486,555
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	80,601	87,617	100,717	105,188	112,259	113,458	122,069	118,958	129,605	126,790
Locally Produced Goods and Services	249,732	253,307	256,435	271,830	287,239	313,079	321,819	336,820	346,884	359,765
2. Public Consumption	50,218	54,691	57,860	61,796	65,148	68,068	69,752	72,322	77,094	81,654
Current Expenditure on Goods and Services :										
Central Government	49,271	53,626	55,459	58,187	60,296	62,826	64,694	66,610	69,856	71,440
Local Government	947	1,065	2,401	3,609	4,852	5,242	5,058	5,712	7,238	10,214
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	124,186	127,052	133,553	136,782	141,934	139,395	141,772	145,994	148,518	156,182
Private Sector and Public Corporations	108,917	112,231	117,156	119,381	122,147	116,446	117,801	121,093	123,415	31,317
Government and Public Enterprises	15,269	14,821	16,397	17,401	19,787	22,949	23,971	24,901	25,103	24,865
4. Changes in Stocks	6,152	1,599	1,132	(769)	437	773	486	462	1,594	1,150
Private Sector and Public Corporations	2,616	2,178	776	(531)	612	687	663	594	746	943
Government and Public Enterprises	3,536	(579)	356	(238)	(175)	86	(177)	(132)	848	207
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure	510,889	524,266	549,697	574,827	607,017	634,773	655,898	674,556	703,695	725,541
6. Net Investment Abroad (-)	50,753	37,452	51,495	44,134	53,640	41,329	36,198	26,491	28,918	23,962
7. Net Expenditure on International Gifts and Tranfers (-)	21,120	31,132	38,578	41,496	46,686	43,782	39,809	38,155	39,194	40,249
8. Gross National Expenditure	439,016	455,682	459,624	489,197	506,691	549,662	579,891	609,910	635,583	661,330

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 17
Gross National Expenditure at 1999 Market Prices 1990-1999

Rs. million

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. Private Consumption	526,660	541,176	558,898	589,209	638,375	677,340	691,901	731,089	760,773	790,379
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	135,298	142,329	139,415	146,408	166,229	177,032	186,955	203,992	210,502	223,390
Locally Produced Goods and Services	391,362	398,847	419,483	442,801	472,146	500,308	504,946	527,097	550,271	566,989
2. Public Consumption	90,085	93,580	98,265	102,867	108,495	111,112	112,670	119,854	123,156	127,957
Current Expenditure on Goods and Services :										
Central Government	78,997	80,712	82,192	84,822	88,819	90,725	92,483	96,639	98,012	101,673
Local Government	11,088	12,868	16,073	18,045	19,676	20,387	20,187	23,215	25,144	26,284
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	160,531	168,716	186,019	193,176	216,621	243,175	230,394	253,594	278,353	308,685
Private Sector and Public Corporations	135,464	141,697	157,148	163,552	185,970	192,198	194,179	214,465	236,200	266,023
Government and Public Enterprises	25,067	27,019	28,871	29,624	30,651	50,977	36,215	39,129	42,153	42,662
4. Changes in Stocks	3,567	1,733	5,333	2,803	3,338	1,362	3,116	272	185	95
Private Sector and Public Corporations	2,752	1,651	5,250	2,515	3,264	1,294	2,918	232	135	75
Government and Public Enterprises	815	82	83	288	74	68	198	40	50	20
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure	780,843	805,205	848,515	888,055	966,829	1,032,989	1,038,081	1,104,809	1,162,467	1,227,116
6. Net Investment Abroad	18,890	34,945	29,865	27,645	51,245	40,536	45,586	27,766	15,120	39,772
7. Net Expenditure on International Gifts and Tranfers	39,380	43,758	44,606	51,159	53,211	53,771	51,408	58,728	60,286	64,127
8. Gross National Expenditure	722,573	726,502	774,044	809,251	862,373	938,682	941,087	1,018,315	1,087,061	1,123,217

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 18
Gross National Expenditure at 1999 Market Prices 2000-2002

Rs. million

Item	2000	2001	2002
1. Private Consumption	853,163	898,411	952,524
Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	249,124	231,790	262,219
Locally Produced Goods and Services	604,039	666,621	690,305
2. Public Consumption	149,282	141,071	134,672
Current Expenditure on Goods and Services :			
Central Government	122,210	113,187	105,951
Local Government	27,072	27,884	28,721
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	313,193	282,690	283,210
Private Sector and Public Corporations	275,350	241,906	250,386
Government and Public Enterprises	37,843	40,784	32,824
4. Changes in Stocks	34	30	3,316
Government and Public Enterprises	17	15	86
Private Sector and Public Corporations	17	15	3,230
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure	1,315,672	1,322,202	1,373,722
6. Net Investment Abroad (-)	75,970	18,596	19,640
7. Net Expenditure on International Gifts and Tranfers (-)	70,925	74,312	81,506
8. Gross National Expenditure	1,168,777	1,229,294	1,272,576

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 19
Gross Domestic Capital Formation at Current Market Prices 1980-1989

Rs. million

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	**21,894**	**23,924**	**30,878**	**35,138**	**38,967**	**42,491**	**43,840**	**49,539**	**51,584**	**58,313**
1. Public Corporations and Private Secotor	16,616	19,765	26,111	29,763	32,781	31,960	33,670	35,040	37,659	44,456
1.1 Planting, Replanting & Land Development	264	311	433	451	492	650	1,126	965	1,201	1,365
1.2 Building & Other Construction	6,750	8,518	9,686	12,442	14,044	15,580	18,324	19,190	21,434	25,921
1.3 Plant & Machinery	3,831	4,176	6,329	8,595	8,701	8,175	8,534	9,842	9,965	9,741
1.4 Transport Equipment	4,549	4,962	7,063	5,216	4,352	3,809	1,931	1,973	1,841	2,896
1.5 Other Capital Goods	1,222	1,798	2,600	3,059	5,192	3,746	3,755	3,070	3,218	4,533
2. Government & Public Enterprises	5,278	4,159	4,767	5,375	6,186	10,531	10,170	14,499	13,925	13,857
Changes in Stocks	**1,620**	**331**	**248**	**(210)**	**150**	**225**	**137**	**148**	**601**	**473**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	640	451	170	(145)	210	200	187	190	281	388
2. Government & Public Enterprises	980	(120)	78	(65)	(60)	25	(50)	(42)	320	85
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	**23,514**	**24,255**	**31,126**	**34,928**	**39,117**	**42,716**	**43,977**	**49,687**	**52,185**	**58,786**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	17,256	20,216	26,281	29,618	32,991	32,160	33,857	35,230	37,940	44,844
2. Government & Public Enterprises	6,258	4,039	4,845	5,310	6,126	10,556	10,120	14,457	14,245	13,942

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 20
Gross Domestic Capital Formation at Current Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	**72,610**	**89,056**	**104,932**	**124,877**	**155,764**	**186,981**	**189,782**	**219,548**	**262,967**	**308,685**
1. Private sector & Public Corporation	58,572	70,989	85,877	103,440	133,223	144,653	154,594	181,617	220,898	266,023
1.1 Planting, Replanting & Land Development	1,448	1,493	1,162	1,355	1,071	982	787	537	450	496
1.2 Building & Other Construction	35,901	40,891	47,475	57,358	65,871	75,758	80,390	94,056	115,501	126,896
1.3 Plant & Machinery	12,309	15,143	22,229	26,101	34,981	31,728	44,990	54,168	61,125	59,923
1.4 Transport Equipment	5,730	9,208	9,725	13,801	24,370	29,366	20,762	25,475	34,437	69,942
1.5 Other Capital Goods	3,184	4,254	5,286	4,825	6,930	6,819	7,665	7,381	9,385	8,766
2. Government & Public Enterprises	14,038	18,067	19,055	21,437	22,541	42,328	35,188	37,931	42,069	42,662
Changes in Stocks	**1,038**	**950**	**3,200**	**1,800**	**2,250**	**950**	**2,755**	**230**	**175**	**95**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	880	905	3,150	1,615	2,200	900	2,580	200	125	75
2. Government & Public Enterprises	158	45	50	185	50	50	175	30	50	20
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	**73,648**	**90,006**	**108,132**	**126,677**	**158,014**	**187,931**	**192,537**	**219,778**	**263,142**	**308,780**
1. Private sector & Public Corporations	59,452	71,894	89,027	105,055	135,423	145,553	157,174	181,817	221,023	266,098
2. Government & Public Enterprises	14,196	18,112	19,105	21,622	22,591	42,378	35,363	37,961	42,119	42,682

Table 20 (Contd.)
Gross Domestic Capital Formation at Current Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	2000	2001	2002
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	**349,844**	**307,835**	**330,717**
1. Public Corporations and Private Sector	308,438	265,051	296,753
1.1 Planting, Replanting & Land Development	300	240	204
1.2 Building & Other Construction	137,762	159,603	173,315
1.3 Plant & Machinery	78,211	71,408	80,667
1.4 Transport Equipment	81,179	23,362	29,593
1.5 Other Capital Goods	10,986	10,438	12,974
2. Government & Public Enterprises	41,406	42,784	33,964
Changes in Stocks	**40**	**40**	**4,261**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	20	20	4,151
2. Government & Public Enterprises	20	20	110
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	**349,884**	**307,875**	**334,978**
1. Public Corporations and Private Sector	308,458	265,071	300,904
2. Government & Public Enterprises	41,426	42,804	34,074

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in
i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 21
Gross Domestic Capital Formation at 1999 Market Prices 1980 - 1989

Rs. million

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	**124,186**	**127,052**	**133,553**	**136,782**	**141,934**	**139,395**	**141,772**	**145,994**	**148,518**	**156,182**
1. Public Corporations and Private Sector	108,917	112,231	117,156	119,381	122,147	116,446	117,801	121,093	123,415	131,317
1.1 Planting, Replanting & Land Development	2,922	2,274	2,128	1,840	1,774	2,479	2,064	1,980	1,612	1,998
1.2 Building & Other Construction	62,278	63,420	64,483	64,840	64,298	64,919	70,178	74,057	77,680	80,342
1.3 Plant & Machinery	16,187	17,284	18,346	20,712	20,370	19,248	20,908	22,820	22,980	21,857
1.4 Transport Equipment	18,570	18,857	20,128	18,411	16,069	15,992	10,555	10,567	10,081	13,548
1.5 Other Capital Goods	8,960	10,396	12,071	13,578	19,636	13,808	14,096	11,669	11,062	13,572
2. Government & Public Enterprises	15,269	14,821	16,397	17,401	19,787	22,949	23,971	24,901	25,103	24,865
Changes in Stocks	**6,152**	**1,599**	**1,132**	**(769)**	**437**	**773**	**486**	**462**	**1,594**	**1,150**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	2,616	2,178	776	(531)	612	687	663	594	746	943
2. Government & Public Enterprises	3,536	(579)	356	(238)	(175)	86	(177)	(132)	848	207
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	**130,338**	**128,651**	**134,685**	**136,013**	**142,371**	**140,168**	**142,258**	**146,456**	**150,112**	**157,332**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	111,533	114,409	117,932	118,850	122,759	117,133	118,464	121,687	124,161	132,260
2. Government & Public Enterprises	18,805	14,242	16,753	17,163	19,612	23,035	23,794	24,769	25,951	25,072

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in

i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii. Other direct sources.

Table 22
Gross Domestic Capital Formation at 1999 Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	**160,531**	**168,716**	**186,019**	**193,176**	**216,621**	**243,175**	**230,394**	**253,594**	**278,353**	**308,685**
1. Public Corporations and Private Sector	135,464	141,697	157,148	163,552	185,970	192,198	194,179	214,465	236,200	266,023
1.1 Planting, Replanting & Land Development	1,805	1,997	1,397	1,036	757	1,180	1,269	606	650	496
1.2 Building & Other Construction	83,062	84,432	89,451	88,372	93,814	103,206	107,395	113,286	121,422	126,896
1.3 Plant & Machinery	23,681	25,523	34,907	36,581	44,190	37,547	51,470	62,803	64,881	59,923
1.4 Transport Equipment	19,052	21,397	21,725	29,801	37,657	41,730	24,961	29,475	39,637	69,942
1.5 Other Capital Goods	7,864	8,348	9,668	7,762	9,552	8,535	9,084	8,295	9,610	8,766
2. Government & Public Enterprises	25,067	27,019	28,871	29,624	30,651	50,977	36,215	39,129	42,153	42,662
Changes in Stocks	**3,567**	**1,733**	**5,333**	**2,803**	**3,338**	**1,294**	**3,116**	**272**	**185**	**95**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	2,752	1,651	5,250	2,515	3,264	1,226	2,918	232	135	75
2. Government & Public Enterprises	815	82	83	288	74	68	198	40	50	20
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	**164,098**	**170,449**	**191,352**	**195,979**	**219,959**	**244,469**	**233,510**	**253,866**	**278,538**	**308,780**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	138,216	143,348	162,398	166,067	189,234	193,424	197,097	214,697	236,335	266,098
2. Government & Public Enterprises	25,882	27,101	28,954	29,912	30,725	51,045	36,413	39,169	42,203	42,682

Table 22 (Contd.)
Gross Domestic Capital Formation at 1999 Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	2000	2001	2002
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	**313,193**	**282,690**	**283,210**
1. Public Corporations and Private Sector	275,350	241,906	250,386
1.1 Planting, Replanting & Land Development	260	180	168
1.2 Building & Other Construction	133,215	136,957	135,789
1.3 Plant & Machinery	68,375	65,976	76,771
1.4 Transport Equipment	63,507	29,150	26,438
1.5 Other Capital Goods	9,993	9,643	11,220
2. Government & Public Enterprises	37,843	40,784	32,824
Changes in Stocks	**34**	**30**	**3,316**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	17	15	3,230
2. Government & Public Enterprises	17	15	86
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	**313,227**	**282,720**	**286,526**
1. Private Sector and Public Corporations	275,367	143,348	162,398
2. Government & Public Enterprises	37,860	29,979	27,906

Source: These tables have been estimated from data in i. Dept. of Census & Statistics - Statistical Abstracts.
ii. Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports (various).
iii Other direct sources.

Table 23
Private Consumption Expenditure by Object at Current Market Prices 1980 - 1989

Rs. million

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Rice	7,205	9,731	9,950	11,651	11,322	14,448	15,234	12,559	16,152	18,889
2. Flour	2,457	2,116	2,501	3,033	3,290	4,198	4,160	3,601	4,100	4,926
3. Sugar	3,012	4,277	3,474	4,196	3,478	5,406	4,985	6,190	6,167	8,629
4. Coconut	2,431	2,813	2,714	3,776	6,845	5,021	3,804	4,912	6,896	6,952
5. Tea	549	556	706	1,115	1,665	1,707	1,836	1,966	1,987	2,098
6. Other Food Crops	7,224	9,670	11,091	12,647	14,798	16,377	19,047	22,159	26,226	24,606
7. Tobacco	143	193	220	240	273	293	383	390	320	332
8. Betel and Arecanuts	75	84	123	141	168	237	582	662	857	891
9. Firewood	901	998	1,089	1,357	1,633	1,828	2,230	2,319	2,492	2,666
10. Fish	3,020	3,209	3,712	4,243	4,697	5,699	6,833	7,440	9,383	9,956
11. Industrial Products	7,231	8,663	10,964	13,341	14,558	17,394	18,785	21,027	25,002	31,843
12. Imported Consumer Goods	7,928	10,599	11,862	16,206	21,069	22,781	26,440	29,326	31,414	38,741
13. Rent	1,602	1,945	3,575	4,066	4,354	4,578	5,035	5,394	5,775	6,435
14. Transport and Communication	3,312	5,609	7,425	8,781	10,444	12,094	13,856	15,759	17,251	20,119
15. Services	8,790	11,290	13,439	14,154	16,629	19,234	21,269	23,684	25,891	27,894
16. Sub-total	55,880	71,753	82,845	98,947	115,223	131,295	144,479	157,388	179,913	204,977
17. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	2,481	3,002	3,619	4,002	3,988	4,792	5,109	5,439	6,456	7,297
Total Private Consumption	**53,399**	**68,751**	**79,226**	**94,945**	**111,235**	**126,503**	**139,370**	**151,949**	**173,457**	**197,680**

Table 24
Private Consumption Expenditure by Object at Current Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1.	Rice	26,221	29,797	31,678	34,783	39,059	41,629	50,434	51,779	54,061	58,255
2.	Flour	6,470	6,032	6,361	8,294	8,354	9,579	11,980	13,668	15,040	16,980
3	Sugar	8,981	8,164	9,486	10,840	13,419	15,064	13,509	14,023	11,384	13,392
4.	Coconut	6,417	7,682	10,173	12,578	11,643	14,063	16,662	18,813	18,477	24,961
5	Tea	2,246	2,406	2,373	2,660	2,501	3,252	3,898	4,425	4,628	4,733
6.	Other Food Crops	29,834	33,346	33,870	38,262	43,650	48,507	56,878	64,616	68,807	73,587
7.	Tobacco	380	412	502	546	585	642	681	783	842	853
8.	Betel and Arecanuts	984	1,528	2,753	2,869	2,266	2,695	2,804	3,354	3,907	4,767
9.	Firewood	3,757	3,900	3,781	4,453	5,300	6,219	6,470	7,846	8,048	8,365
10.	Fish	10,305	12,438	18,039	19,748	24,452	28,720	28,218	33,275	37,840	40,210
11.	Industrial Products	38,359	52,398	51,074	66,227	82,967	88,658	93,899	115,227	142,610	158,573
12.	Imported Consumer Goods	47,389	58,728	68,663	75,998	86,749	95,797	124,986	134,744	145,521	158,677
13.	Rent	7,138	8,130	9,146	10,344	11,513	12,572	14,232	15,769	17,346	20,243
14.	Transport and Communication	26,722	29,001	33,789	39,615	47,042	56,622	69,811	77,729	86,492	92,396
15.	Services	37,039	43,981	52,017	61,623	72,495	82,391	93,746	107,262	131,748	144,137
16.	Sub-total	252,242	297,943	333,705	388,840	451,995	506,410	588,208	663,313	746,751	820,129
17.	Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	7,954	9,729	13,239	15,055	17,062	17,353	18,792	19,474	23,245	29,750
	Total Private Consumption	**244,288**	**288,214**	**320,466**	**373,785**	**434,933**	**489,057**	**569,416**	**643,839**	**723,506**	**790,379**

Table 24 (Contd.)
Private Consumption Expenditure by Object at Current Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

	Item	2000	2001	2002
1	Rice	60,479	63,354	65,483
2.	Flour	17,873	19,338	21,850
3.	Sugar	16,276	18,104	20,760
4.	Coconut	24,679	31,342	34,513
5.	Tea	4,871	5,063	5,263
6.	Other Food Crops	82,208	97,553	107,132
7.	Tobacco	940	1,106	1,250
8.	Betel and Arecanuts	5,377	6,076	6,987
9.	Firewood	8,575	10,484	10,904
10.	Fish	55,120	56,427	58,280
11.	Industrial Products	184,141	215,189	252,756
12.	Imported Consumer Goods	181,825	219,487	269,760
13.	Rent	22,850	25,920	30,015
14.	Transport and Communication	102,559	114,389	131,153
15.	Services	168,097	186,891	227,693
16.	Sub-total	935,870	1,070,723	1,243,799
17.	Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	29,682	29,682	29,682
	Total Private Consumption	**906,188**	**1,041,041**	**1,214,117**

Table 25
Private Consumption Expenditure by Object at 1999 Market Prices 1980 - 1989

Rs. million

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Rice	46,508	49,700	51,696	52,696	48,496	56,474	54,091	57,856	54,432	51,280
2. Flour	8,840	9,960	9,660	10,090	11,130	12,960	13,290	11,280	11,910	14,130
3. Sugar	3,012	4,277	3,474	4,196	3,478	5,406	5,685	6,190	6,167	8,629
4. Coconut	18,225	18,454	18,535	18,954	19,237	19,575	18,468	19,562	19,940	20,250
5. Tea	2,601	2,679	2,769	2,812	2,899	3,029	3,138	3,236	3,306	3,398
6. Other Food Crops	50,135	51,375	54,548	55,056	56,072	57,450	57,754	58,194	58,951	59,052
7. Tobacco	1,075	1,229	1,264	1,212	1,181	1,247	1,514	1,434	1,028	956
8. Betel and Arecanuts	563	535	707	712	727	1,008	2,300	2,433	2,756	2,567
9. Firewood	6,300	5,117	5,261	4,916	5,009	5,408	6,501	6,702	6,390	6,108
10. Fish	20,740	21,755	22,942	23,001	23,989	24,549	25,951	27,012	28,549	29,851
11. Industrial Products	50,858	52,366	55,768	59,411	63,640	66,182	68,650	70,549	77,477	80,250
12. Imported Consumer Goods	70,720	73,856	76,647	84,137	88,416	93,984	98,107	96,249	101,235	103,374
13. Rent	14,040	14,802	15,631	15,945	16,264	16,509	17,074	17,338	17,601	17,825
14. Transport and Communication	21,832	22,092	25,913	27,902	30,756	33,934	36,235	38,843	41,739	42,891
15. Services	30,538	31,970	33,135	36,190	42,917	49,213	55,324	58,896	65,766	67,023
16. Sub-total	345,987	360,167	377,950	397,230	414,211	446,928	464,082	475,774	497,247	507,584
17. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	15,654	19,243	20,798	20,212	14,713	20,391	20,194	19,996	20,758	21,029
Total Private Consumption	**330,333**	**340,924**	**357,152**	**377,018**	**399,498**	**426,537**	**443,888**	**455,778**	**476,489**	**486,555**

Table 26
Private Consumption Expenditure by Object at 1999 Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. Rice	54,544	50,540	52,500	56,224	54,236	55,328	49,952	52,444	57,456	58,255
2. Flour	11,250	13,080	13,830	15,030	16,860	20,610	17,790	16,390	17,160	16,980
3. Sugar	9,040	10,464	11,064	12,024	13,488	16,488	14,232	12,312	13,778	13,392
4. Coconut	27,243	24,233	22,518	22,775	23,166	23,220	23,544	24,017	24,287	24,961
5. Tea	3,503	3,602	3,691	3,798	3,937	4,092	4,197	4,299	4,509	4,733
6 Other Food Crops	60,969	61,158	63,350	65,971	67,986	69,208	70,174	71,266	72,109	73,587
7. Tobacco	903	871	953	927	993	933	805	897	855	853
8. Betel and Arecanuts	2,337	3,230	4,223	4,870	3,546	3,917	3,518	3,842	4,091	4,767
9. Firewood	7,636	6,806	6,365	6,416	6,658	7,248	7,086	8,224	8,170	8,365
10. Fish	30,961	29,755	31,363	33,374	34,776	35,786	34,580	36,591	37,797	40,210
11. Industrial Products	89,719	100,461	102,818	107,097	118,490	124,526	130,903	141,002	151,165	158,573
12. Imported Consumer Goods	106,123	109,099	115,497	119,512	135,558	140,630	146,265	150,994	152,521	158,677
13. Rent	18,096	18,370	18,335	18,763	18,986	19,242	19,949	19,745	20,027	20,243
14. Transport and Communication	46,391	48,494	51,434	54,267	60,922	66,360	75,041	82,951	87,913	92,396
15. Services	75,023	81,582	86,078	94,862	103,995	113,330	120,542	130,246	137,754	144,137
16. Sub-total	543,738	561,745	584,019	615,910	663,597	700,918	718,578	755,220	789,592	820,129
17. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	17,078	20,569	25,121	25,560	26,701	25,222	23,578	26,677	24,131	29,750
Total Private Consumption	**526,660**	**541,176**	**558,898**	**590,350**	**636,896**	**675,696**	**695,000**	**728,543**	**765,461**	**790,379**

Table 26 (Contd.)
Private Consumption Expenditure by Object at 1999 Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	2000	2001	2002
1. Rice	56,476	54,292	58,716
2. Flour	17,970	19,820	19,350
3. Sugar	14,376	11,856	15,480
4. Coconut	24,679	29,342	34,513
5. Tea	4,874	5,221	5,401
6. Other Food Crops	73,095	71,528	74,821
7. Tobacco	886	913	841
8. Betel and Arecanuts	5,067	5,013	4,737
9. Firewood	7,230	7,731	7,392
10. Fish	43,839	46,646	50,609
11. Industrial Products	172,187	182,518	191,334
12. Imported Consumer Goods	183,847	198,022	212,682
13. Rent	21,669	22,342	23,433
14. Transport and Communication	97,961	100,691	108,439
15. Services	156,982	162,556	172,920
16. Sub-total	881,138	918,491	980,668
17. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	27,975	20,080	28,144
Total Private Consumption	**853,163**	**898,411**	**952,524**

Table 27
Composition of Private Consumption Expenditure at Current Market Prices 1980 - 1989

Rs. million

Item		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1.	Food and Beverages	22,867	29,363	30,840	39,716	46,600	53,365	56,360	62,410	72,193	83,820
2.	Tobacco	1,915	3,480	4,886	6,222	7,617	9,922	12,216	14,403	16,067	18,401
3.	Clothing and Footwear	1,707	2,648	3,636	4,163	5,583	6,592	8,210	7,952	9,707	12,229
4.	Rent	1,602	1,945	3,575	4,066	4,354	4,578	5,035	5,394	5,775	6,435
5.	Fuel and Light	2,464	3,293	4,029	4,530	5,015	4,982	5,551	6,419	7,507	8,850
6.	Household Equipment	13,223	14,125	15,015	17,315	18,981	20,528	21,982	22,015	25,522	27,229
7.	Medical and Health Services	998	2,005	3,015	4,181	5,109	6,208	6,995	7,295	8,102	9,015
8.	Transport and Communication	3,312	5,609	7,425	8,781	10,444	12,094	13,856	15,111	17,251	20,119
9.	Restaurants and Hotels	2,015	2,787	3,265	2,076	2,291	2,207	2,209	2,695	2,639	2,946
10.	Recreation and Entertainment	925	1,145	1,609	2,115	2,922	3,888	4,919	5,902	6,732	7,241
11.	Other Services	4,852	5,353	5,550	5,782	6,307	6,931	7,146	7,792	8,418	8,692
12.	Sub-total	55,880	71,753	82,845	98,947	114,823	131,295	144,479	157,388	179,913	204,977
13.	Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	2,481	3,002	3,619	4,002	3,988	4,792	5,109	5,439	6,456	7,297
	Total Private Consumption	**53,399**	**68,751**	**79,226**	**94,945**	**111,235**	**126,503**	**139,370**	**151,949**	**173,457**	**197,680**

Note : This table has been estimated as far as possible on the Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) as recommended in the System of National Accounts 1993 page 598.

Table 28
Composition of Private Consumption Expenditure at Current Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. Food and Beverages	100,900	124,145	135,405	158,248	183,334	202,137	236,255	264,501	291,597	321,221
2. Tobacco	20,755	23,166	25,340	28,078	30,122	32,224	36,017	40,935	43,270	46,122
3. Clothing and Footwear	14,199	15,176	19,595	26,426	28,899	32,218	38,336	45,995	55,772	60,840
4. Rent	7,138	8,130	9,146	10,344	11,513	12,572	14,232	15,769	17,346	19,306
5. Fuel and Light	9,345	10,939	12,519	13,911	15;725	17,088	19,842	20,854	21,202	22,153
6. Household Equipment	35,380	43,405	45,894	50,595	62,865	71,158	79,969	90,268	99,124	113,954
7. Medical and Health Services	9,722	10,119	11,822	12,964	13,748	14,684	15,780	17,537	20,779	21,199
8. Transport and Communication	26,722	29,001	33,789	39,615	47,042	56,622	69,811	77,729	86,492	92,396
9. Restaurants and Hotels	7,063	7,611	8,215	8,822	9,437	9,992	10,536	11,137	12,648	12,263
10. Recreation and Entertainment	8,139	11,022	13,821	16,022	18,091	20,203	24,421	26,369	28,412	30,153
11. Other Services	12,115	15,229	18,159	23,815	31,219	37,512	43,009	52,259	69,909	80,522
12. Sub-total	251,478	297,943	333,705	388,840	451,995	506,410	588,208	663,353	746,551	820,129
13. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	7,190	9,729	13,239	15,055	17,062	17,353	18,792	19,514	23,045	29,750
Total Private Consumption	**244,288**	**288,214**	**320,466**	**373,785**	**434,933**	**489,057**	**569,416**	**643,839**	**723,506**	**790,379**

Table 28 (Contd.)
Composition of Private Consumption Expenditure at Current Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	2000	2001	2002
1. Food an Beverages	358,458	417,286	481,820
2. Tobacco	53,930	59,612	67,153
3. Clothing and Footwear	70,989	76,252	87,122
4. Rent	22,851	25,920	30,015
5. Fuel and Light	25,642	30,814	36,914
6. Household Equipment	133,344	154,214	188,427
7. Medical and Health Services	25,484	29,225	36,814
8. Transport and Communication	102,559	114,389	131,153
9. Restaurants and Hotels	15,082	17,191	22,314
10. Recreation and Entertainment	35,216	38,169	46,243
11. Other Services	92,315	102,306	122,322
12. Sub-total	935,870	1,065,378	1,250,297
13. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	29,682	24,337	36,180
Total Private Consumption	**906,188**	**1,041,041**	**1,214,117**

Note : This table has been estimated as far as possible on the Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) as recommended in the System of National Accounts 1993 page 598.

Table 29
Composition of Private Consumption Expenditure at 1999 Market Prices 1980 - 1989

Rs. million

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Food and Beverages	165,792	170,872	174,272	178,808	179,688	194,153	197,111	197,635	202,992	201,424
2. Tobacco	19,678	21,750	26,741	34,566	36,271	39,688	42,124	46,461	46,905	48,732
3. Clothing and Footwear	6,140	8,856	11,470	12,353	15,682	17,579	18,917	17,108	19,973	21,529
4. Rent	14,040	14,802	15,632	15,945	16,264	16,509	17,074	17,338	17,601	17,825
5. Fuel and Light	17,230	16,887	16,464	16,413	15,383	14,740	16,183	18,552	19,249	20,251
6. Household Equipment	70,737	72,938	74,323	75,053	77,250	81,112	81,114	80,941	83,022	87,909
7. Medical and Health Services	3,240	5,319	7,110	8,362	12,571	14,732	15,527	16,026	18,764	20,368
8. Transport and Communication	21,832	22,092	25,913	27,902	30,756	33,934	36,235	38,843	41,739	42,891
9. Restaurants and Hotels	8,542	8,308	7,308	6,617	7,637	8,807	10,920	11,786	12,786	11,979
10. Recreation and Entertainment	3,003	3,040	4,207	6,427	7,190	9,226	10,919	12,966	14,760	15,038
11. Other Services	15,753	15,303	14,510	14,784	15,519	16,448	17,958	18,118	19,456	19,638
12. Sub-total	345,987	360,167	377,950	397,230	414,211	446,928	464,082	475,774	497,247	507,584
13. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	15,654	19,243	20,798	20,212	14,713	20,391	20,194	19,996	20,758	21,029
Total Private Consumption	**330,333**	**340,924**	**357,152**	**377,018**	**399,498**	**426,537**	**443,888**	**455,778**	**476,489**	**486,555**

Note: This table has been estimated as far as possible on the Classification of individual consumption by purpose(COICOP) as recommended in the System of National Accounts 1993 page 598.

Table 30
Composition of Private Consumption Expenditure at 1999 Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. Food and Beverages	221,463	229,692	240,862	250,492	280,449	290,341	276,962	294,329	308,969	321,215
2. Tobacco	50,621	52,650	50,277	52,877	54,967	55,558	59,630	56,152	47,419	45,191
3. Clothing and Footwear	22,190	21,402	23,383	29,136	31,377	34,605	40,269	47,030	56,736	60,840
4. Rent	18,096	18,370	18,335	18,763	18,986	19,242	19,949	19,745	20,027	20,243
5. Fuel and Light	18,993	17,659	19,902	18,680	17,271	20,888	21,732	21,860	21,525	22,153
6. Household Equipment	90,961	91,896	93,748	95,692	97,109	102,238	101,354	105,453	104,561	113,954
7. Medical and Health Services	21,765	20,837	19,586	19,975	19,725	20,198	20,308	20,320	20,689	21,199
8. Transport and Communication	46,391	48,494	51,434	54,267	60,922	66,360	75,041	82,951	87,913	92,396
9. Restaurants and Hotels	14,306	14,121	13,600	13,593	13,539	13,645	13,560	12,904	12,184	12,263
10. Recreation and Entertainment	16,485	20,445	22,871	24,664	25,951	27,790	31,430	30,555	29,720	30,153
11. Other Services	22,467	26,179	30,021	36,630	44,780	51,697	55,244	66,467	75,161	80,522
12. Sub-total	543,738	561,745	584,019	614,769	665,076	702,562	715,479	757,766	784,904	820,129
13. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	17,078	20,569	25,121	25,560	26,701	25,222	23,578	26,677	24,131	29,750
Total Private Consumption	**526,660**	**541,176**	**558,898**	**589,209**	**638,375**	**677,340**	**691,901**	**731,089**	**760,773**	**790,379**

Table 30 (Contd.)
Composition of Private Consumption Expenditure at 1999 Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

Item	2000	2001	2002
1. Food an Beverages	336,073	353,039	376,540
2. Tobacco	46,895	49,676	53,722
3. Clothing and Footwear	70,217	72,414	79,130
4. Rent	21,669	22,342	23,433
5. Fuel and Light	21,620	22,724	20,349
6. Household Equipment	129,721	135,039	146,135
7. Medical and Health Services	23,817	25,413	28,699
8. Transport and Communication	97,961	100,691	108,439
9. Restaurants and Hotels	14,095	14,949	16,189
10. Recreation and Entertainment	32,912	33,190	35,292
11. Other Services	86,158	89,014	92,740
12. Sub-total	881,138	918,491	980,668
13. Goods & Services Purchased by Non-Residents (-)	27,975	20,080	28,144
Total Private Consumption	**853,163**	**898,411**	**952,524**

Note : This table has been estimated as far as possible on the Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) as recommended in the System of National Accounts 1993 page 598.

Table 31
National Savings at Current Market Prices 1980 - 2002

Rs . million

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	71,355	87,865	102,266	125,478	156,648	170,900	185,881	211,435	236,787	269,664
2. Net Imports of goods and nfs	15,022	13,666	18,757	18,365	9,132	19,409	20,839	20,664	23,886	23,921
3. Investment	23,514	24,255	31,126	34,928	39,117	42,716	43,977	49,687	52,185	58,786
4. Domestic Savings	8,492	10,589	12,369	16,563	29,985	23,307	23,138	29,023	28,299	34,865
5. Net Factor Imcome from abroad	432	1,868	1,959	3,214	3,401	3,410	3,861	4,336	5,266	5,725
6. Net Private Transfers	2,260	3,918	5,494	6,441	7,031	7,212	7,983	9,226	10,187	11,840
7. National Savings	10,320	12,639	15,904	19,790	33,615	27,109	27,260	33,913	33,220	40,980
8. Domestic Savings Ratio	11.9	12.1	12.1	13.2	19.1	13.6	12.4	13.7	12.0	12.9
9. National Savings Ratio	14.5	14.4	15.6	15.8	21.5	15.9	14.7	16.0	14.0	15.2

Rs. million

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	334,940	383,549	448,159	520,304	598,146	685,600	782,787	900,982	1,025,826	1,142,513
2. Net Imports of goods and nfs	25,374	41,253	39,395	47,527	68,049	69,314	68,471	62,636	60,490	86,362
3. Investment	73,648	90,006	108,132	126,677	158,014	187,931	192,537	219,778	263,142	308,780
4. Domestic Savings	48,274	48,753	68,737	79,150	89,965	118,617	124,066	157,142	202,652	222,418
5. Net Factor Imcome from abroad	6,676	7,423	7,820	6,025	8,068	8,717	10,923	9,417	11,556	17,831
6. Net Private Transfers	14,518	16,623	20,253	26,889	30,766	34,593	39,230	46,494	58,843	62,472
7. National Savings	56,116	57,953	81,170	100,014	112,663	144,493	152,373	194,219	249,939	267,094
8. Domestic Savings Ratio	14.4	12.7	15.3	15.2	15.0	17.3	15.8	17.4	19.8	19.5
9. National Savings Ratio	16.8	15.1	18.1	19.2	18.8	21.1	19.5	21.6	24.4	23.4

Rs. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	1,290,314	1,439,557	1,611,359
2. Net Imports of goods and nfs	131,129	87,901	108,670
3. Investment	349,884	307,875	334,978
4. Domestic Savings	218,755	219,974	226,308
5. Net Factor Imcome from abroad	23,009	23,843	24,093
6. Net Private Transfers	73,620	87,837	104,980
7. National Savings	274,386	291,067	314,799
8. Domestic Savings Ratio	17.0	15.3	14.0
9. National Savings Ratio	21.3	20.2	19.5

Table 32
National Savings at 1999 Market Prices 1980 - 2002

Rs. million

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	510,852	535,091	543,868	573,881	610,320	636,569	657,230	676,303	684,201	701,768
2. Net Imports of goods and nfs	69,805	55,533	78,482	70,364	33,697	67,627	60,933	52,189	53,798	49,139
3. Investment	130,338	128,651	134,685	136,013	142,371	140,168	142,258	146,456	150,112	157,332
4. Domestic Savings	60,533	72,918	56,203	65,649	108,674	72,541	81,325	94,267	96,314	107,393
5. Net Factor Imcome from abroad	2,007	8,229	8,517	12,753	13,031	12,355	11,746	11,380	12,308	12,392
6. Net Private Transfers	10,089	16,602	22,987	24,678	25,959	25,129	23,411	23,297	22,944	24,666
7. National Savings	68,615	81,291	70,673	77,574	121,602	85,315	92,990	106,184	106,950	119,667
8. Domestic Savings Ratio	11.8	13.6	10.3	11.4	17.8	11.4	12.4	13.9	14.1	15.3
9. National Savings Ratio	13.4	15.2	13	13.5	19.9	13.4	14.1	15.7	15.6	17.1

Rs. million

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	724,895	767,742	797,765	849,323	897,395	946,469	974,915	1,035,159	1,087,753	1,142,513
2. Net Imports of goods and nfs	44,910	70,158	61,459	67,896	92,706	85,785	82,198	74,063	66,973	86,362
3. Investment	164,098	170,449	191,352	195,979	219,959	244,469	233,510	253,866	278,538	308,815
4. Domestic Savings	119,188	100,291	129,893	128,083	127,253	158,684	151,312	179,803	212,065	222,453
5. Net Factor Imcome from abroad	11,816	12,624	12,200	8,607	10,979	10,788	13,113	11,170	12,699	17,831
6. Net Private Transfers	25,605	28,270	31,546	38,913	41,858	42,813	46,053	55,153	69,662	62,972
7. National Savings	132,977	115,937	149,239	157,889	158,132	190,709	184,252	223,786	269,028	267,094
8. Domestic Savings Ratio	16	13.1	16.3	15.1	14.2	16.8	15.5	17.4	19.5	19.5
9. National Savings Ratio	17.9	15.1	18.7	18.6	17.6	20.1	18.9	21.6	24.3	23.4

Rs. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	1,213,784	1,202,803	1,251,775
2. Net Imports of goods and nfs	126,463	74,366	84,371
3. Investment	313,227	282,720	286,526
4. Domestic Savings	186,764	208,354	202,155
5. Net Factor Imcome from abroad	22,167	20,172	18,705
6. Net Private Transfers	70,925	57,391	81,506
7. National Savings	235,522	245,573	264,956
8. Domestic Savings Ratio	15.4	17.3	16.1
9. National Savings Ratio	19.4	20.4	21.2

Table 33
Reconciliation of GNP and GNE at Current Market Prices 1980 - 1989

Rs. million

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. GNP at Market Prices	70,923	85,997	100,307	122,264	153,247	167,490	182,020	207,099	231,521	263,939
2. GDE	82,942	100,129	119,777	141,339	165,192	187,250	200,698	221,190	249,835	287,997
3. Exports of Goods and non factor Services	21,434	25,892	27,148	32,016	44,285	42,237	42,568	49,559	57,885	68,666
4. Imports of Goods and non factor Services	36,456	39,558	45,905	50,381	53,417	61,646	63,407	70,223	81,771	92,587
5. Expenditure on GDP	67,920	86,463	101,020	122,974	156,060	167,841	179,859	200,526	225,949	264,076
6. Net factor Income from Abroad (-)	432	1,868	1,959	3,214	3,401	3,410	3,861	4,366	5,266	5,725
7. Statistical Discrepancy	3,435	1,402	1,246	2,504	588	3,059	6,022	10,939	10,838	5,588
8. Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	70,923	85,997	100,307	122,264	153,247	167,490	182,020	207,099	231,521	263,939

Table 34
Reconciliation of GNP and GNE at Current Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. GNP at Market Prices	328,264	382,126	440,339	514,279	590,078	676,883	771,864	891,565	1,014,270	1,124,682
2. GDE	359,872	429,968	485,084	565,341	667,451	760,638	857,106	965,876	1,112,246	1,227,116
3. Exports of Goods and non factor Services	96,896	103,092	134,766	168,465	195,347	237,137	269,159	325,886	369,435	393,302
4. Imports of Goods and non factor Services	122,270	144,345	174,161	215,992	263,486	306,451	337,630	388,322	429,925	479,664
5. Expenditure on GDP	334,498	388,715	445,689	517,814	599,312	691,324	788,635	903,440	1,051,756	1,140,754
6. Net factor Income from Abroad (-)	6,676	7,423	7,820	6,025	8,068	8,717	10,923	9,417	11,556	17,831
7. Statistical Discrepancy	442	834	2,470	2,490	(1,166)	(5,724)	(5,848)	(2,458)	(25,930)	1,759
8. Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	328,264	382,126	440,339	514,279	590,078	676,883	771,864	891,565	1,014,270	1,124,682

Rs.million

	2000	2001	2002
1. GNP at Market Prices	1,267,305	1,415,714	1,591,266
2. GDE	1,425,875	1,534,552	1,731,368
3. Exports of Goods and non factor Services	492,301	551,309	571,195
4. Imports of Goods and non factor Services	623,570	639,210	679,865
5. Expenditure on GDP	1,294,606	1,446,651	1,622,698
6. Net factor Income from Abroad (-)	23,009	23,843	24,093
7. Statistical Discrepancy	(4,292)	(7,094)	(7,339)
8. Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	1,267,305	1,415,714	1,591,266

Table 35
Reconciliation of GNP and GNE at 1999 Market Prices 1980 - 1989

Rs.million

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. GNP at Market Prices	508,845	526,862	535,351	561,128	597,289	624,214	645,484	664,923	671,893	689,376
2. GDE	510,889	524,266	549,697	574,827	607,017	634,773	655,898	674,556	703,695	725,541
3. Exports of Goods and non factor Services	99,600	112,086	113,589	122,666	163,413	147,167	124,467	125,149	130,371	143,353
4. Imports of Goods and non factor Services	169,405	167,619	192,071	193,030	197,110	214,794	185,400	177,338	184,169	193,292
5. Expenditure on GDP	441,084	468,733	471,215	504,463	573,320	567,146	594,965	622,367	649,897	675,602
6. Net factor Income from Abroad (-)	2,007	8,229	8,517	1,253	13,031	12,355	11,746	11,380	12,308	12,392
7. Statistical Discrepancy	69,768	66,358	72,653	57,918	37,000	69,423	62,265	53,936	34,304	26,166
8. Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	508,845	526,862	535,351	561,128	597,289	624,214	645,484	664,923	671,893	689,376

Table 36
Reconciliation of GNP and GNE at 1999 Market Prices 1990 - 2002

Rs. million

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. GNP at Market Prices	731,079	755,118	785,565	840,716	886,416	935,681	961,802	1,023,989	1,075,054	1,124,682
2. GDE	780,843	805,205	848,515	888,055	966,829	1,032,989	1,038,081	1,104,809	1,162,467	1,227,096
3. Exports of Goods and non factor Services	171,497	175,326	210,243	240,664	265,778	293,486	323,120	386,579	405,972	393,302
4. Imports of Goods and non factor Services	216,407	245,484	271,702	308,560	358,484	379,271	405,318	460,642	472,445	479,664
5. Expenditure on GDP	735,933	735,047	787,056	820,159	874,123	947,204	955,883	1,030,746	1,095,994	1,140,734
6. Net factor Income from Abroad (-)	11,816	12,624	12,200	8,607	10,979	10,788	13,113	11,170	12,699	17,831
7. Statistical Discrepancy	6,962	32,695	10,709	29,164	23,272	(735)	19,032	4,413	(8,241)	1,779
8. Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	731,079	755,118	785,565	840,716	886,416	935,681	961,802	1,023,989	1,075,054	1,124,682

Rs. million

	2000	2001	2002
1. GNP at Market Prices	1,190,775	1,178,960	1,232,682
2. GDE	1,315,689	1,322,217	1,373,808
3. Exports of Goods and non factor Services	474,278	466,420	443,474
4. Imports of Goods and non factor Services	600,741	540,786	527,845
5. Expenditure on GDP	1,189,226	1,247,851	1,289,437
6. Net factor Income from Abroad (-)	22,167	20,172	18,705
7. Statistical Discrepancy	23,716	(48,719)	(38,050)
8. Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	1,190,775	1,178,960	1,232,682

Table 37
Growth of GDP by Sector at Current Factor Cost Prices 1951 - 2002

Year	Agriculture		%Industry	%	Service	%	Year	Agriculture	%	Industry	%	Service	%
1950	48,564		24,459		63,100		**1977**	111,904	8.2	74,702	-2.5	173,670	3.3
1951	51,983	7.0	26,425	8.0	66,667	5.7	**1978**	118,403	5.8	84,270	12.8	185,410	6.8
1952	54,983	5.8	27,660	4.7	68,502	2.8	**1979**	124,503	5.2	91,369	8.4	196,196	5.8
1953	54,202	-1.4	27,401	-0.9	70,828	3.4	**1980**	130,843	5.1	94,884	3.8	209,427	6.7
1954	57,573	6.2	28,321	3.4	71,078	0.4	**1981**	138,343	5.7	99,099	4.4	222,474	6.2
1955	61,460	6.8	30,032	6.0	73,496	3.4	**1982**	142,515	3.0	104,175	5.1	238,685	7.3
1956	59,245	-3.6	32,419	7.9	74,776	1.7	**1983**	149,249	4.7	105,146	0.9	250,334	4.9
1957	59,919	1.1	32,768	1.1	77,601	3.8	**1984**	148,690	-0.4	113,976	8.4	264,912	5.8
1958	61,687	3.0	33,662	2.7	80,081	3.2	**1985**	162,137	9.0	116,673	2.4	273,880	3.4
1959	62,812	1.8	34,541	2.6	83,797	4.6	**1986**	165,432	2.0	124,712	6.9	286,123	4.5
1960	64,657	2.9	37,201	7.7	89,819	7.2	**1987**	159,078	-3.8	132,779	6.5	294,992	3.1
1961	69,262	7.1	36,563	-1.7	92,135	2.6	**1988**	161,169	1.3	139,447	5.0	303,177	2.8
1962	71,960	3.9	38,494	5.3	97,298	5.6	**1989**	160,304	-0.5	143,699	3.0	313,545	3.4
1963	71,907	-0.1	39,519	2.7	101,339	4.2	**1990**	171,955	7.3	154,125	7.3	326,589	4.2
1964	77,827	8.2	41,545	5.1	105,967	4.6	**1991**	172,831	0.5	168,250	9.2	341,319	4.5
1965	75,589	-2.9	42,496	2.3	111,899	5.6	**1992**	174,314	0.9	176,027	4.6	360,207	5.5
1966	76,811	1.6	44,650	5.1	116,156	3.8	**1993**	183,413	5.2	195,823	11.2	380,811	5.7
1967	79,120	3.0	47,869	7.2	120,559	3.8	**1994**	190,945	4.1	209,421	6.9	402,217	5.6
1968	86,644	9.5	53,709	12.2	127,419	5.7	**1995**	195,989	2.6	226,299	8.1	425,736	5.8
1969	89,068	2.8	57,912	7.8	132,100	3.7	**1996**	189,084	-3.5	240,468	6.3	454,256	6.7
1970	94,658	6.3	63,587	9.8	135,537	2.6	**1997**	193,802	2.5	259,590	8.0	483,636	6.5
1971	94,639	0.0	63,361	-0.4	136,294	0.6	**1998**	199,871	3.1	273,735	5.4	508,811	5.2
1972	97,538	3.1	64,012	1.0	142,158	4.3	**1999**	209,012	4.6	286,377	4.6	533,688	4.9
1973	91,997	-5.7	69,841	9.1	151,319	6.4	**2000**	212,451	1.6	308,580	7.8	569,145	6.6
1974	98,591	7.2	70,524	1.0	158,113	4.5	**2001**	204,941	-3.5	303,591	-1.6	561,874	-1.3
1975	98,064	-0.5	73,392	4.1	164,741	4.2	**2002**	209,734	2.3	308,553	1.6	594,304	5.8
1976	103,404	5.4	76,586	4.4	168,134	2.1							

Table 38
Growth of GDP by Sector at Constant 1999 Prices 1951 - 2002

Year	Agriculture	%	Industry	%	Service	%	Year	Agriculture	%	Industry	%	Service	%
1950	1,534		717		1,782		**1977**	10,438	32.3	7,548	28.9	17,707	18.7
1951	1,658	8.1	805	12.3	1,938	8.8	**1978**	12,569	20.4	8,681	15.0	20,359	15.0
1952	1,620	-2.3	660	-18.0	2,053	5.9	**1979**	13,688	8.9	11,413	31.5	23,051	13.2
1953	1,720	6.2	761	15.3	2,151	4.8	**1980**	17,349	26.7	15,899	39.3	28,039	21.6
1954	1,892	10.0	799	5.0	2,264	5.3	**1981**	20,826	20.0	19,646	23.6	35,598	27.0
1955	1,954	3.3	769	-3.8	2,462	8.7	**1982**	23,618	13.4	24,720	25.8	43,756	22.9
1956	1,869	-4.4	835	8.6	2,601	5.6	**1983**	30,622	29.7	29,955	21.2	51,195	17.0
1957	1,833	-1.9	910	9.0	2,901	11.5	**1984**	39,493	29.0	34,550	15.3	63,475	24.0
1958	1,937	5.7	912	0.2	3,187	9.9	**1985**	39,911	1.1	38,871	12.5	72,440	14.1
1959	1,990	2.7	978	7.2	3,289	3.2	**1986**	39,793	-0.3	43,210	11.2	83,690	15.5
1960	2,122	6.6	1,064	8.8	3,773	4.7	**1987**	46,864	17.8	48,265	11.7	91,894	9.8
1961	2,189	3.2	1,098	3.2	3,750	-0.6	**1988**	52,807	12.7	54,040	12.0	104,925	14.2
1962	2,256	3.1	1,158	5.5	3,940	5.1	**1989**	58,372	10.5	60,801	12.5	121,258	15.6
1963	2,232	-1.1	1,183	2.2	4,046	2.7	**1990**	75,775	29.8	75,236	23.7	153,028	26.2
1964	2,310	3.5	1,267	7.1	4,326	6.9	**1991**	88,623	17.0	86,632	15.1	176,057	15.0
1965	2,198	-4.8	1,362	7.5	4,409	1.9	**1992**	100,483	13.4	102,326	18.1	206,041	17.0
1966	2,347	6.8	1,349	-1.0	4,848	10.0	**1993**	111,888	11.4	121,078	18.3	241,116	17.0
1967	2,647	12.8	1,460	8.2	5,049	4.1	**1994**	125,120	11.8	141,853	17.2	278,148	15.4
1968	3,324	25.6	1,854	27.0	6,105	20.9	**1995**	141,215	12.9	166,066	17.1	319,210	14.8
1969	3,438	3.4	2,169	17.0	7,317	19.9	**1996**	157,279	11.4	192,886	16.2	370,232	16.0
1970	3,541	3.0	2,524	16.4	7,344	0.4	**1997**	176,776	12.4	225,589	17.0	424,188	14.6
1971	3,541	0.0	2,837	12.4	7,422	1.1	**1998**	194,816	10.2	262,904	16.5	479,835	13.1
1972	3,693	4.3	2,841	0.1	8,762	18.1	**1999**	209,012	7.3	286,377	8.9	528,688	10.2
1973	4,763	29.0	3,696	30.1	9,951	13.6	**2000**	230,407	10.2	323,317	12.9	599,700	13.4
1974	7,511	57.7	4,431	19.9	11,664	17.2	**2001**	259,196	12.5	353,673	9.4	661,226	10.3
1975	7,507	-0.1	5,538	25.0	13,059	12.0	**2002**	286,385	10.5	392,036	10.8	748,798	13.2
1976	7,892	5.1	5,856	5.7	14,914	14.2							

Table 39
Growth of GDP and GNP at Factor Cost and 1999 Market Prices 1951-2002 (percentage)

Year	GDP fc	GDP 1999	GNP fc	GNP 1999	GNP mp	GNP 1999 mp	Year	GDP fc	GDP 1999	GNP fc	GNP 1999	GNP mp	GNP 1999 mp
1951	9.1	6.6	9.0	6.5	10.4	7.7	**1978**	16.6	7.7	16.7	8.1	28.8	20.3
1952	9.9	4.2	9.9	4.4	9.6	1.6	**1979**	15.7	6.2	15.8	6.2	15	5.1
1953	6.9	0.9	7.2	0.9	8.7	2.2	**1980**	27.3	5.6	27.0	5.4	28.2	5.8
1954	7.0	3.0	6.8	2.9	9.9	5.4	**1981**	24.1	5.7	21.9	4.3	21.3	3.5
1955	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.2	5.7	6.2	**1982**	21.1	5.5	21.5	5.6	16.6	1.6
1956	2.3	0.7	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.0	**1983**	21.4	4.0	20.4	3.2	21.9	4.8
1957	6.4	2.3	6.4	2.3	5.7	1.9	**1984**	23.4	4.5	23.5	4.6	25.3	6.4
1958	6.9	3.0	7.2	3.1	6.5	2.8	**1985**	10.0	4.8	10.2	5.0	9.3	4.5
1959	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.8	**1986**	10.2	4.3	10.2	4.5	9.5	3.4
1960	11.2	5.8	11.2	5.8	10.3	5.7	**1987**	12.2	1.8	12.2	1.9	13.0	3.0
1961	1.1	3.3	1.2	3.3	0.6	2.5	**1988**	13.2	2.9	13.0	2.8	11.8	1.0
1962	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.1	**1989**	13.5	2.3	13.7	2.3	14.0	2.6
1963	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.9	1.8	**1990**	23.5	5.7	23.7	5.9	24.4	6.0
1964	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.1	**1991**	15.6	4.6	15.7	4.5	14.6	3.3
1965	0.8	2.1	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.3	**1992**	16.5	4.1	16.7	4.3	16.4	4.0
1966	7.2	3.3	7.0	3.2	6.1	2.8	**1993**	16.0	7.0	16.8	7.6	16.5	7.0
1967	7.2	4.2	7.0	4.2	8.2	5.1	**1994**	15.0	5.6	14.8	5.3	14.9	5.4
1968	23.2	8.2	23.2	8.1	20.9	7.1	**1995**	15.1	5.7	15.2	5.8	14.8	5.6
1969	14.5	4.2	13.8	3.8	12.9	3.3	**1996**	15.0	4.2	14.9	4.0	14.9	2.8
1970	3.8	5.2	3.3	4.7	1.1	2.4	**1997**	14.8	6.0	15.3	6.3	15.5	6.5
1971	2.9	0.2	3.2	0.4	4.0	1.0	**1998**	13.5	4.8	13.4	4.7	13.8	5.0
1972	10.8	3.2	11.1	3.4	14.9	6.3	**1999**	11.3	4.7	10.7	4.3	10.9	4.6
1973	20.4	3.1	20.6	3.3	16.9	1.1	**2000**	12.6	5.9	12.3	5.6	12.7	5.9
1974	28.2	4.5	28.5	4.6	28.0	4.7	**2001**	10.5	-1.8	10.5	-1.7	11.8	-0.8
1975	10.6	2.7	10.5	2.7	8.7	1.1	**2002**	12.0	3.9	12.2	4.2	12.4	4.1
1976	9.8	3.5	9.6	3.5	11.4	5.3							
1977	24.5	3.5	24.9	3.7	24.1	4.1							

Table 40
Share of each Sector in GDP at Current Factor Cost Prices 1950 - 2002 (percentage)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1950	38	18	44	**1977**	29	21	50
1951	38	18	44	**1978**	30	21	49
1952	37	15	47	**1979**	28	24	48
1953	37	16	46	**1980**	28	26	46
1954	38	16	46	**1981**	27	26	47
1955	38	15	47	**1982**	26	27	48
1956	35	16	49	**1983**	27	27	46
1957	32	16	51	**1984**	29	25	46
1958	32	15	53	**1985**	26	26	48
1959	32	16	53	**1986**	24	26	50
1960	30	15	54	**1987**	25	26	49
1961	31	16	53	**1988**	25	26	50
1962	31	16	54	**1989**	24	25	50
1963	30	16	54	**1990**	25	25	50
1964	29	16	55	**1991**	25	25	50
1965	28	17	55	**1992**	25	25	50
1966	27	16	57	**1993**	24	26	51
1967	29	16	55	**1994**	23	26	51
1968	29	16	54	**1995**	23	27	51
1969	27	17	57	**1996**	22	27	51
1970	26	19	55	**1997**	21	27	51
1971	26	21	54	**1998**	21	28	51
1972	24	19	57	**1999**	20	28	52
1973	26	20	54	**2000**	20	28	52
1974	32	19	49	**2001**	20	28	52
1975	29	21	50	**2002**	20	27	52
1976	28	20	52				

Table 41
Weight of each Sector in GDP at Constant 1999 Prices 1950 - 2002 (percentage)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1950	36	18	46	**1977**	31	21	48
1951	36	18	46	**1978**	31	22	48
1952	36	18	45	**1979**	30	22	48
1953	36	18	46	**1980**	30	22	48
1954	37	18	45	**1981**	30	22	48
1955	37	18	45	**1982**	29	21	49
1956	36	19	45	**1983**	30	21	50
1957	35	19	46	**1984**	28	22	50
1958	35	19	46	**1985**	29	21	50
1959	35	19	46	**1986**	29	22	50
1960	34	19	47	**1987**	27	23	50
1961	35	18	47	**1988**	27	23	50
1962	35	19	47	**1989**	26	23	51
1963	34	19	48	**1990**	26	24	50
1964	35	18	47	**1991**	25	25	50
1965	33	18	49	**1992**	25	25	51
1966	32	19	49	**1993**	24	26	50
1967	32	19	49	**1994**	24	26	50
1968	32	20	48	**1995**	23	27	50
1969	32	21	47	**1996**	21	27	51
1970	32	22	46	**1997**	21	28	52
1971	32	22	46	**1998**	20	28	52
1972	32	21	47	**1999**	20	28	52
1973	29	22	48	**2000**	19	28	52
1974	30	22	48	**2001**	19	28	52
1975	29	22	49	**2002**	19	28	53
1976	30	22	48				

Table 42
Contribution of each Sector to the increase in GDP at Current Factor Cost Prices 1951-2002 (percentage)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1951	34	24	42	**1977**	36	24	40
1952	56	213	-169	**1978**	36	19	45
1953	33	34	33	**1979**	17	42	41
1954	53	12	35	**1980**	28	34	38
1955	27	-13	86	**1981**	24	25	51
1956	-71	55	116	**1982**	17	32	51
1957	-11	22	88	**1983**	36	27	38
1958	27	1	73	**1984**	34	18	48
1959	24	30	46	**1985**	3	32	65
1960	19	12	69	**1986**	-1	28	73
1961	86	44	-29	**1987**	35	25	40
1962	21	19	60	**1988**	24	23	53
1963	-22	23	99	**1989**	19	24	57
1964	18	19	63	**1990**	27	23	50
1965	-170	144	126	**1991**	27	24	49
1966	26	-2	76	**1992**	21	27	52
1967	49	18	33	**1993**	17	29	54
1968	32	19	50	**1994**	19	29	52
1969	7	19	74	**1995**	20	30	50
1970	21	73	6	**1996**	17	29	54
1971	0	80	20	**1997**	18	31	51
1972	10	0	90	**1998**	16	34	50
1973	34	27	38	**1999**	16	27	56
1974	53	14	33	**2000**	17	29	55
1975	0	44	56	**2001**	24	25	51
1976	15	12	73	**2002**	18	25	57

Table 43
Contribution of each Sector to the increase in GDP at 1999 Constant Prices 1951 -2002 (percentage)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1951	38	22	40	**1977**	70	-16	46
1952	49	20	30	**1978**	23	34	42
1953	-61	-20	181	**1979**	25	30	45
1954	74	20	6	**1980**	27	15	57
1955	46	25	29	**1981**	30	17	53
1956	-204	186	118	**1982**	16	20	64
1957	18	9	73	**1983**	35	5	60
1958	34	17	48	**1984**	-2	39	64
1959	20	15	65	**1985**	54	11	36
1960	18	25	57	**1986**	14	34	52
1961	73	-10	37	**1987**	-60	76	84
1962	28	20	53	**1988**	12	39	48
1963	-1	20	81	**1989**	-6	31	75
1964	47	16	37	**1990**	33	30	37
1965	-48	20	128	**1991**	3	48	50
1966	16	28	56	**1992**	5	28	67
1967	23	32	44	**1993**	18	40	42
1968	37	29	34	**1994**	18	32	50
1969	21	37	41	**1995**	11	37	52
1970	38	39	24	**1996**	-19	40	80
1971	12	-38	126	**1997**	9	36	55
1972	31	7	62	**1998**	13	31	55
1973	-59	62	97	**1999**	20	27	53
1974	47	5	48	**2000**	6	36	58
1975	-6	32	74	**2001**	38	25	37
1976	45	27	28	**2002**	11	12	77

Table 44
Growth rates of GDP and Private Consumption Expenditure at 1999 Market Prices 1980-2002 (percentage)

Year	GDP mp	PCE	Year	GDP mp	PCE
1980	5.9	-	**1992**	3.9	3.3
1981	4.7	3.2	**1993**	6.5	5.4
1982	1.6	3.6	**1994**	5.7	8.3
1983	5.5	6.8	**1995**	5.4	6.1
1984	6.3	6	**1996**	3	2.1
1985	4.3	6.7	**1997**	6.2	5.7
1986	3.2	4.1	**1998**	5.1	4.1
1987	2.9	2.7	**1999**	5	3.9
1988	1.2	4.5	**2000**	6.2	5.9
1989	2.6	2.1	**2001**	-0.1	-0.8
1990	5.9	11.2	**2002**	3.9	4.1
1991	3.3	2.8			

Table 45
Investment as a Percentage of GDP at Current Market Prices 1960 – 1979

Year	Total Inv.	Govt.	Private	Year	Total Inv.	Govt.	Private
1960	12.7	3.9	8.8	**1971**	16.9	5	11.9
1961	14.6	5.1	9.2	**1972**	15.7	4.9	10.8
1962	13.4	5	8.4	**1973**	12.9	3.3	9.6
1963	14.2	4.8	9.4	**1974**	14.9	5.9	9
1964	12.9	3.9	9	**1975**	15.2	5.5	9.7
1965	11.5	4.6	6.9	**1976**	16.1	6.5	9.6
1966	12.8	3.8	9	**1977**	14.4	4.9	9.5
1967	13.6	4.4	9.2	**1978**	17.7	5.6	12.1
1968	13.6	4.3	9.3	**1979**	24.4	6.8	17.6
1969	16.2	3.9	12.2				
1970	18.3	4.3	14				

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Reports.
Note: Govt. investment is made up of investment in central government and all local government institutions. Private investment is made up of investment in the private sector and public corporations.

Table 46
Investment as a Percentage of GDP at Current and 1999 Market Prices 1980 – 1989

	Current Market Prices			1999 Market Prices		
Year	Total Inv.	Govt.	Private	Total Inv.	Govt.	Private
1980	33	8.8	24.2	25.5	3.7	21.8
1981	27.6	4.6	23	24	2.6	21.4
1982	30.4	4.7	25.7	24.6	3	21.6
1983	27.8	4.2	23.6	23.6	2.9	20.7
1984	24.9	3.9	21	23.3	3.2	20.1
1985	25	6.2	18.8	22	3.6	18.4
1986	23.6	5.4	18.2	21.6	3.6	18
1987	23.5	6.8	16.7	21.7	3.7	18
1988	22	6	16	21.9	3.8	18.1
1989	21.8	5.2	16.6	22.4	3.6	18.8

Note: i. Based on revised estimates made for this study.
ii. Govt. investment is made up of investment in central government and all local government institutions. Private investment is made up of investment in the private sector and public corporations.

Table 47
Investment as a Percentage of GDP at Current and 1999 Market Prices 1990 - 2002

	Current Market Prices			1999 Market Prices		
Year	Total Inv.	Govt.	Private	Total Inv.	Govt.	Private
1990	22	4.2	17.8	22.7	3.6	19.1
1991	23.4	4.7	18.7	22.6	3.9	18.7
1992	24.1	4.2	19.9	23.9	3.5	20.4
1993	24.4	4.2	20.2	23.3	3.7	19.6
1994	26.4	3.8	22.6	24.3	3.2	21.1
1995	27.4	6.2	21.2	23.6	3.2	20.4
1996	24.5	4.5	20	23.4	3.2	20.2
1997	24.4	4.2	20.2	23.9	3.2	20.7
1998	25.2	3.7	21.5	24.9	3.2	21.7
1999	27	3.7	23.3	26.4	3.1	23.3
2000	27.1	3.2	23.9	25.8	3.1	22.7
2001	21.4	3	18.4	14.5	2.5	12
2002	20.8	2.1	18.7	15.2	2.2	13

Note: i. Based on revised estimates made for this study.
ii. Govt. investment is made up of investment in central government and all local government institutions. Private investment is made up of investment in the private sector and public corporations.