



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF SRI LANKA 2015



Department of Census and Statistics

National Accounts of Sri Lanka

2015

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Statistics

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PREFACE

This is the 41st publication of the series of National Accounts Estimates published by the National Accounts Division of the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). Moreover, this is the first publication prepared using the estimates compiled with the new base year of 2010.

In the year of 2015, the National Accounts Division of the DCS revised the base year from 2002 to 2010. In addition to move the base year from 2002 to 2010, in the compilation of National Accounts, many other improvements were also made. Such as, conceptual changes as recommended by the international guidelines (SNA 2008), improvements in the methodology of compilation, adoption of latest classification systems, expansion of the production boundary and inclusion of new and recent data sources. With these improvements in the national accounting system, from 2015 second quarter onwards the DCS computed and released the annual and quarterly estimates of National Accounts from 2010 to 2015 using the new base year of 2010. Accordingly, this publication is prepared based on National Accounts Estimates produced for the year 2015 with the new base year of 2010.

This publication includes tables on Production Accounts based on International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC Rev 4), General Government Expenditure based on the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), and Private Consumption Expenditure based on Classification of Individual Consumption according to the purpose (COICOP).

Further, this publication is consisted of “Annual data series of GDP estimates from 2010 to 2015” in Production approach. In addition, GDP estimates compiled based on the Income and Expenditure approaches, are also included.

I hope that this publication will meet the interest of the data users, including policy makers, policy planners, academicians, researchers and other data users.

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The report was prepared by the team of officers of Mrs.N.W.Disanayaka, Mr.E.M.M.K. Ekanayake, Mrs.Y.P. Rajapaksha, Mrs.I.C. Premaratne, Mr.W.M.A.U.B. Weerathunga, Mr.B.A.U.Warnasiri, Mrs.U.V.R.S.Gunawardana, Mrs.S.Jeyagowry, Mr.M.A.S. Laksiri, Statisticians, Mrs.Y.G.R.I.Kulathilaka, Senior Statistician of the National Accounts Division and the team were assisted by the officers of Mr.S.T.T.Warapitiya, Mrs.H.M.N.K.Hennayaka, Mr.K.D.P. Priyadarshana, Mrs.T.P.G.W.K. Thennakoon, Ms.M.P.M. Priyadarshani and Mrs.K.A. Wijesekara, Ms.C.N. Balasooriya, Mrs.K.A.M.W. Kumari, Mrs.I.G.V.L. Dasanayaka, Statistical Officers and Ms.R.K. Tharanga, Mrs.S.N.P.Warnamali, Mrs.C.W.D.K. Chandrasekera and Mrs.W.A.R. Mangalika, Statistical Assistants and Mrs.S.G.P.Sandya Kumari, Development Officer and other staff of the National Accounts Division.

At this time we thankfully acknowledge the contributions provided by the staff of the DCS at different stages of compiling macro economic indicators of the country.

The field staff of the DCS is responsible for many statistics activities including survey enumerations and price collections which provides data for compiling Indicators, Output and Intermediate consumption of economic activities. Their contributions in conducting all those statistical activities are highly appreciated.

Further, we thank all the officers of the divisions of the DCS such as Agriculture Division, Industry, Construction, Trade and Services Division and Prices and Wages Division for their hard work in providing more accurate and timely data needed for the compilation of macro economic indicators.

In addition, the continued assistance given by the private and public sector organizations who supplied primary data to compile these estimations and make this annual publication a success is very much appreciated.

PART ONE

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SERIES OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES OF SRI LANKA

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Accounts estimates provide a solid framework to assess the economy, to identify the transactions occurred between various economic agents and finally, what has happened to the wealth of those agents and to the total economy. The System of National Accounts (SNA) provides the internationally agreed set of recommendations on how to compile the above mentioned framework in accordance with strict accounting conventions based on economic principles that allows economic data to be compiled and presented in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision taking and policy making.

National Accounts estimates for Sri Lanka were prepared by both institutions, the Department of Census and Statistics and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka up to 2006. Following the international practices, the responsibility of preparing National Account estimates was transferred solely to the Department of Census and Statistics in the year 2007.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF REBASING OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Many changes occurred in the global, regional and local economic activities over the past decade have influenced Sri Lanka economy. In order to capture the current economic structure of the country, it is essential to take an action to change the base year for compilation of National Accounts.

National Accounts Estimates are calculated by using current year. Changes of volume and prices are included in it. But for policy making purposes, it is required to estimate National Accounts indicators excluding price effect. This is done by calculating National Accounts Estimates for each year at the prices of a reference year. This reference year is called as the base year. National Accounts estimates after removing price effect are known as volume measures. For example, Economic growth is the percentage change of GDP at constant prices (real GDP) for two consecutive periods.

The Process of replacing present price structure to a new or more recent year is known as “rebasings”. The United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) recommends rebasing national accounts estimates at five year intervals.

Changing the base year is compulsory to measure the actual size and movements of an economy.

1.3 NEW BASE YEAR FOR NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES

DCS initiated a project with the assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to do rebasing exercise. With careful consideration, it was decided to move the base year from 2002 to 2010. Accordingly, the new base year for National Accounts of Sri Lanka is the year 2010. This means the GDP at constant prices was calculated by using the price structure of year 2010.

1.4 IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

It is a practice of making other improvements, when the base year is changed. As a result of this exercise not only the accuracy of the national accounts estimates compiled by the DCS improved, but also the national accounts estimates disseminated by economic activities has been more suitable for the current structure of the economy.

The Improvements introduced with the rebasing are listed below;

- ✓ Adoption of United Nations System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008)
- ✓ Changing the base year from 2002 to 2010
- ✓ Adoption of Classification of Sectors
- ✓ Expansion of production boundaries
- ✓ Adoption of internationally recommended classifications such as ISIC (International Standar Industrial Classification) on economic activities
- ✓ Inclusion of economic activities of households
- ✓ Inclusion of much accurate data sources

Choice of base year and the other improvements were reviewed by eminent IMF consultants. A brief description of above improvements is given below.

1.4.1 ADOPTION OF CLASSIFICATION OF SECTORS

One of the recommendations of the SNA 2008 is to compile National Accounts according to the sector classification. Under this classification total economy is consisted by five sectors. Those are as follows.

- Non – Financial Corporation (NFC)
- Financial Corporation (FC)
- General Government (GG)
- Household (HH)
- Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)

Even under the previous system, data required for National Accounting were being collected for all sectors other than NPISH (Non Profit Institutions Serving Households). However, National Account Estimates had not disseminated for these sectors. By giving the National Accounts estimates, according to the sector classification, planners can find it useful for making decisions on each sector separately. Therefore, under the new system National Accounts estimates are disseminated by sectors as well.

1.4.2 EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION BOUNDARIES

The production boundary included in the national accounts is essential for defining the coverage of the national accounting system. Some of the important economic activities were not fully captured in the previous National Account System of Sri Lanka. Some economic activities that have not been covered in the previous system will be included under the rebasing exercise in a more systematic manner to the extent possible.

Example – Some highly profitable emerging services such as private education, private health, legal services provided by tuition teachers, private doctors, lawyers etc. were not fully covered in the previous system. (Data on registered international schools are available and are used in national accounts calculations. Since data is not available for unregistered schools, estimates are derived using indirect approaches.)

1.4.3 ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

Internationally accepted standards of classification for economic activities and product classification, developed by the United Nations were adopted in the new methods as recommended by the System of National Accounts. As a result, National Accounts Estimates can be disseminated in broader categories without any duplications or omissions.

Example - International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and Central Product Classification (CPC) are adopted in compilation of NA for Sri Lanka.

1.4.4 INCLUSION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS

Under the previous methodology, much of production activities of households were not covered due to unavailability of household production data. Quarterly Survey of Industries (QSI) and Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) conducted by DCS covered only organized industrial activities. Under the revised methodology much of household economic activities (both market and non-market) are covered to a large extent through a method called Labor Input

Method (LIM) which is widely used throughout developing countries as an indirect measure. However, it should be noted that unpaid family labor, baby care and cooking for them selves are not covered and not in the production boundary as recommended by the SNA.

1.4.5 ADOPTION OF UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (SNA) 2008

As already mentioned, international standard manual for compiling national accounts is the United Nations System of National Accounts and its latest version is SNA - 2008. This is a joint publication of United Nations (UN), European Commission, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (IBRD) and Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). Basically System of National Accounts includes,

- i. Up to date methodologies for compilation of Gross Output, Gross Value Added and Intermediate Consumption of different economic activities
- ii. New valuation methods
- iii. Conceptual changes
- iv. Series of accounts called as sequence of Accounts (Annexure 03: Sequence of Accounts and main aggregates)
- v. Time of recording of transactions

1.4.6 CHANGE IN THE COMPILATION CATEGORIES

Presentation of estimates improved to ease of understanding for analysis and facilitate international comparability. With the rebasing presentation tables have been changed. GDP are presented in two formats. Firstly, it is presented through 48 economic activities by sectors. Second presentation is a reduced revision of the first presentation format and in this format GDP is presented through 10 economic activities by sector.

Third presentation is a reduced revision of second format which is presented through 10 economic activities by sector.

1.4.7 NEW DISSEMINATION TABLES

National Accounts Estimates for the country are compiled under 79 activities. However, those activities aggregated and disseminate (quarterly and annually) under 48 and 10 economic activities. Accordingly New dissemination tables call as A 48 Table and A 10 Table which are given below.

TABLE 1.1: MOST AGGREGATED PRESENTATION OF GDP (A 10)

#	ISIC	Value Added (VA) by activity
1	A	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing
2	B,C,D & E	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry
2	C	Of which: Manufacturing activities
3	F	Construction
4	G,H & I	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities
5	J	Information and communication
6	K	Financial and insurance activities
7	L	Real estate activities (including ownership of dwelling)
8	M & N	Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities
9	O,P & Q	Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities
10	R,S,T & U	Other services (excluding own-services)
		Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price
		(+) Taxes on products
		(-) Subsidies on products
		Equals GDP at market price

Source: International Standards Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC),

Rev.4, Series M No.4, Rev.4, United Nations, (p. 274) SNA 2008(p 400)

TABLE 1.2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY PRODUCTION APPROACH, (A48: PROPOSED DISSEMINATION)

#	Code	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		
1	0111	Growing of Cereals (except rice)
2	0112	Growing of Rice
3	0113	Growing of Vegetables
4	0114, 0115,	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops
5	0121-0125	Growing of fruits
6	0126	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)
7	01271	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)
8	0127	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)
9	0128	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops
10	01291	Growing of rubber
11	0129	Growing of other perennial crops
12	014	Animal Production
13	016	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities
14	02	Forestry and Logging
15	0311, 0321	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture
16	0312, 0322	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture
Industries		
17	07-09	Mining and quarrying
18	10, 11, 12	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products
19	13, 14, 15	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and other related products
20	16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting material
21	17, 18	Manufacture of paper & paper products, printing and reproduction of media products
22	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
23	20, 21	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
24	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
25	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
26	24, 25	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
27	26 to 30	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..
28	31	Manufacture of furniture
29	32, 33	Other manufacturing and Repair and installation of machinery
30	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
31	36	Water collection, treatment and supply
32	37, 38	Sewerage, Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities;
33	41, 42, 43	Construction
Services		
34	45, 46, 47	Wholesale and retail trade
35	49 to 52	Transportation of goods and passengers (Land, Water and Air) & Warehousing activities
36	53	Postal and courier activities
37	55, 56	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities
38	59, 60	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions
39	61	Telecommunication
40	62, 63	Computer programming consultancy and related activities,
41	64, 66	Financial Service activities, except insurance and pension
42	65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding except compulsory
43	68	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling
44	69 to 82	Professional services
45	84	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
46	85	Education
47	86, 87, 88	Human health activities and Residential care activities, social work activities
48	90 to 96	Other personal service activities
Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price		
(+) Taxes on products		
(-) Subsidies on products		
Equals GDP at market price		

1.4.8 REVISION POLICY

Statistical revisions need to be carried out regularly in the System of National Accounts (SNA) in order to incorporate the most current information from censuses, annual surveys, administrative statistics, public accounts, etc., and to implement improved estimation methods.

In this regards, there are some situations where some of the relevant data sources

are not ready before finalizing the national account estimates. Hence, as in many other countries, a policy on national accounts amendments is introduced for Sri Lanka. Accordingly national accounts estimates issued for a particular quarter / year can be amended after obtaining the final relevant data sources.

TABLE 1.3: REVISION POLICY

National Accounts Estimates (Quarterly and Annually) for the year "t" will be released according to the following time schedule					
Data release	First Quarter Year t	Second Quarter Year t	Third Quarter Year t	Fourth Quarter Year t	Annual Year t
Provisional Estimates	June. 15, Year t	Sept. 15, Year t	Dec. 15, Year t	March. 15, Year t+1	March. 15, Year t+1
Revision(s) to Provisional Estimates	Sept. 15, Year t Dec. 15,	Dec. 15, Year t			
Annual Revisions	March 15, Year t+1 March 15, Year t+2	March 15, Year t+1 March 15, Year t+2	March 15, Year t+1 March 15, Year t+2	March 15, Year t+2	March 15, Year t+2
Finalized Estimates	March 15, Year t+3	March 15, Year t+3	March 15, Year t+3	March 15, Year t+3	March 15, Year t+3

- ✓ All Q estimates of the year t it may be revised until March 15, year t+1
- ✓ If there is any revision in Q estimates after 15th March year t+1, the revised estimates will be released only with annual estimates of the following years.
- ✓ These dates are subject to change and revisions will be noticed through the advanced data released calendar of the department.

CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE – 2015

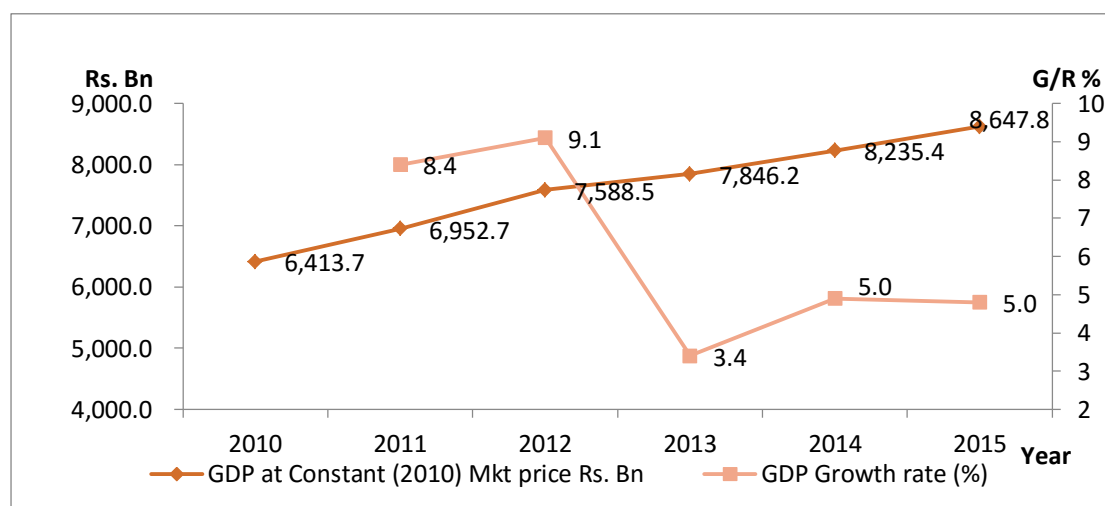
2.1 OVERVIEW

The economic growth rate in the country for the year 2015, reported as 5.0 percent, same as in the previous year. The estimated annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant price (2010) for Sri Lanka for the year 2015 (January to December) reportedly reached up to Rs. Million 8,647,833. The annual GDP value at constant price (2010) reported for the year 2014 was Rs. Million 8,235,429.

According to the annual estimated GDP at constant (2010) prices, during the period of 2010 to 2015, the GDP of the country expanded continuously. The Figure 2.1 clearly shows upward trend in the GDP of the country. For the year

2010, the estimated annual GDP was Rs. Billion 6,414 and within six years, it reached up to Rs. Billion 8,648 increasing the GDP level of Rs. Billion 2,234. For the year 2011 and 2012, it reported striking positive growth rates as 8.4 percent and 9.1 percent respectively. In year 2013, although the growth rate is relatively low, the economy expanded further by 3.4 percent. In year 2014, again the GDP increased by a considerable amount. It recorded 5.0 percent growth rate and in the year 2015 it recorded same growth rate of 5.0 percent, indicating a further expansion in the country's economy.

FIGURE 2.1: ANNUAL TRENDS IN THE GDP, 2010-2015



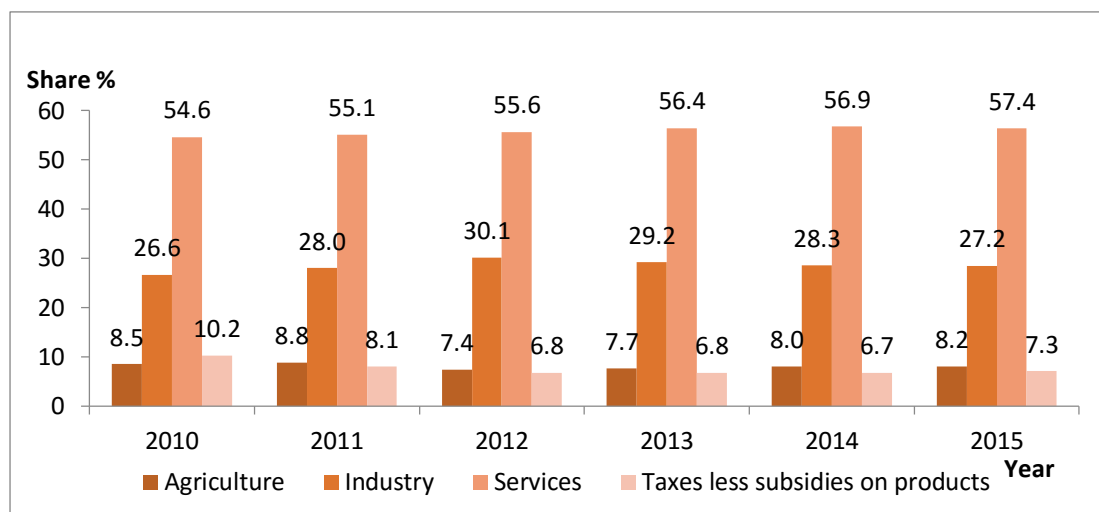
Under the earlier National Accounting system (before the rebasing Exercise – 2010), the GDP was comprised by three main activities, namely Agriculture, Industry and Services. With the new National Accounting frame work, (New Base year = 2010), the composition of the GDP was changed as Agriculture, Industry, Services and Taxes less

subsidies on products. This is due to the adjustment of 'taxes less subsidies on products' to the total Gross Value Added to derive Gross Domestic Product at market price. The value added of the each economic activity is derived by deducting intermediate consumption from the gross output value. Generally the, Intermediate consumption is

estimated at purchaser's price, the output of the economic activities is estimated at basic price. Consequently the value added is reported at basic price. In theoretical point of view, the GDP of an economy should be valued only at market price. Therefore to calculate the Gross Domestic Product at market price,

the taxes should be added up to the gross value added of the total economy and then the subsidies should be deducted. Accordingly, in the new series of National Accounts, the Gross Domestic Product of the economy has been derived by adjusting the 'taxes less subsidies on products' to the total Gross Value Added

FIGURE 2.2: AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, SERVICES & TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS - CONTRIBUTION TO THE GDP AT CURRENT MARKET PRICE

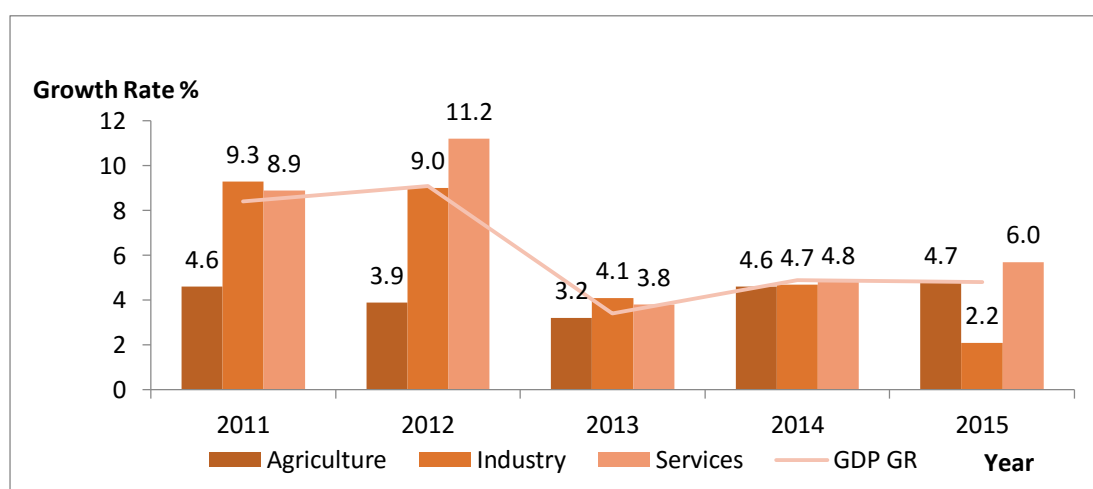


In the year 2015, the four major components of the economy: Agriculture, Industry, Services and Taxes less subsidies has contributed their share to the total GDP at current price (2010) by 8.2 percent, 27.2 percent, 57.4 percent and 7.3 percent respectively. Figure 2.2 shows the contribution made by the each major economic activity of the economy towards the country's overall GDP over the last six years. As shown by the figure, the Service activities are the largest contributor to the GDP, followed by the Industrial and Agricultural activities.

When compared GDP growth rates of major economic activities with the year of 2014, all the three main activities, Agriculture, Industry and Services have shown positive growth rates. Accordingly agricultural activities and

services activities have recorded a considerable positive growth rate of 4.7 percent and 6.0 percent respectively during the year of 2015. The industrial activities reported a less positive growth rate of 2.2 percent during the period of concern. Figure 2.3 shows annual growth rates of major economic activities of Agriculture, Industry and Services for the period of 2011 to 2015. Accordingly, in the year 2011 and 2012, the industrial and services activities have reported striking growth rates when compared with the year of 2013, 2014 and 2015. These striking growth rates have contributed to achieve high economic growth rates of 8.4 percent and 9.1 percent respectively in year 2011 and 2012. The agricultural activities have been able to maintain 4.2 percent annual average growth rate for the period of 2010 to 2015.

FIGURE 2.3: ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, SERVICES 2011-2015



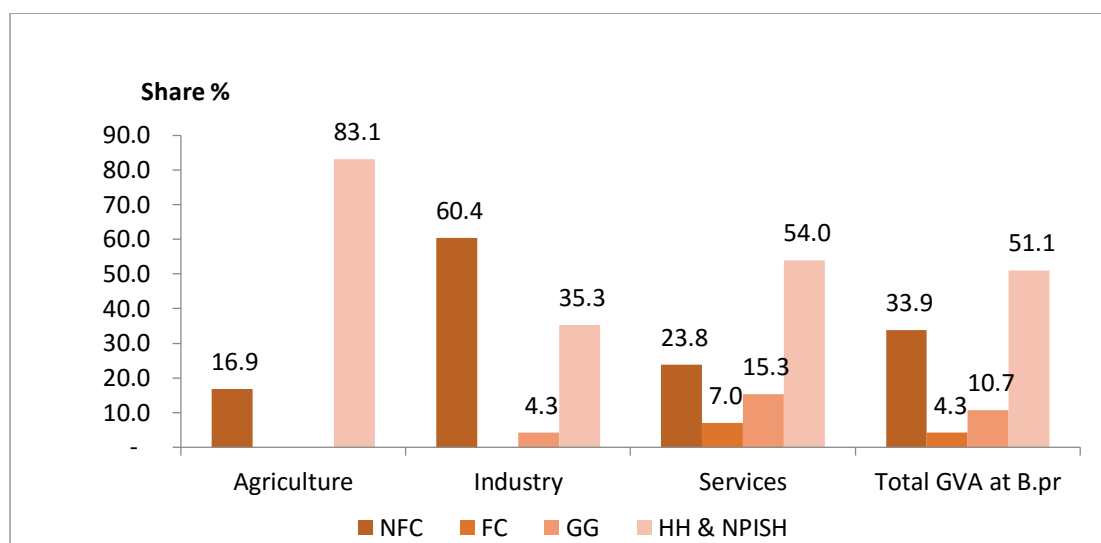
2.1.1 CONTRIBUTION FROM THE INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS TO THE GVA

The Gross Value added (GVA) is comprised by contribution from the institutional sectors of Non-financial corporations (NFC), Financial Corporations (FC), General Government (GG), Households (HH) and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH). In National Accounting framework households and Non-profit institutions serving households are considered as one sector. Based on that, national accounts are compiled.

When consider the institutional sectors contribution to the total GVA, 51.1 percent is shared by the HH and NPISH sector. (Figure 2.4) Around 33.9 percent is shared by the NFC sector. The General Government and the Financial Corporations sector contribution to the total GVA is relatively low (10.7 percent and 4.3 percent) when compared to the other two sectors of NFC and HH. When consider the institutional sectors contribution to the major economic activities, the agricultural activities were mainly driven by NFC and HH sectors. The HH sector shared the 83.1 percent of total GVA of Agricultural activities and

the rest is by NFC sector. The industrial activities are largely shared by the NFC sector (60.4 percent), while the rest is contributed by Households and General Government respectively (35.3 percent and 4.3 percent). The four sectors of the economy all together are contributed to generate the gross value added of the services activities. The HH and NPISH sectors contributed 54.0 percent to the total GVA of services activities and while the rest are shared by the NFC, GG and FC sectors.

FIGURE 2.4: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS TO THE GVA AT CURRENT MARKET PRICE -2015

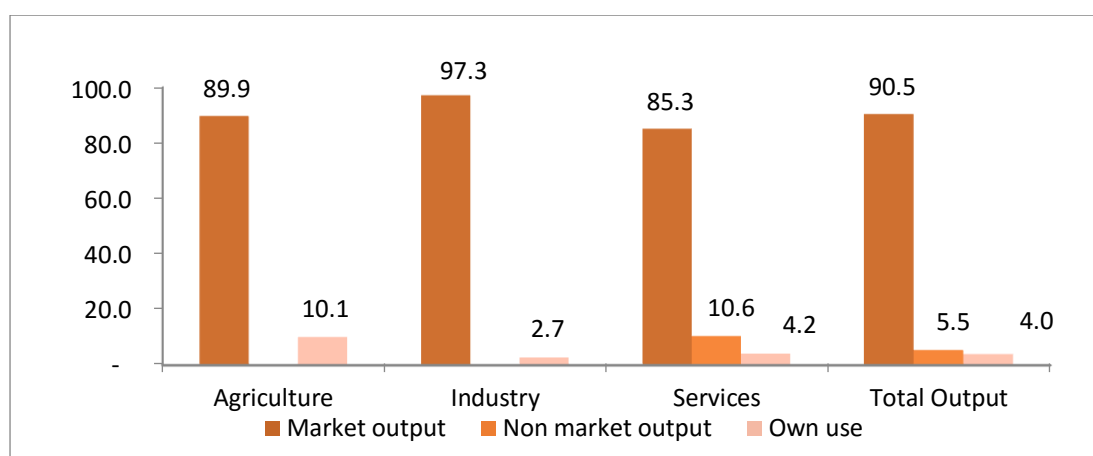


2.1.2 OUTPUT OF THE ECONOMY (MARKET OUTPUT/NON MARKET OUTPUT/ OWN USE)

Total output of the economy is comprised by Market output, Non market output and Output for own final use. The total output value for the year 2015 is valued at current price as Rs. billion 18,411. Out of the total output, 90.5 percent is represented by the market output. Nearly 5.5 percent is estimated as the non-market output. The non-market output is the output generated by the General government. The output generated for their own consumption (household's or NFC's consumption) is considered as 'Output for own final use'. Out of the total output of the economy, 4.0 percent is represented by output for own use. When consider the output generated through major economic activities, in agricultural activities, 89.9 percent of the output is produced as a market output. Only 10.1 percent of output will be used for own consumption from the total agricultural output of the country. Out of the industrial production, 97.3 percent is a market output. When considering the service activities, the

output is a combination of market output, non-market output and output for own use. Out of that 10.6 percent is estimated as a non-market output or output derived through the general government.

FIGURE 2.5: MARKET OUTPUT, NON MARKET OUTPUT, OUTPUT FOR OWN FINAL USE IN THE ECONOMY

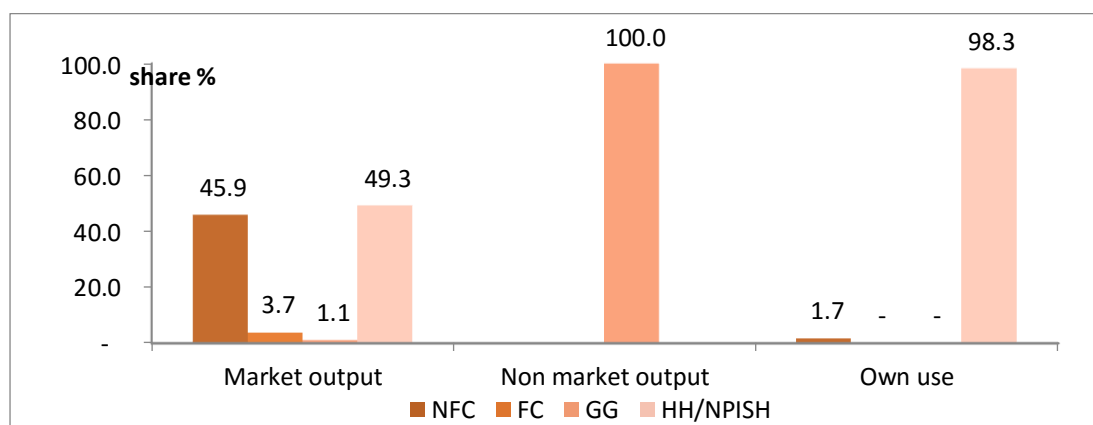


2.1.2.1 OUTPUT BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS

The contribution of the institutional sectors to the total economic output is clearly showing through figure 2.6. The market output is generated mainly through the NFC and HH/NPISH sectors. Out of that 49.3 percent is contributed by the HH/NPISH sector

while 45.9 percent is from NFC, 3.7 percent is from FC and then the rest is by the general government. Non market output is totally driven by the general government. Output for own use is also nearly 98.3 percent generated by the HH/NPISH sector.

FIGURE 2.6: OUTPUT BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS AT CURRENT PRICE

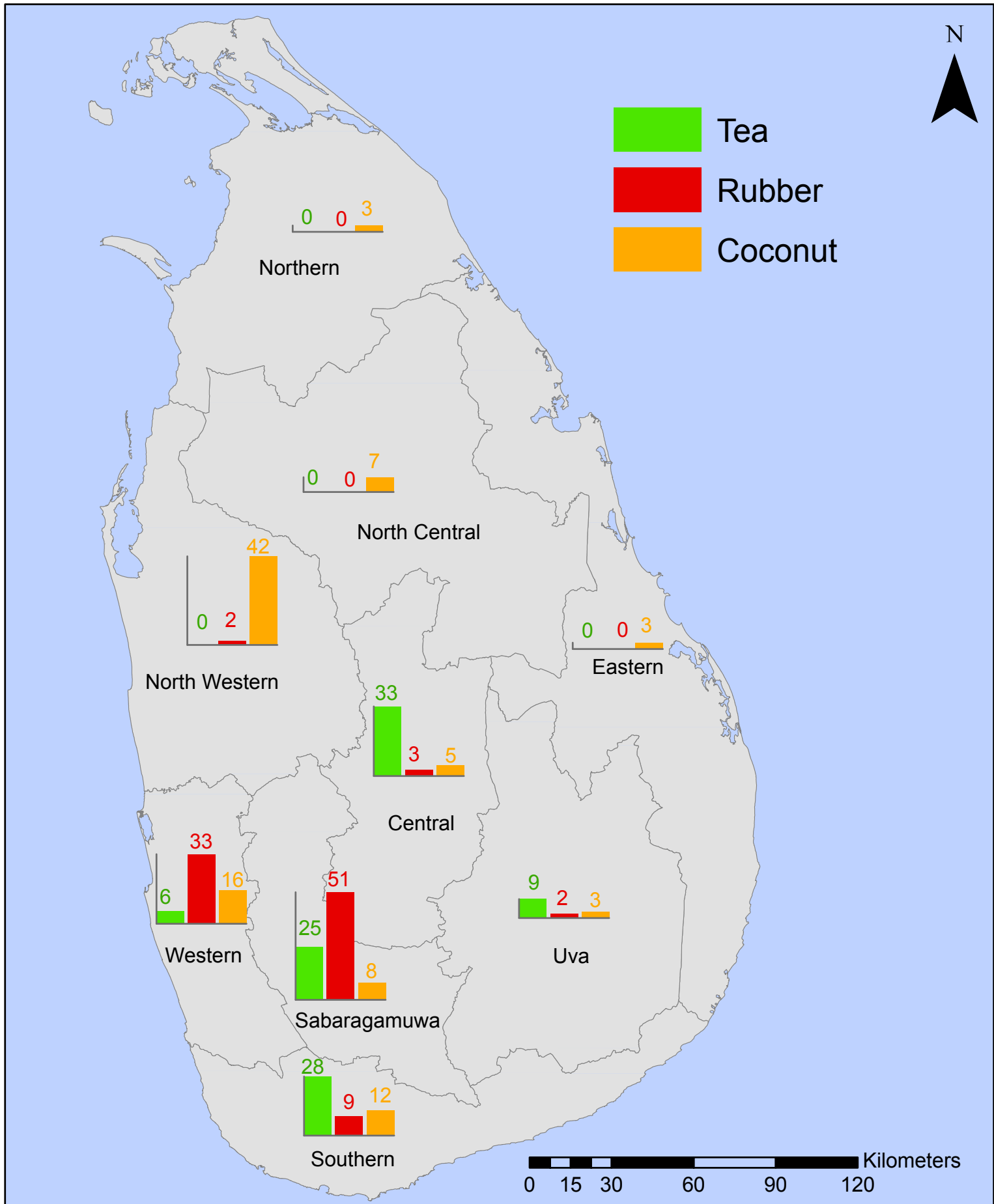


2.1.3 GDP IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR

The GDP implicit price deflator which measures the price change in the economy with respect to a specific base year (2010=100), increased to 126.6 in the year 2015 from 125.8 recorded in the year 2014, indicating 0.6 percent of inflation rate for the year 2015. It has decelerated from 2.9 percent to 0.6

percent indicating a decline in the overall inflation rate. According to the Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI) (2006/2007 = 100), it has increased to 181.5 in year 2015, from 179.8 recorded in the year 2014, indicating a 0.9 percent of inflation rate.

Map 1 : Percentage distribution of current value added of Tea, Rubber and Coconut production by Province - 2015



2.2 PERFORMANCE OF MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN 2015

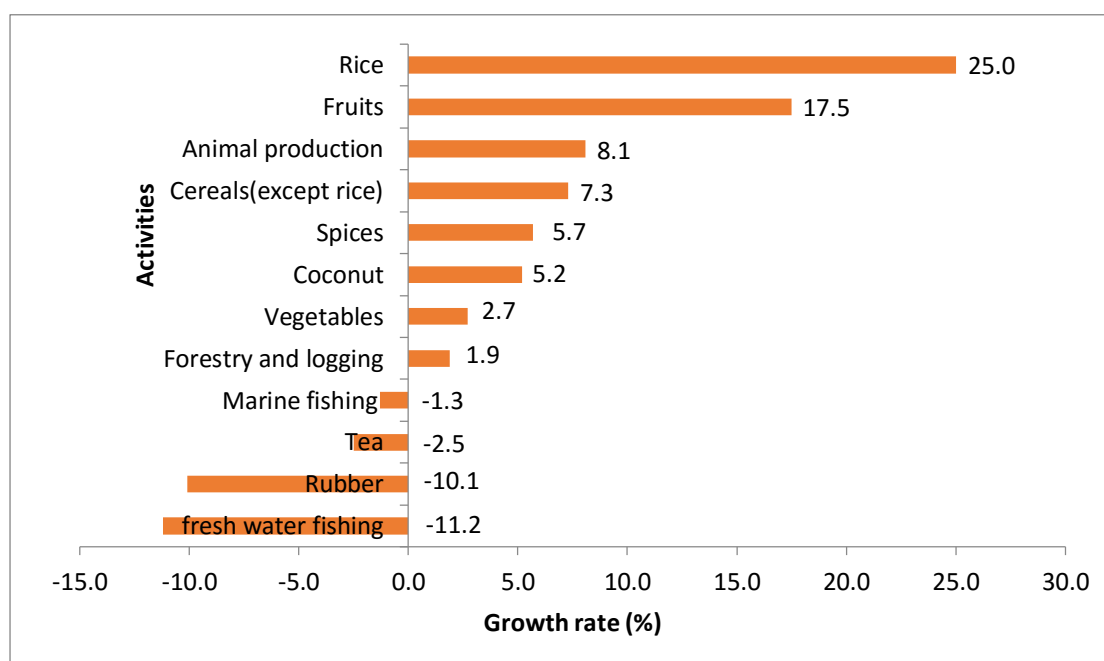
2.2.1 AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

In the year of 2015 the main activity of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' grew by 4.7 percent, when compared with the respective year 2014. In the year 2015, the share of the Agriculture, forestry and fishing has reported as 8.2 percent to the total GDP at current price and the share of that is relatively low when compared with the Industry and Services activities. The sub activities of 'Growing of rice', 'Growing of vegetables', 'Growing of tea' and 'Growing of oleaginous fruits including coconut' and 'Growing of spices' has contributed in a range of 0.7

to 1.1 percent to the total GDP. The highest share of 1.3 percent was reported by Marine fishing and marine aquaculture activity.

As shown in the Figure 2.2 most of the agricultural activities have experienced positive growth in their growth rates during the year 2015. 'Growing of rice', 'Growing of fruits', 'Animal production', 'Growing of cereals', 'Growing of spices' and 'Growing of Oleaginous fruits, including coconut' have recorded striking positive growth rates. In the meantime the sub activities of, 'Fresh water fishing', 'Growing of rubber', 'growing of tea' and 'Marine fishing and marine aquaculture', showed a major falls in their growth rates.

FIGURE 2.7: AGRICULTURE - GROWTH RATES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR 2015



The value added of 'Growing of rice' which shared the GDP by 1.1 percent, has reported a considerable increase of 25.0 percent in the year of 2015. Among the agricultural economic activities, it is the second highest contributor to the GDP. It generated Rs. Mn. 76,293 worth of value added at constant price to the

total economy during the year 2015. The favorable weather condition prevailed in both the Yala season and Maha season throughout the country, made the huge increase in paddy production.

The value added of 'Growing of vegetables' has increased by 2.7 percent

during the year 2015. It shared the GDP by 0.8 percent. The total vegetable production which collected through all the districts in the country, has reported a 1.6 percent increase in the year 2015.

The sub activity of 'Growing of Oleaginous fruits' including coconut, king coconut and oil palms; have contributed Rs. Million 67,514 to the GDP at constant price in the year of 2015. The share to the GDP reported as 0.9 percent. This gives a positive growth rate of 5.2 percent compared to year 2014. The nut production has progressively increased by 186 million nuts between these corresponding years. The main reason reported for this increase in production of coconut was the favorable weather conditions prevailed throughout the year of 2015 in coconut growing areas.

The 'Growing of tea' contributes averagely to the overall GDP by 0.9 percent and in year 2015, it has contributed 0.7 percent. It is ranked as the prominent agriculture activity in the plantation sector in Sri Lanka. The gross value added generated by the 'Growing of tea' was Rs. Mn. 72,051 in the year 2015. But, compared to the 2014, it has dropped by 2.5 percent. That is mainly due to the decline in the total tea production. The bad weather conditions prevailed throughout the tea production areas has been the main factor contributed for this decrease in the tea production.

The value added of 'Growing of Rubber' which recorded a decline of 24.5 percent in the year 2014, has further declined by 10.1 percent in year 2015. Due to the heavy rain prevailed throughout the main rubber growing areas and high labor cost have been the major reasons for this reduction of tapping activities of rubber industry. Due to the price reduction of

the crude oil, the production of syntactic rubber has been increased during the year 2015. Therefore the demand for Sri Lankan natural rubber at the global market has been dropped.

'Animal production' consists with several sub categories mainly the milk production, eggs production and value of slaughtered animals. The constant value added generated in 2015 was Rs. Million 51,857 and the share to the GDP was reported as 0.6 percent. The reported growth rate over the period was 8.1 percent. The milk production was the main contributor to the activity of animal production along with eggs production and poultry. In 2015 the milk production reported a 12.0 percent increase over 2014. Poultry production of the country also showed a notable increase of 9.0 percent in 2015 compare to 2014. Slaughtered number of cows reported a 5.0 percent decrease throughout the period. The eggs production of the country also showed an increase of 10.0 percent over the period.

The sub activity of 'Marine fishing and marine aquaculture' dropped slightly by 1.3 percent during the year 2015. This is due to the reduction of the coastal fish production. It has reduced by 3.5 percent due to the storm occurred in the months of January to April in year 2015 and later parts in year 2015. 'Inland fishing and inland aquaculture' activity has decreased by 11.2 percent in 2015.

2.2.2 INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES

The Industry activity, which is the second largest contributor towards in expanding the economy and it contribute nearly 27.2 percent to the total GDP in 2015, recorded a growth rate of 2.2 percent.

When consider the contribution of each activity within the entire industry sector, 'Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco', 'Construction', 'Manufacture of textile and wearing apparel' and 'Mining and quarrying' all together contributed more than 3/4th of its share to the overall industrial activities. The rest is shared mainly by 'Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products', 'Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products', 'Manufacture of rubber and plastic products' and 'Electricity and gas supply'.

As shown in Figure 2.8 during the period of 2015, most of the industrial activities reported positive growth rates, when compared with the year of 2014. Specially the sub activities of, 'Manufacture of machinery and equipment', 'Manufacture of basic metal and fabricated metal products', 'Other manufacturing', 'Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply' and 'Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco' have shown a striking increase in their growth rates during the year 2015.

The sub activity of 'Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco' which contributed 7.5 percent to the overall GDP in year 2015, recorded a striking growth rate of 2.9 percent. The generated value addition through this industry for the year 2015 was Rs. Mn. 528,821 at constant price. According to the Trade indices of Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the

export quantity of this industry has increased by 3.7 percent, during this period. In addition, according to the factory industry production index which is also released by the Central bank of Sri Lanka, has indicated considerable growth in this activity during the year 2015.

In comparison with the year 2014, in year 2015, the 'Construction' activity has reported 2.5 percent of negative growth rate. The total cement supply has increased by 2.1 percent during the year 2015. The total cement supply of the country is based on imports of cement and the domestic production. The total imports of cement have dropped by 6.2 percent during the year 2015. But the domestic supply of cement has increased by 21.1 percent in the year 2015. However, the decrease in import volume has affected adversely on construction.

The 'Mining and quarrying' which is the fourth largest contributor for the industrial sector, recorded a negative growth rate of 5.2 percent in year 2015. When compared with the year 2014, the quarrying of stone, sand and other minerals has decreased by 4.2 percent during the year 2015 and this has been the major reason for the shortfall in this activity.

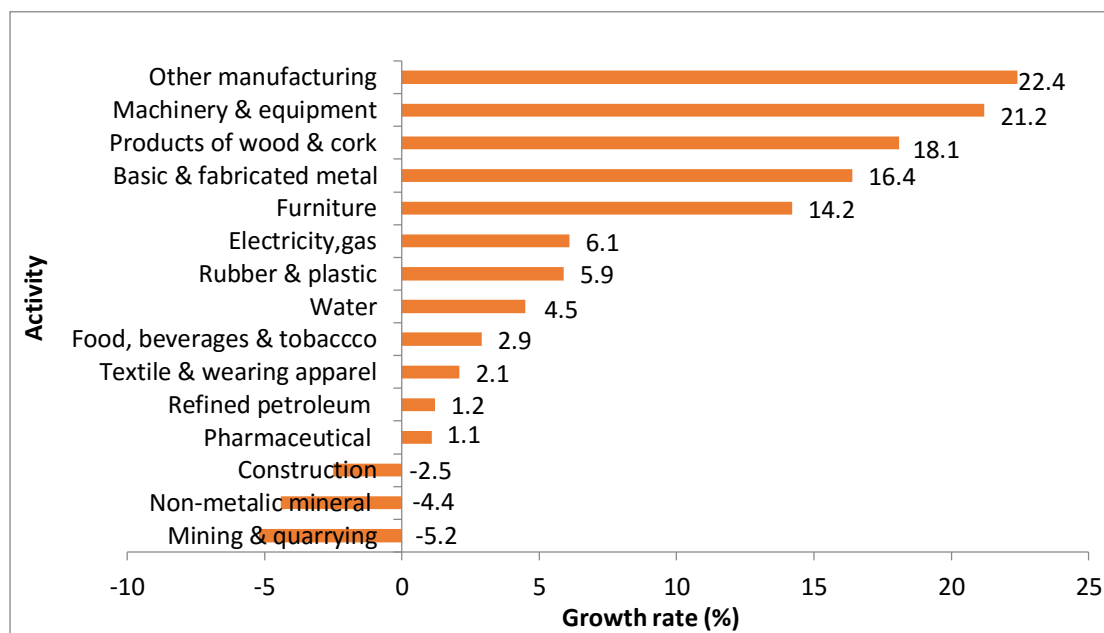
The real value added of 'Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply' has increased by 6.1 percent in the year 2015. In previous year, it grew by 4.6 percent. The electricity power generation has increased from Gwh 12,405 to Gwh 13,101 indicating 5.6 percent growth rate within this period. In the year 2015, the total revenue from sales of electricity has reduced by 16.3 percent.

The sub activity of 'Water collection, treatment and supply' has grown by 4.5 percent in the year of 2015. The volume of water supply for the year 2014, was

cubic meter thousands 574,999. In the year 2015 it has increased up to cubic meter thousands 600,682 registering 4.6

percent growth rate. The total revenue has increased by 4.1 percent.

FIGURE 2.8 INDUSTRY - GROWTH RATES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR 2015

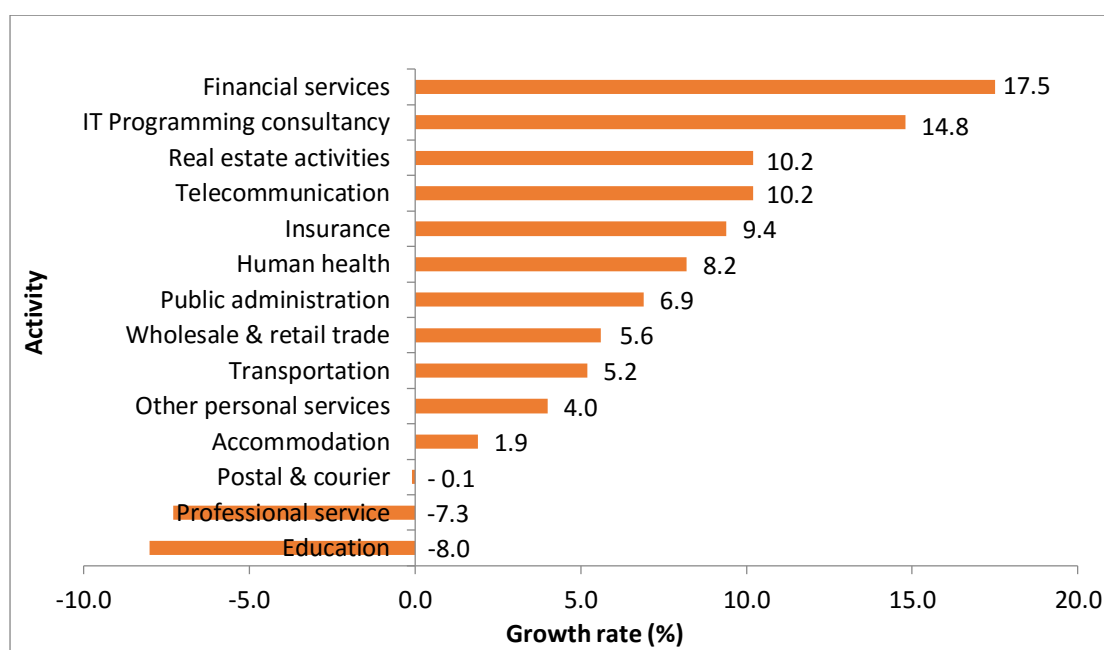


2.2.3 SERVICES ACTIVITIES

The Service activity, which is the major contributor for the GDP, has reported a considerable growth rate of 6.0 percent for the year 2015. Over the recent past, the most of the services activities have played prominent role in the economy. As shown in the Figure 2.9, 'IT programming and consultancy' has recorded a striking growth rate of (14.8 percent) in the value added in this year when compared with the previous year 2014. IT and BPO industry is one of the emerging industry in Sri Lanka. In addition, the 5.7 percent of growth in the services industry was driven mainly by 'Financial service activities and auxiliary financial services', 'Telecommunication', 'Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding' and 'Real estate activities, including ownership of dwelling' activities. The 'Wholesale and retail trade' contributed averagely 11.0 percent to the total GDP over the last six years. It

includes the value added generated through the domestic trading in the economy. Accordingly, in the year of 2015, it generated Rs. Mn. 933,216 worth of value added to the entire GDP and when compared with the value added of the previous year, it is 5.6 percent of increase. The value added of wholesale and retail trade activity is affected by fluctuations in total imports and total domestic production. According to the Balance of Payment Statistics of Central Bank of Sri Lanka the annual total import expenditure for the year 2015 has increased up to Rs. Million 2,572,466 slightly by 1.5 percent. In addition, the total trading Output value of Agriculture, forestry and fishing activity has increased by 4.8 percent. The total trading output value of industrial activities has increased up to Rs. Mn. 771,822 from Rs. Mn. 682,606 in the year 2015 by 13.1 percent.

FIGURE 2.9 : SERVICES - GROWTH RATES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR 2015



The sub activity of ‘Transportation of goods and passengers including warehousing’ is also plays a crucial role in the economy as it shared GDP averagely by 11.9 percent over the previous years. ‘Transportation of goods and passengers including warehousing’ is comprised by value addition of land transport, water transport and air transport. In the year 2015, the created value added to the economy was Rs. Mn. 931,529 and this is 5.2 percent more than the value added generated in year 2014. When compared to the year 2014, in year 2015, the total amount of registered vehicles has increased by 11.9 percent. The total revenue of the Department of Railway has increased by 7.2 percent and the total cost incurred in this year has decreased by 17.1 percent. In the year of 2015, the revenue of the Sri Lanka Transport Board has grown by 6.4 percent and the passenger kilometers have increased by 19.8 percent.

The telecommunication industry in Sri Lanka is one of a prominent industry in generating value addition to the economy and has shown a significant

growth in the recent years. The real value added of the ‘Telecommunication’ has reported a striking increase by 10.2 percent for the year 2015. According to the revenue reports, the total revenue of telecommunication industry has increased by 3.3 percent.

The IT and BPO industry is another emerging industry in recent Sri Lanka. The sub activity of ‘IT programming consultancy and related activities’ which reported a positive growth rate of 9.1 percent in the year 2014, has shown a further expansion of the industry by reporting 14.8 percent of growth rate for the year 2015.

The sub activity of ‘Financial service activities and auxiliary financial services’ have reported a 17.5 percent of striking growth rate for the year 2015. It contributes considerable amount of share (3.2 percent) to the overall GDP. In the year 2014, this activity grew by 8.9 percent. The profit before tax of Licensed Commercial Banks and Licensed Specialized Banks has increased by 11.7 percent during this period. The usage of financial services

during the period of concerned is denoted by 'the value of loan and advances' and the 'value of total deposits'. Accordingly, 'the value of loan and advances' and the 'value of total deposits' increased by 22.6 percent and 15.4 percent respectively in the year 2015.

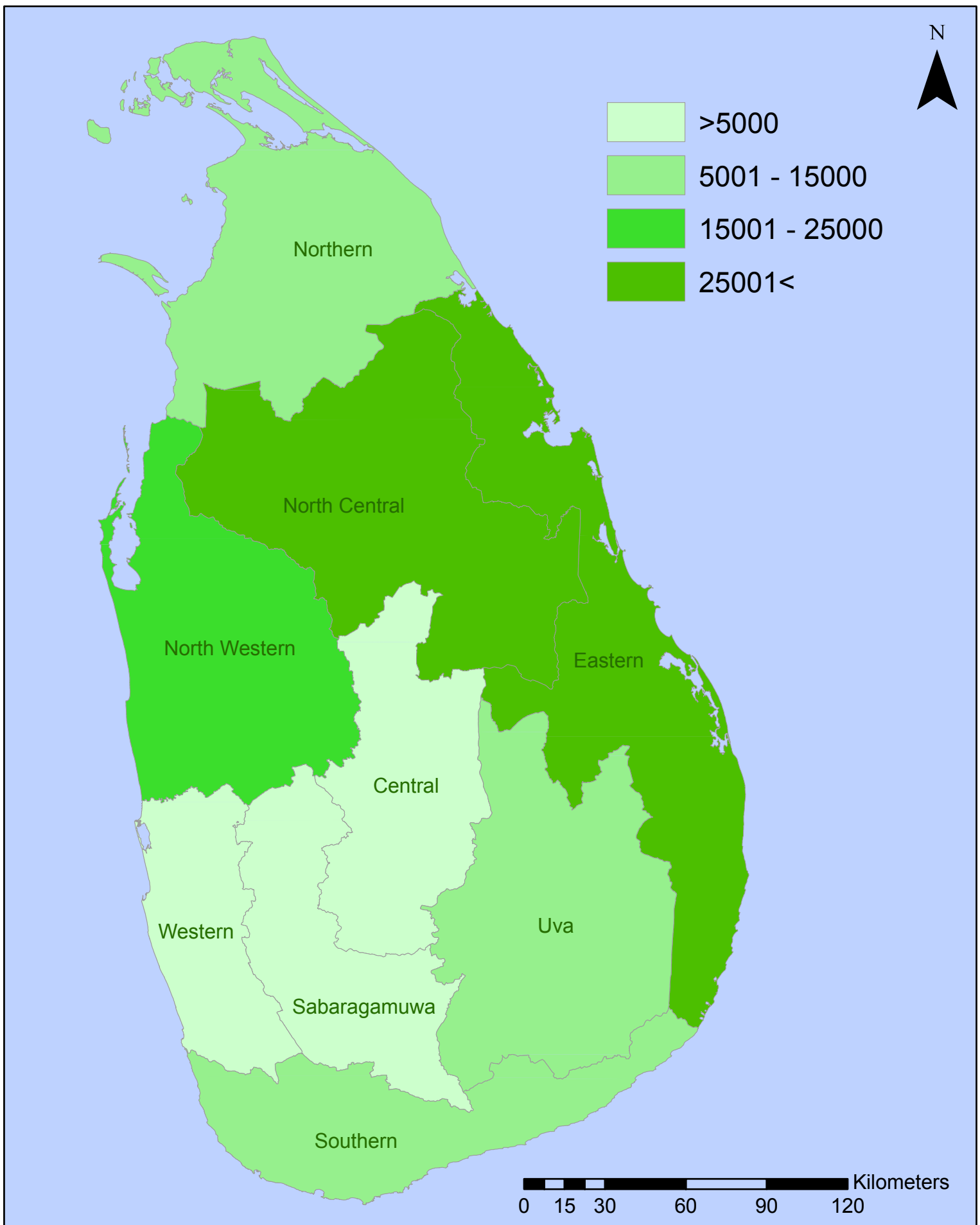
The real value added of 'Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding' which reported 5.8 percent growth rate for the year of 2014, has reported a considerable growth rate of 9.4 percent for the year 2015. The usage of this activity is represents by the total of the values of premiums and the claims realized In this year premium earned and claims earned have increased by 16.0 percent and 7.8 percent respectively.

The Other personal services activity is one of a largest sub sector among service industry and has grown by 4.0 percent during the year 2015. It is mainly constitute by 'Creative arts and entertainment activities', 'Gambling, betting, sports activities recreation activities', 'Repair of computers and personal household goods, washing, dry cleaning, hair dressing, other beauty treatment, funeral related activities and Other personal service activities'. All these activities, all together contributed nearly 10.2 percent to the overall GDP and in past few years it has expended continuously.

However in the meantime Education services and Professional services have contracted by 8.0 percent and 7.3 percent respectively over the year 2015. Professional services take into account the value addition generated through economic activities such as architectural, engineering, legal, accounting, advertising, scientific research, technical testing and employment services. The estimated output value for professional

services has been dropped by 7.4 percent during the year 2015.

Map 2 : Value added of Paddy production by Province



CHAPTER 3: DETAILED REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The base year change from 2002 to 2010 and implementation of SNA 2008 methodologies to National Accounts System has extended the coverage of production boundary in all three sectors; “Agriculture Forestry and Fishery”, “Industry” and “Services” comprising many new activities into it. The latest classification of International Standards of Industrial Activities revision 4 (ISIC, Riv. 4 / SLSIC- locally adapted version) were used to identify these new economic activities and made them comparable with international standards.

According to the new methodology, the national accounts estimates have been reassessed from 2010 to 2014. The preparation of estimates based on the new methodologies was in progress from the 1st quarter of 2015. . In this chapter, gross value added and other macro-economic indicators regarding agriculture, industry and service activities will be discussed in detail for the year 2015, with less significance of 2010-2014 years.

rate was reported in 2013 as 3.2 percent. The share of agricultural activities to GDP at current market prices was ranged from 7.4 - 8.8 percent for the period of 2010-2015. The general performance of agriculture activities have given in table 3.1.

The sector wise breakdown was introduced based on the 2008 SNA methodologies. From the basic five sectors, only three sectors: Non-Financial Corporations (NFC), Households (HH) and Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) have contributed to the agriculture sector. The household and NPISH sectors were combined together due to the scarcity of detail breakdown of data from NPISH sector. The sectoral contribution of gross value added to the agriculture sector for 2010-2015 are given in table 3.2. In average, the proportions of these two groups remained at 82:18 for HH/NPISH and NFC respectively.

3.2 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING ACTIVITIES

The current and constant gross value added of agriculture sector were reported as Rs. 896,229 Mn and Rs.669,725 Mn respectively in 2015. The GDP growth rate was estimated at 4.7 percent in 2015 at constant (2010) market price, which was the highest growth rate reported in the period of 2010-2015, according to the new methodologies. The minimum growth

TABLE 3.1: GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR-(2010-2015)

Agriculture Sector	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market prices, (Rs. Mn)	544,914	637,567	650,510	735,382	829,577	896,229
Gross Value added at constant (2010)market prices, (Rs. Mn)	544,914	569,954	592,443	611,676	639,696	669,725
Percentage Share to GDP at current market prices	8.5	8.8	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.2
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market prices	-	4.6	3.9	3.2	4.6	4.7
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator	-	11.9	-1.8	9.5	7.9	3.2
@Revised						

TABLE 3.2: THE GROSS VALUE ADDED IN AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS (2010-2015)

Sector	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
NFC	97,141	94,523	95,482	110,113	116,336	123,401
HH and NPISH	447,773	475,431	496,962	501,563	525,156	546,323
Total	544,914	569,954	592,443	611,676	641,493	669,725
@-Revised						

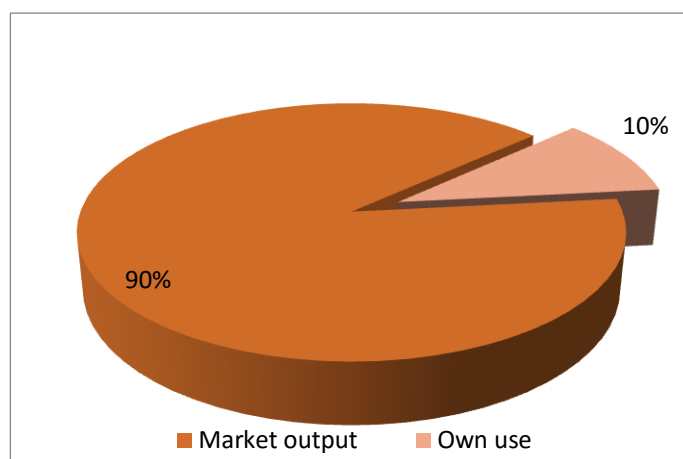
TABLE 3.3: TOTAL AGRICULTURE OUTPUT BY TYPE (2010-2015)

Output by Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Market output	653,529	693,940	727,038	745,904	779,239	819,281
Own Use	74,785	78,015	73,529	81,576	82,828	89,029
Total Output	728,314	771,955	800,567	827,481	862,067	908,311
@ Revised						

Economic output of the country consists with two main categories, as market output and non-market output. General government and NPISH sectors are non-profit oriented sectors, and hence the services provided by them belong to non-market output. Other three sectors are profit oriented, hence mostly all the products and services produced by them belong to market output. Own use

comprises consumption of production by households in agriculture sector (Table 3.3). The ratio between market output and own use in agriculture sector persisted at 9:1. (figure 3.1).

FIGURE 3.1: PROPORTION OF OUTPUT BY TYPE IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES



3.2.1 GROWING OF RICE

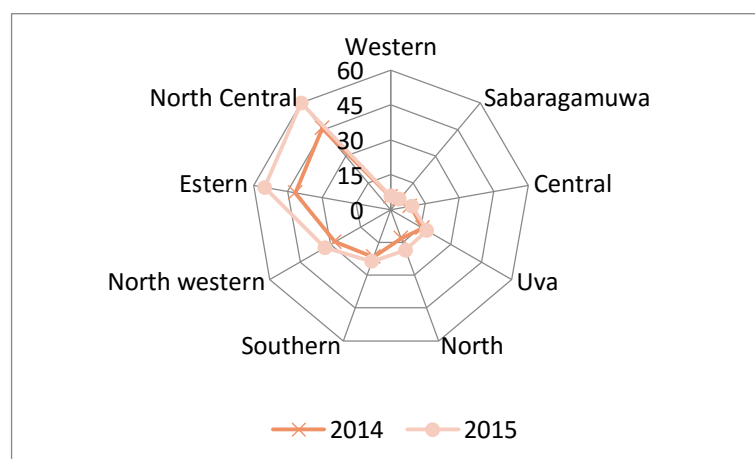
Rice is the staple food in the country. It's a non-perennial crop, growing in all the districts of the country and usually a seasonal crop based on North-East and South-West monsoon rain. Both high floods and severe droughts has been affected severely on paddy production in the period of 2010-2015, and the share of "growing of rice" has been remained at 1 percent to the total GDP. The value

added of 'Growing of Rice' has reported a considerable increase of 25.0 percent in the year 2015 compared to 7 percent decrease reported in 2014. The favorable weather conditions for paddy production, prevailed in both "Yala" and "Maha" seasons throughout the country, has supported for the substantial increase reported in 2015 .

TABLE 3.4: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF "GROWING OF RICE"

Growing of Rice	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market price (Rs. Mn)	60,086	68,034	61,921	66,851	100,931	118,098
Gross Value added at constant (2010)market price (Rs. Mn)	60,086	70,205	62,289	65,607	61,019	76,293
Percentage Share to GDP at current market price	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market price	-	16.8	-11.3	5.3	-7.0	25.0
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator	-	-3.1	2.6	2.5	62.3	- 6.4
@Revised						

FIGURE 3.2: PADDY PRODUCTION PROVINCE IN 2014 AND 2015



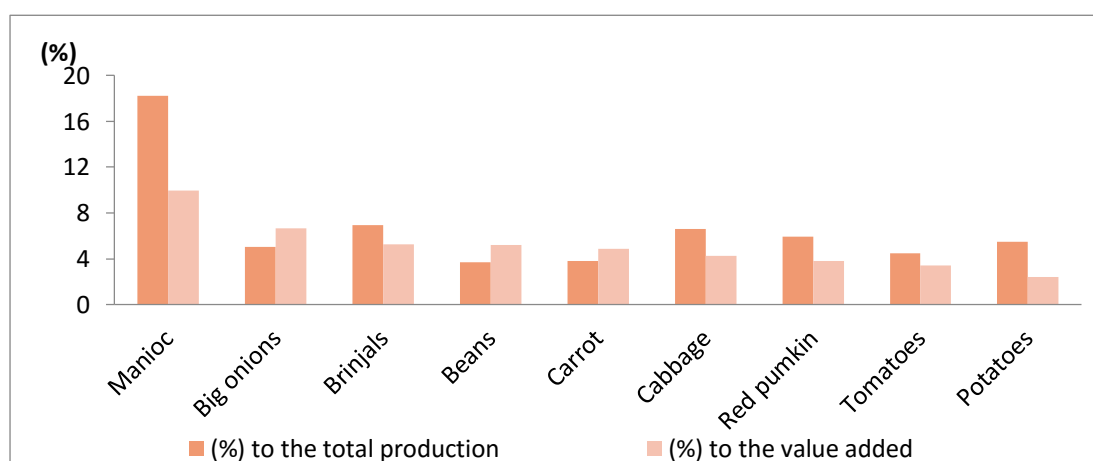
3.2.2 GROWING OF VEGETABLES

The activity of “Growing of Vegetables” added of Rs. 56,730 million of value addition at real terms to the total GDP in year 2015. It indicated a 2.7 percent increase in growth rate compared to the year 2014. Meanwhile the total vegetable production of the country has slightly increased in this year.

In year 2015, highest production of 18% and highest value added of 10% was reported by “Manioc”. (Figure 3.3)

The value added of green leaves estimated by “Household Expenditure and Income Survey” was about 9 percent to the total value added for “Growing of vegetables”.

FIGURE 3.3: COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDED OF SELECTED VEGETABLES



3.2.3 GROWING OF OLEAGINOUS FRUITS

The activity of growing of oleaginous fruits mainly consists with growing of coconut. The gross value added to the GDP in this activity increased from

64,158 to 67,514 in 2015 compared to year 2014, comprising 5.2 percent increase. The percentage share to the GDP reported 0.9 percent in 2015. The

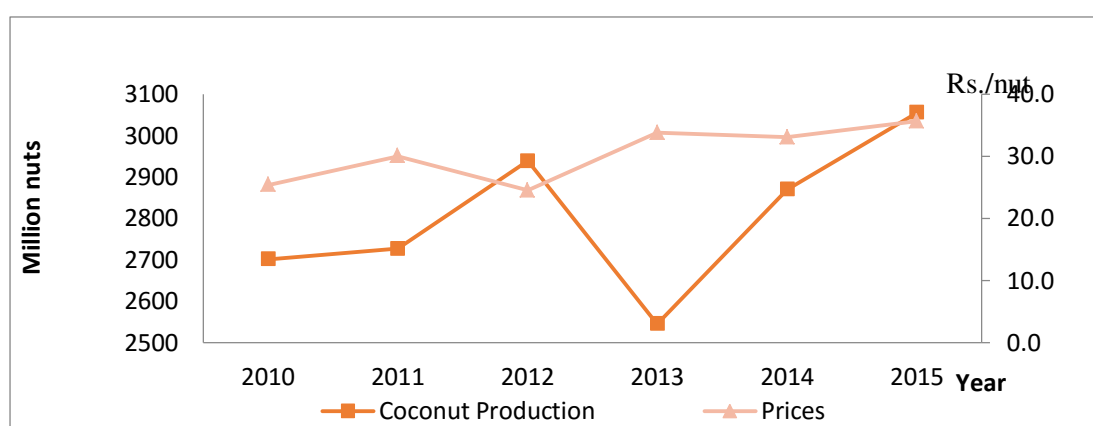
real growth of this activity showed an increment within the last two years, (Figure 3.4) The favorable weather conditions prevailed throughout coconut growing areas during 2014-2015 period was main reason for this improvement. The severe drought had badly affected the industry in 2013. Total nuts production has increased by

13 percent from 2,702 million nuts in 2010 to 3,056 million nuts in 2015 (Figure 3.4) The lowest coconut production was reported in 2013. Seventy seven percent of the total nut production produced for market, while 23 percent was consumed by households (own use).

TABLE 3.5: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF "GROWING OF OLEAGINOUS FRUITS"

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market price (Rs. Mn)	60,231	70,123	59,795	74,654	79,820	95,586
Gross Value added at constant (2010) market price (Rs. Mn)	60,231	57,110	62,201	53,424	64,158	67,514
Percentage Share to GDP at current market price	0.9	1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market price		-5.2	8.9	-14.1	20.1	5.2
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator		22.8	-21.7	45.4	-11	13.8
*@ - Revised						

FIGURE 3.4: ANNUAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCER PRICES OF COCONUT (2010-2015)



3.2.4 GROWING OF TEA

The growth rate of “Growing of Tea” has declined by 2.5 percent in year 2015 compared to 2014. The gross value added at constant (2010) market prices was estimated as Rs. 72,051 million in

2015. GDP implicit price deflator showed a 15.0 percent drop compared to 2014 indicating a heavy price drop in this period (Table 3.6).

TABLE 3.6: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF “GROWING OF TEA”(2010-2015)

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market price (Rs. Mn)	72,208	70,064	76,362	90,921	91,533	75,789
Gross Value added at constant (2010) market price (Rs. Mn)	72,208	71,769	72,100	74,734	73,936	72,051
Percentage Share to GDP at current market price	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market price	-	(0.6)	0.5	3.7	(1.1)	(2.5)
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator	-	(2.4)	8.5	14.9	1.8	(15.0)
@ Revised						

Sri Lanka Tea Board also reported a drawback in tea exports. Usually more than 60 percent of the production has been directly exported to Commonwealth of Independent States and to the Middle East markets. The trade embargo on Turkey and decrease in oil prices in Gulf and CIS countries directly affected on low price levels and lower demand experienced in the past year. Russia and Turkey, Sri Lanka's largest importers recorded around 20

percent decline during the year 2015 compared to the year 2014. In 2015, only 307 million kilograms of tea has been exported and it was a registered decline of 6.2 percent. Further, the average price of Colombo tea action in 2015 was recorded as Rs.400.84 per kilogram indicating 13.2 percent price drop compared to the year 2014 which was reported as Rs. 461.86, price per kilogram.

FIGURE 3.5: ANNUAL TEA PRODUCTION AND PRICES (2010-2015)

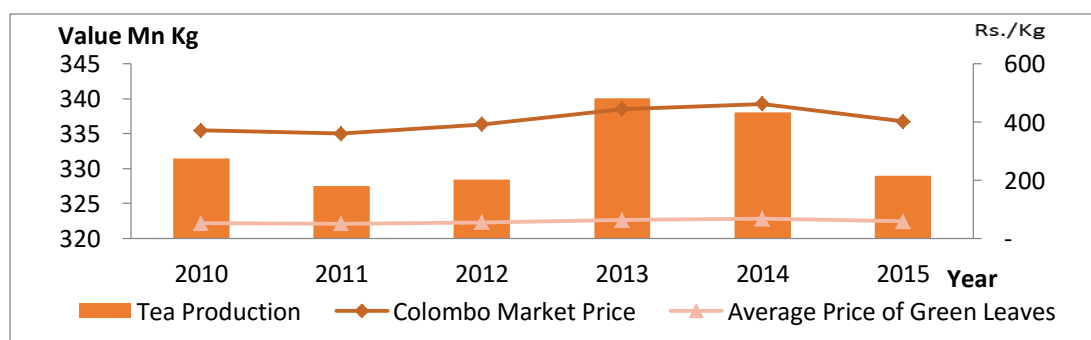
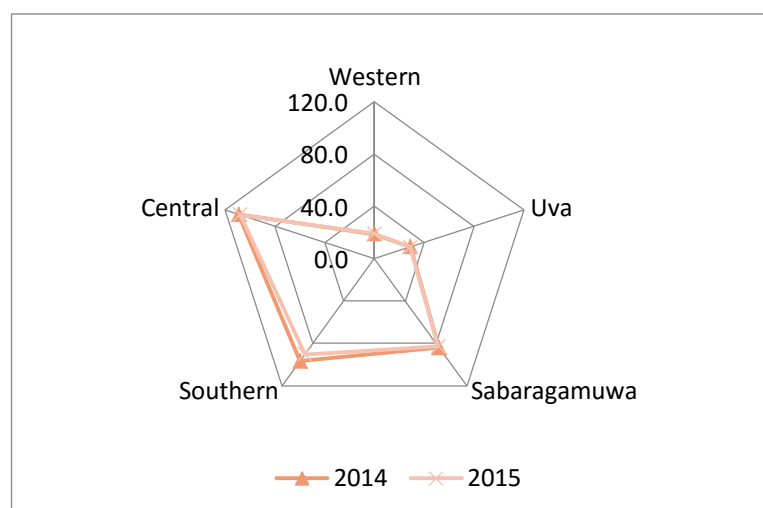


FIGURE 3.6: COMPARISON OF TEA PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE IN 2014 AND 2015



3.2.5 GROWING OF RUBBER

In year 2015, the activity of “Growing of Rubber” has contributed Rs. 25,783 million to the gross domestic product of the country. From year 2013 onwards, percentage growth rate of this activity showed a heavy decline. In 2015, it has further dropped by 10.1 percent. Percentage change in GDP implicit price deflator which indicates

the impact of price effect on the activity has also reported a negative 9.2 representing a significant reduction of prices in 2015. The percentage share of “growing of rubber” to the GDP has been gradually reducing from 0.9 percent to 0.1 percent over the period of 2010-2015.

TABLE 3.7: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF “GROWING OF RUBBER” (2010-2015)

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market price (Rs. Mn)	44,411	66,722	46,938	31,493	17,437	14,226
Gross Value added at constant (2010)market price (Rs. Mn)	44,411	45,956	44,249	37,987	28,688	25,783
Percentage Share to GDP at current market price	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market price	-	3.5	-3.7	-14.2	-24.5	-10.1
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator	-	45.2	-26.9	-21.8	-26.7	-9.2
@ - Revised						

The Latex rubber production has further reduced in year 2015, compared to year 2014. The heavy rain prevailed in rubber growing areas in year 2015 has a direct

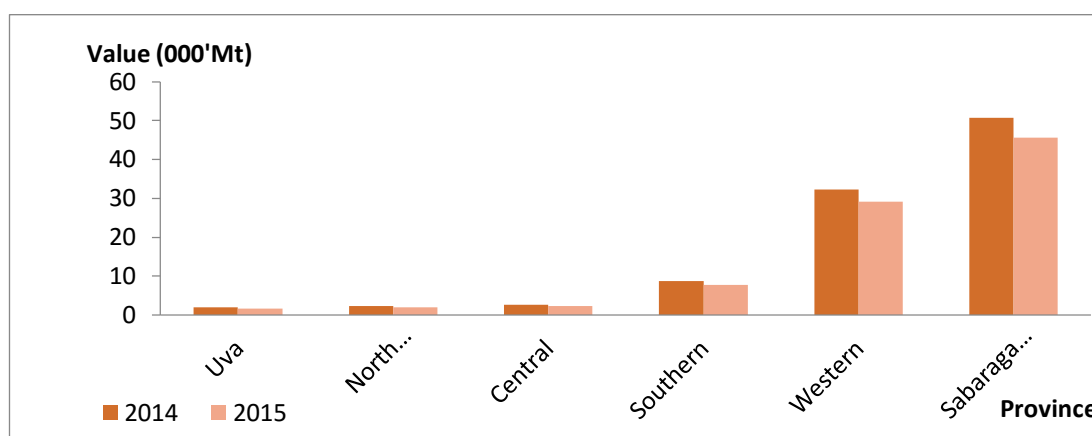
negative impact on rubber tapping activity. The drop of demand for Sri Lankan natural rubber at global markets has been the foremost reason for

abstaining of growing of rubber by local farmers.

The declining trend pattern, pertaining for crude oil prices in the world market has been the prominent fact for this phenomenon which has prompted the production of synthetic rubber. In 2015

the export price for one kilogram of rubber at the global market has decreased by 5.7 percent compared to year 2014.

FIGURE 3.7: COMPARISON OF RUBBER PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE (2014-2015)



3.2.6 GROWING OF OTHER PERENNIAL CROPS

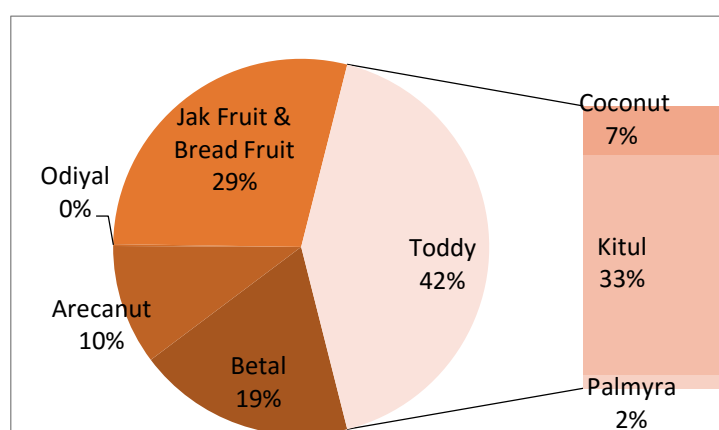
The contribution of growing of other perennial crops to the total GDP at constant market prices was Rs. 16,839 million which showed an expansion of 9.3 percent in year 2015, compared to 7.4 percent growth rate recorded for year 2014. This activity consist with six perennial crops: “Growing of betel”, “Growing of Arecanut”, “Raising of

Palmyra tubers from seeds”, “Toddy Tapping”, “Growing of Jak fruit”, and “Growing of Bread fruit”. Toddy tapping included three types: Coconut, Kitul and Palmyra toddy tapping. All these activities belong to household sector and 98% of them produce for the market. Out of these six, the highest contribution was reported from toddy tapping activity.

TABLE 3.8: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF “OTHER PERENNIAL CROPS”

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market price (Rs. Mn)	14,496	16,277	18,474	19,251	22,636	24,507
Gross Value added at constant (2010)market price (Rs. Mn)	14,496	14,666	15,167	14,344	15,402	16,839
Percentage Share to GDP at current market price	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market price	-	1.2	3.4	-5.4	7.4	9.3
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator	-	11.0	9.7	10.2	9.5	-1.0
*@ - Revised						

FIGURE 3.8: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SUB ACTIVITIES TO THE GVA IN "OTHER PERENNIAL CROPS" – 2015



3.2.7 ANIMAL PRODUCTION

The activity of “Animal Production” comprises with three sub items rearing animals for meat, milk production and eggs production. Rearing animals contain cattle, goats, swine and poultry farming. In 2015 the animal production

activity has further grown by 8 percent in real terms compared to the year 2014 and added Rs. 51,857 million to the total GDP, Representing a share of 0.6 percent at current market price, (Table 3.9)

TABLE 3.9: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF “ANIMAL PRODUCTION” (2010-2015)

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market price (Rs. Mn)	27,230	27,320	28,956	40,334	57,284	65,517
Gross Value added at constant (2010)market price (Rs. Mn)	27,230	26,359	29,511	36,599	47,950	51,857
Percentage Share to GDP at current market price	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
Percentage Growth of GDP at constant (2010) market price		-3.2	12.0	24.0	31.0	8.1
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator		3.6	-5.3	12.3	8.4	5.8
@ - Revised						

FIGURE 3.9: THE SLAUGHTER STATISTICS OF CATTLE AND POULTRY 2010-2015

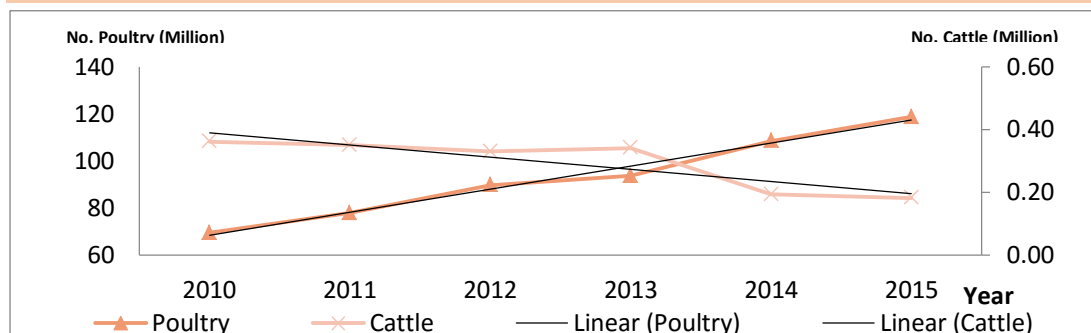


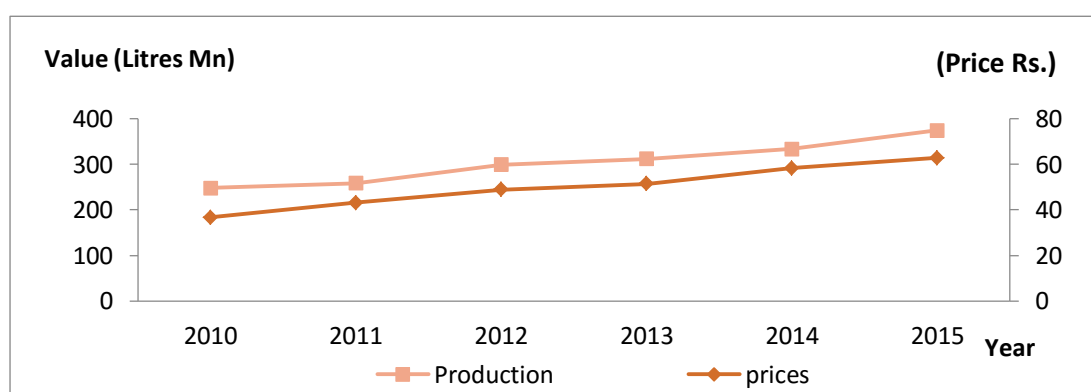
TABLE 3.10: PRODUCER PRICES IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION (2010-2015)

Item	Unit	2010	2015@	Change(%)
Cow	Rs./animal	32,509	40,370	24.2
Goat	Rs./animal	7,766	13,217	70.2
Swine	Rs./animal	9,914	17,738	78.9
Poultry	Rs./animal	333	356	7.1
Eggs	R's. /Egg	13.1	13.4	2.8
Milk	Rs./Liter	36.7	58.9	60.5
@ -Revised				

Figure 3.9 shows the slaughter statistics of cattle and poultry which were estimated by meat production of the country. Beef and chicken were the main meat items of consuming as reported from “Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13. The slaughtering of cattle has reduced by 49 percent, while poultry has been increased by 71 percent in the period of 2010-2015. The producer prices of cow, goat and swine has increased by 24 percent, 70 percent and 79 percent respectively in the reference period. The producer price of an egg remaining almost same throughout the period (Table 3.10). The milk production of the country has reported a steady increase throughout the period, (Figure 3.10).

The Introducing technological assistance to increase production, productivity, profitability and sustainability of the dairy production systems was the main reason for the progress of the milk production experienced. Many programs, including the assistance for artificial insemination, training and extension, control of epidemic diseases and curative services through the veterinary network ensure milk farmers, to maintain good dairy management practices in dairy farms. Meanwhile the producer price of a liter of milk has also increased from Rs. 37 to Rs. 59 from year 2010 to year 2015.

FIGURE 3.10: PRODUCTION AND PRODUCER PRICES OF MILK (2010-2015)



3.2.8 FORESTRY AND LOGGING

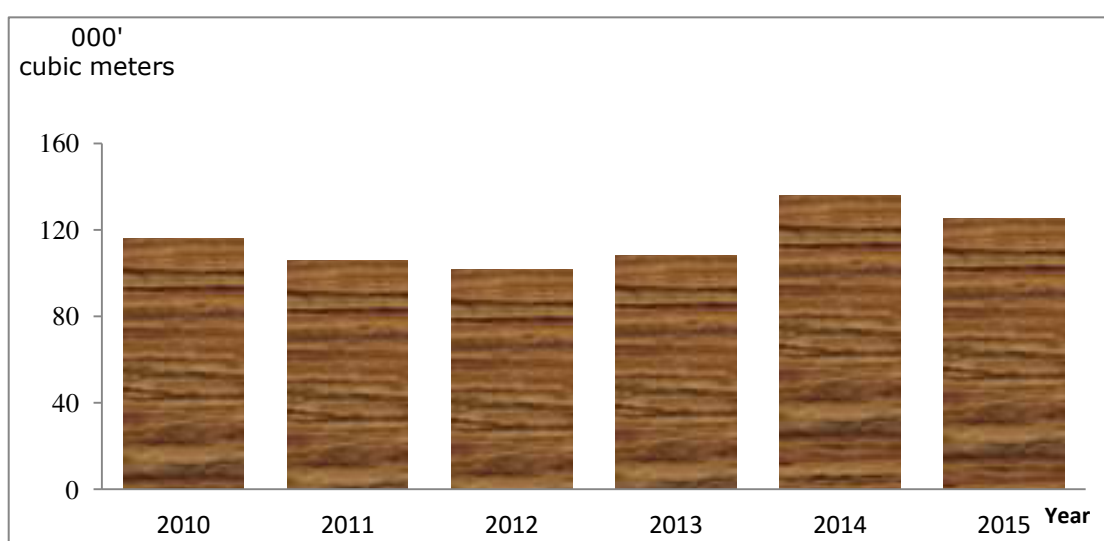
According to “Systems of National Accounts-2008”, the value added generated by forest activities also included to the Gross Domestic Product of the country. As per ISIC Rev 4, “Forestry and Logging” activity included four main sections as silviculture operation of forest tree nurseries, logging, gathering of non-wood forest products and support services to forestry. “Firewood” which was a main item in the last revision, has been included under

logging in the new version. As these were newly emerging sectors, the data was mostly estimated through indirect methods. In 2015, the gross value added of “Forestry and Logging” activity at real terms was estimated as Rs 48,360 million to the total GDP. Annual log production by State Timber Corporation usually remained within the range of 100,000-140,000 cubic meters during the period of 2010-2015(Figure 3.11)

TABLE 3.11: ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF FORESTRY AND LOGGING – 2015

Economic Indicator	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at constant (2010) market prices (Rs. Mn)	47,450	48,360
Percentage share to the total GDP at current market prices (%)	0.7	0.7
Percentage growth at constant (2010) market prices (%)	10.2	1.9
@ Revised		

FIGURE 3.11: ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ROUND TIMBER BY STATE TIMBER CORPORATION 2010-20

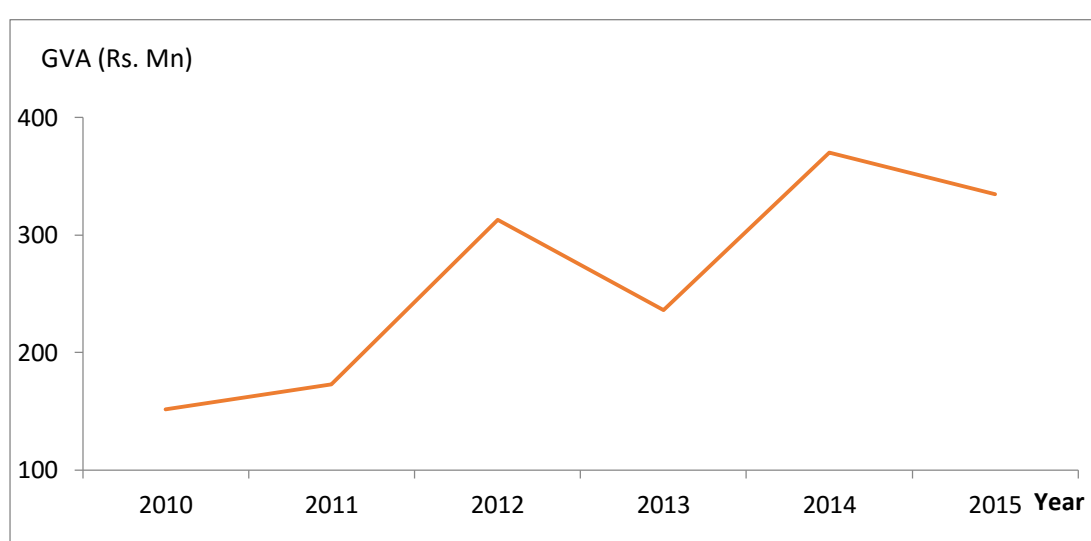


3.2.9 PLANT PROPAGATION

Plant propagation is a new agricultural activity included in ISIC Rev. 4. Mainly the value added generated through production of seedlings prepared in plant nurseries, are included in this activity. The production of seedlings of tea, rubber, coconut and fruits produced in government plant nurseries were covered for 2010-2015. The total value added of

this activity in 2015 was reported as Rs. 335 million which showed a 9.4 percent decrease compared to 2014 (Figure 3.12). These nurseries usually produce seedlings to cater government development programs and to fulfill the public need for seedlings for new planting or replanting purposes with a marginal profit.

FIGURE 3.12: GVA OF PLANT PROPAGATION 2010-2015



3.2.10 MARINE AND FRESH WATER FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

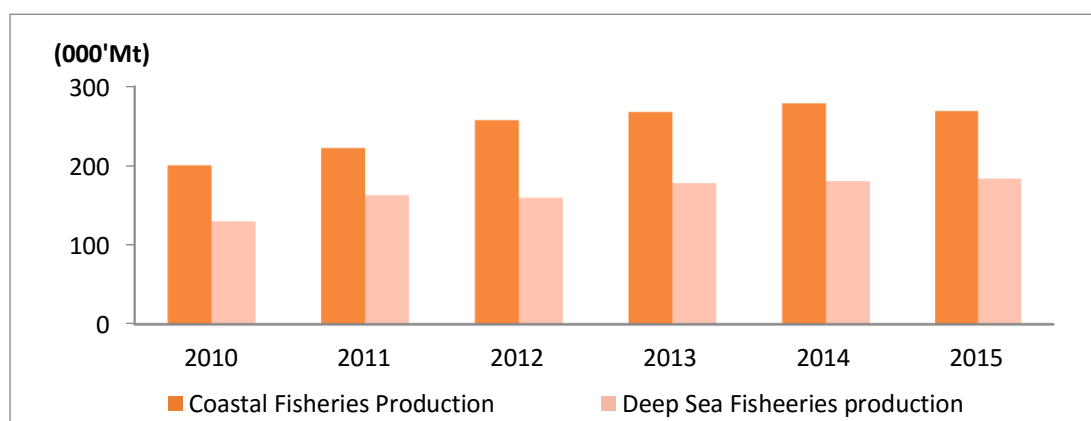
Marine fishing comprised 85 percent of total fishery production of the country. The value addition of the marine fishery activity was Rs.104,413 million in real terms to the total Gross Domestic Product in year 2015 showed a slight decrease by 1.3 percent compared to year 2014. This activity mainly comprised with two sub items, “fishing in off shore waters” and “fishing in coastal waters” (Figure 3.13). The 60 percent of total marine fish production comes through the coastal fishery production which usually operated by using motor boats, canoes and the pram

etc... According to the Ministry of fisheries, the total marine fishing fleet in year 2014 was about 53,988. In year 2015, coastal fishing industry has reduced by 3.5 percent compared to year 2014 due to the bad weather conditions prevailed throughout the year with storms and strong winds where fishermen were warned to refrain from fishing activities.

TABLE 3.12: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN MARINE FISHING (2010-2015)

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market price (Rs. Mn)	77,579	96,627	117,495	137,651	141,987	146,923
Gross Value added at constant (2010)market price (Rs. Mn)	77,579	89,575	97,063	103,879	105,822	104,413
Percentage Share to GDP at current market price	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Percentage Growth of GDP at constant (2010) market price	-	15.5	8.4	7.0	1.9	-1.3
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator	-	7.9	12.2	9.5	1.3	4.9
@ Revised						

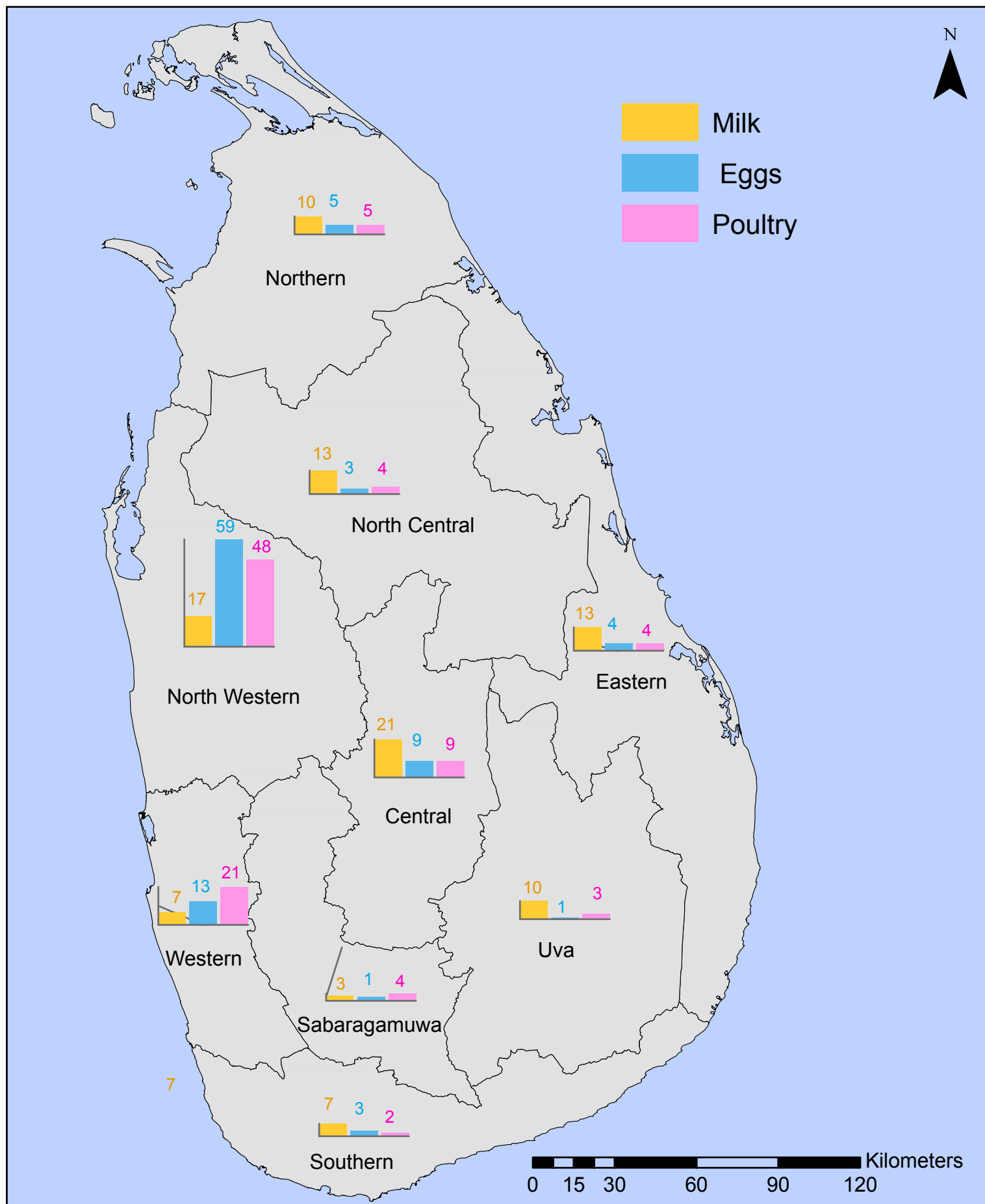
FIGURE 3.13: MARINE FISHERY PRODUCTION IN 2010-2015



3.2.10.1 Fresh water fishing and fresh water aquaculture

The activity of “Fresh water fishing and Fresh water aquaculture” reported a decrease at 11.2 percent in 2015. According to the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, heavy rain prevailed during the year 2015, badly affected the inland fishery areas in Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Ampara and Hambantota districts where the major water tanks were overflowed and caused a drop in inland fish production by 11.2 percent.

Map 1 : Percentage distribution of current value added of Milk, Eggs and Poultry production by Province -2015



3.3 INDUSTRY

One third of the Sri Lankan economy was shouldered by industry sector through-out the period of 2010-2015. These industry activities comprised with 'Manufacturing activities' the principal shareholder of industry sharing 59.8 percent along with 'Construction', 'Mining and quarrying', 'Electricity and related activities' and 'water and sewerage collection, treatment and supply'. Industry activities altogether grew by 2.2 percent in 2015 and added Rs. 2,267,725 million to the gross domestic product in real terms. The share to the GDP in 2015 was reported as 27.2 percent. When considering the

sector wise performances, Non-financial corporations were the main performer in industry sector, which grew by 2.6 percent in 2015 (Table 3.14). Government sector showed a recession of 2.5 percent in 2015 when compared to 2014. The highest share of 60.4 percent of industry is hold by NFCs' while 'Households and NPISH' together shared 35.3 percent. The remaining 4.3 percent was shared by the government sector. The Lion's share of the output of the industries is produced for market (97%) and only residual 3 percent produced for own use in 2015.

TABLE 3.13 GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES (2010-2015)

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market prices, (Rs. Mn)	1,708,867	2,021,037	2,630,766	2,797,328	2,931,998	2,975,232
Gross Value added at constant (2010) market prices, (Rs. Mn)	1,708,867	1,866,947	2,035,601	2,119,080	2,218,711	2,267,725
Percentage Share to GDP at current market	26.6	28	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.2
Percentage growth of GDP at constant	-	9.3	9.0	4.1	4.7	2.2
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price	-	8.3	19.4	2.1	0.1	- 0.7
@Revised						

TABLE 3.14: PERCENTAGE GROWTH GVA IN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS; (2010-2015)

Sector	2011/2010	2012/2011	2013/2012	2014/2013	2015/2014@
NFC	10.4.	7.8.	3.9	4.5	2.6
GG	-39.8	21.2	7.5	10.5	-2.5
HH	9.1	11.0	0.6	4.9	1.6
Total	9.3	9.0	4.1	4.7	2.2
@ Revised					

FIGURE 3. 14: MAIN COMPONENTS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

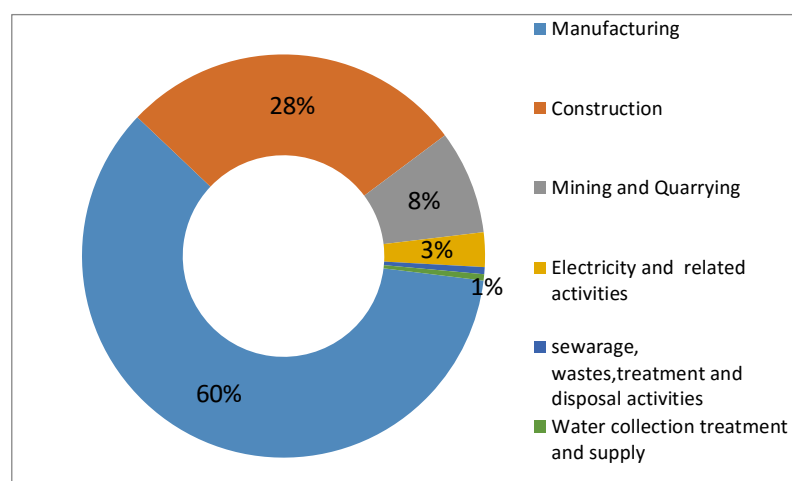


FIGURE 3.15: INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR WISE PROPORTION IN INDUSTRY 2015

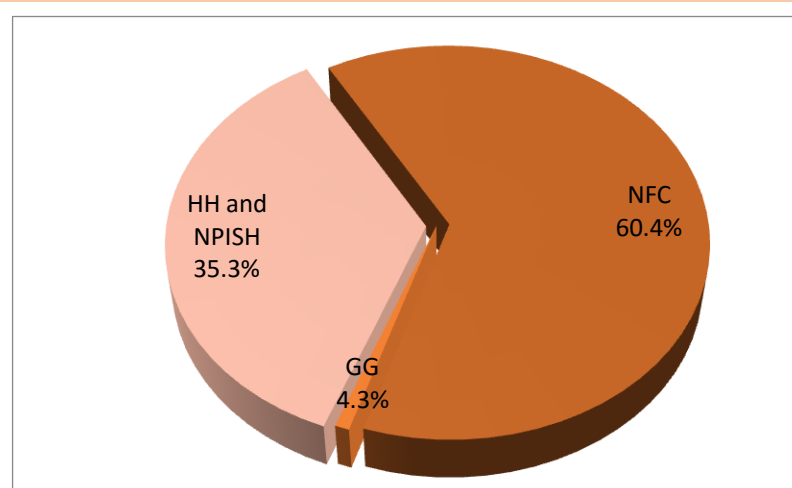
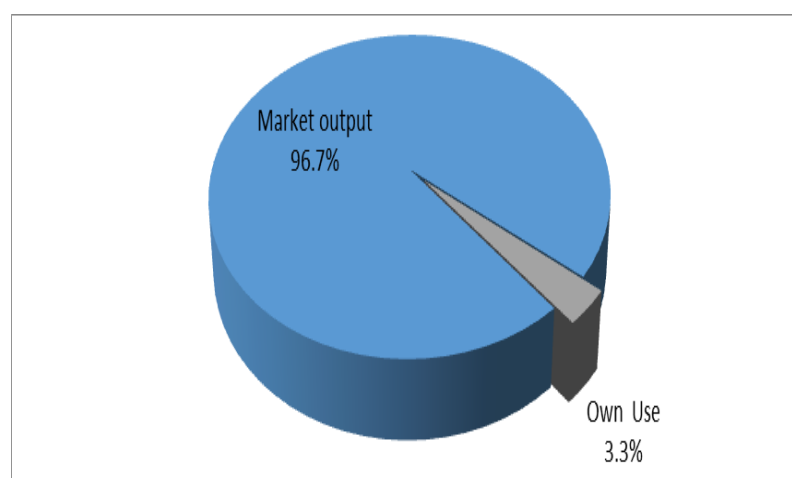


FIGURE 3.16: OUTPUT BY TYPE IN INDUSTRY 2015



3.3.1 MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying sector consist with three main sub activities “Quarrying of stone/granite, sand and clay”, “Mining of Gems” and “Other mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified”. The GDP contribution was Rs.191,145 million in year 2015 and when compared to year 2014, a contraction of 5.2 percent was recorded in real terms.

“Quarrying of stone/granite, sand and clay” contains mainly building materials (sand, granite, clay etc.) is the major sub sector which covered the 92 percent of the total output of “Mining and Quarrying” activity. The value added of this activity was estimated based on cement availability of country. recorded -4.2 percent growth in year 2015 compared to year 2014. This

substantially minus growth may due to subdued performance of construction activities in this year.

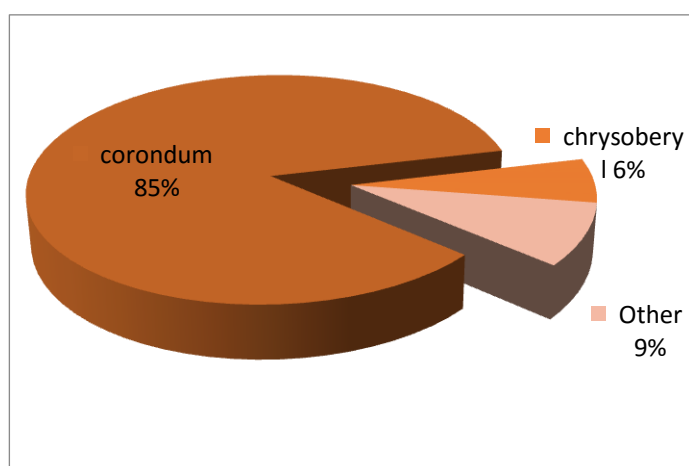
The sub sector of Minerals which includes phosphate, graphite, salt, gypsum, lime stone, rutile, ilmenite, zircon, hi ilmenite etc. Altogether recorded a growth of 8.3 percent in year 2015 due to considerable progress in ilmenite production.

Mining of Gems” perform a prominent role in earning foreign exchange to the country, reported a 16.8 percent decrease in export earnings in 2015 compared to 2014. Eighty five percent of the gem earnings were owing to “Corundum” which included Sapphire, Ruby and Geuda, (Figure 3.17).

TABLE 3.15: MINERAL SAND PRODUCTION ; 2014 AND 2015

Mineral Item	2014	2015@	2015/2014
Ilmenite	29,420	36,551	24.2
Rutile	2,111	1,808	-14.3
Zircon	1,334	614	-53.9
Hi-Ilmenite	3,551	2,888	18.6
'@ - Revised			

FIGURE 3.17: GEM EARNINGS BY TYPE IN 2015



3.3.2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing industry sector comprises with 24 ISIC categories. Data was collected by “Quarterly Survey of Industries” and “Annual Survey of Industry The dissemination categories were “Manufacture of Food, beverages & Tobacco products”, “Manufacture of Textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products”, “Manufacture of Wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture”, “Manufacture of Paper products, printing and reproduction of media products”, “Manufacture of Coke and refined petroleum products”, “Manufacture of Chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products”,

“Manufacture of Rubber and plastic products”, “Manufacture of Other non-metallic mineral products”, “Manufacture of Basic metals and fabricated metal products”, “Manufacture of Machinery and equipment etc.”, “Manufacture of Furniture, Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and equipment”.

The major economic indicators are shown in table 3.16. Average share of manufacturing activities altogether

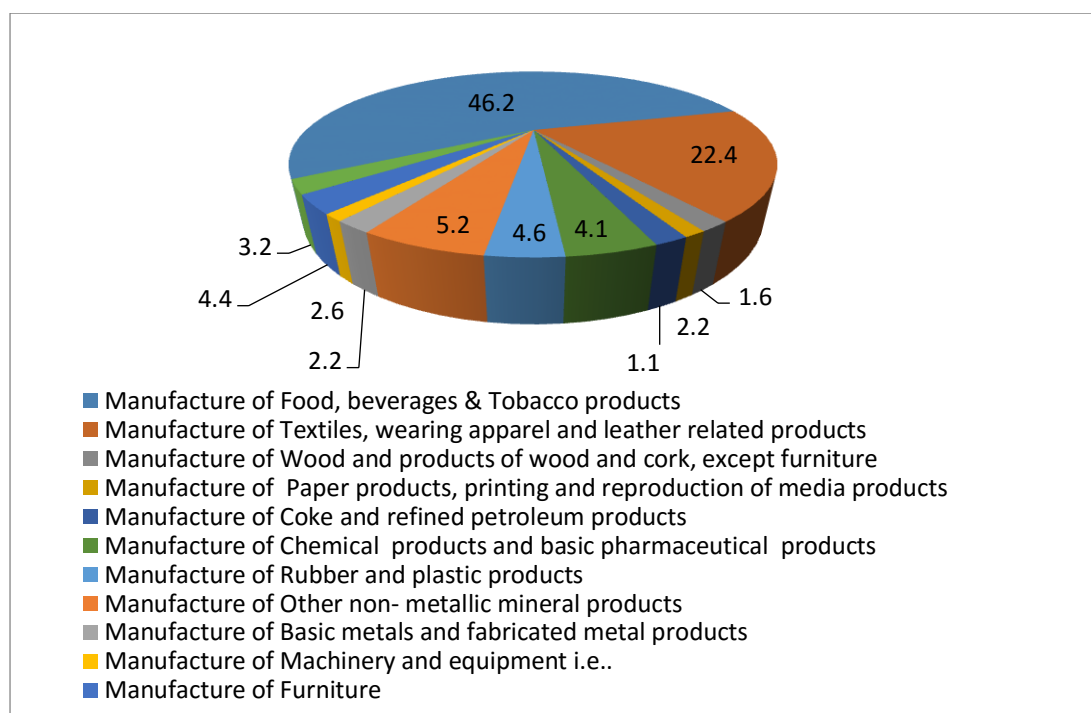
maintained around 17.9 percent share to the total GDP in the period of 2010-2015. In year 2015 the overall manufacture production grew by 5.0 percent in real terms contributing Rs.1,360,976 million value added to the GDP.

The shares of the activities to the total value added in manufacturing sector were shown in fig 3.19. The manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco products dominates the industry sector in 2015 by acquiring 27.7 percent of the total value added, while the manufacturing of textiles, wearing apparels and leather products accountable for 13.4 percent of the shares. The remaining 18.8 percent was shared among the all sub activities in manufacturing sector. Food beverages and tobacco sub activity showed an overall growth of 2.9 percent in year 2015, in comparison to the growth of 1.3 reported in 2014. The sub-sector of textiles, wearing apparels and leather related products showed a very slight positive growth in year 2015 compared to year 2014.

TABLE 3.16: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY SECTOR; 2010-2015

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market prices, (Rs.Mn)	1,157,977	1,330,067	1,697,818	1,723,093	1,758,713	1,780,786
Gross Value added at constant (2010) market prices, (Rs.Mn)	1,157,977	1,198,135	1,235,988	1,263,921	1,296,100	1,360,976
Percentage Share to GDP at current market prices	18.1	18.4	19.4	18.0	17.0	16.3
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market prices	-	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.5	5.0
@Revised						

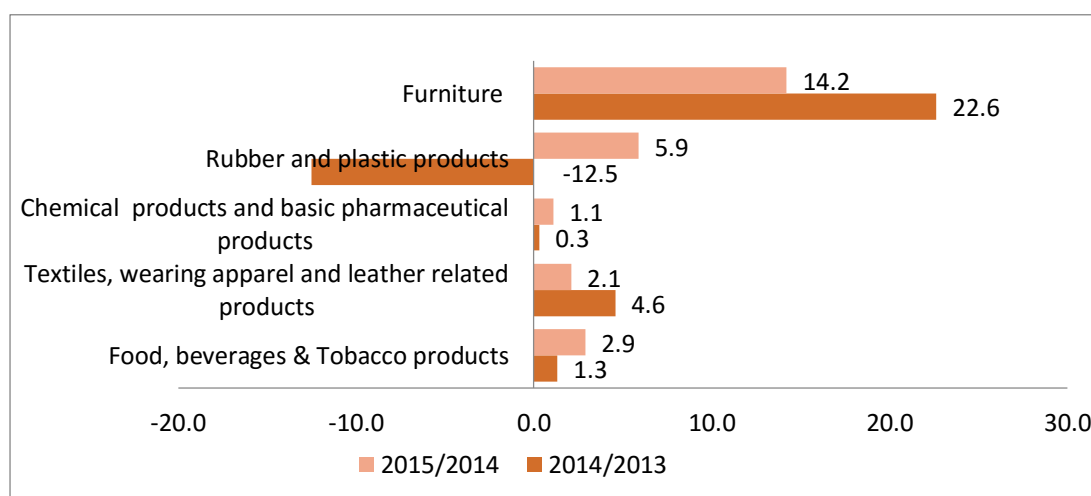
FIGURE 3.18: SHARE OF MAIN MANUFACTURING ITEMS TO THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR - 2015



Manufacture of rubber and plastic products achieved a substantial growth compared to year 2014, from (-12.5) to 5.9 percent in year 2015. The manufacture of furniture further grew by 14.2 percent in 2015 compared to high growth rate of 22.6 percent reported in 2014.

Manufacture of Basic metals and fabricated metals executed a positive high growth rate of 16.4 percent compared to the sharp decline reported in year 2014. This high performance was mainly due to the increase in ship building and repairing activities demanded by off-shore vessels.

FIGURE 3.19: COMPARISON OF GROWTH RATES OF MAIN MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES 2014-2015



3.3.3 ELECTRICITY, WATER AND SEWAGE

Electricity, generation, transmission and distribution activity further grew by 6.1 percent in year 2015 along with 4.6 percent growth reported in year 2014. The share of this activity to the total GDP was reported as 0.8 percent in year 2015.

This growth in GVA was clearly reflected by the generation increase reported as 3.8 percent in year 2014 and 5.4 percent in year 2015 (Figure 3.20). The total electricity generation of the country was reported as 12,418 GWH and 13,090 GWH in year 2014 and 2015 respectively.

The hydro power generation grew by 22.8 percent in 2015, compared to the contraction reported in 2014 by - 32.2 percent (Figure 3.20). The favorable

weather conditions prevailed throughout the year mainly supported for this progress.

The coal and thermal power generation has contracted by 5.77 percent in year 2015 compared to 58 percent expansion reported in year 2014. In 2015, four fifth of the electricity production has been produced by Ceylon Electricity Board.

The gross value added of water collection, treatment and supply activity showed a growth of 4.8 percent in year 2014 and further expanded by 4.5 percent in year 2015, generating Rs.12,005 million to the total GDP at real terms. This was indicated by the increase in water production, by 4.4 percent in year 2015.

TABLE 3.17: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN "ELECTRICITY GENERATION"

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market prices, (Rs. million)	68,491	67,665	78,833	90,539	77,639	82,966
Gross Value added at constant (2010) market prices,	68,491	73,927	75,262	76,789	80,298	85,202
Percentage Share to GDP at current market prices	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market prices	-	7.9	1.8	2	4.6	6.1
@ Revised						

FIGURE 3.20: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY TYPE(2010-2015)

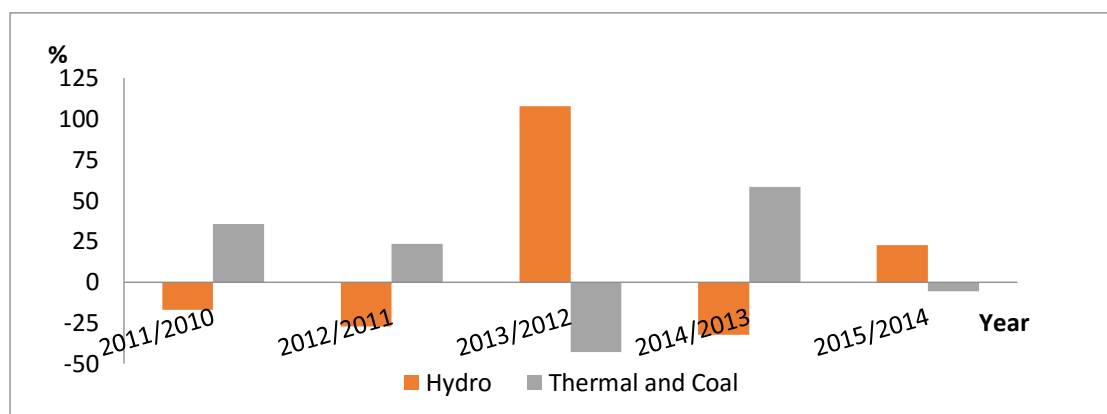
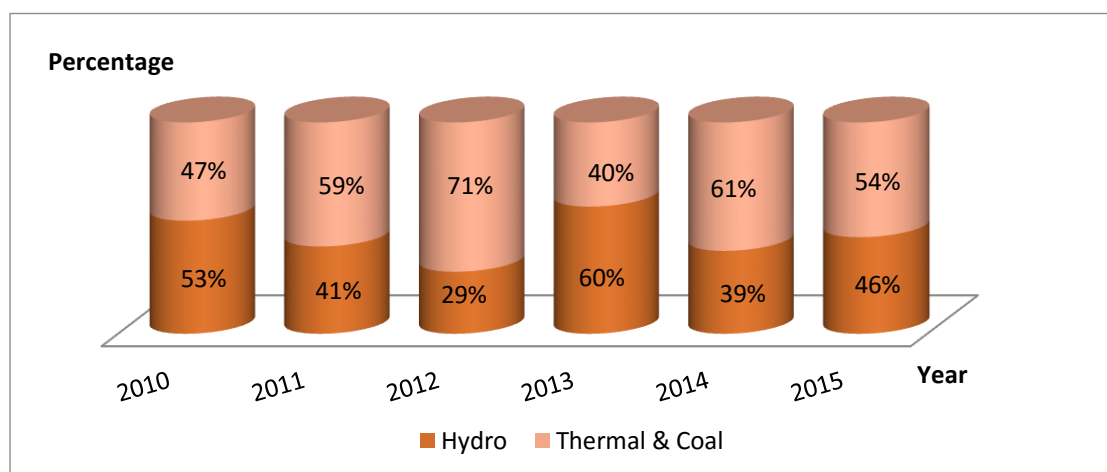


FIGURE 3.21: PROPORTION OF HYDRO: THERMAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN 2010-2015



3.3.4 CONSTRUCTION

The second largest activity of the industry sector, “Construction” has shared 7.6 percent of total gross domestic product of the country in year 2015. It has reported positive growth rates from 2010-2014 and a contraction of 2.5 percent in real terms in year 2015. In nominal terms the gross value added of construction industry has increased by 2.1 percent. Construction activities included the construction of buildings, highways, bridges, water supply and drainage systems, irrigation and land, dredging and reclamation and other activities regarding construction. The total cement availability of the

country grew by 2.0 in 2015. Local cement production grew by 21 percent while cement imports has reduced by 6.2 percent. The noteworthy decline of construction industry mainly owed to the slowdown in large scale infrastructure development projects in the reference period.

TABLE 3.18: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN CONSTRUCTION

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market prices, (Rs. Mn)	336,381	451,714	621,140	715,455	813,689	830,412
Gross Value added at constant (2010) market prices, (Rs.Mn)	336,381	424,798	514,757	553,438	611,842	596,697
Percentage Share to GDP at current market prices	5.2	6.3	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.6
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market prices	-	26.3	21.2	7.5	10.6	-2.5
Percentage change in GDP Implicit price deflator (2010=100)	-	6.3	13.5	7.1	2.9	4.6
'@Revised						

3.4 SERVICES

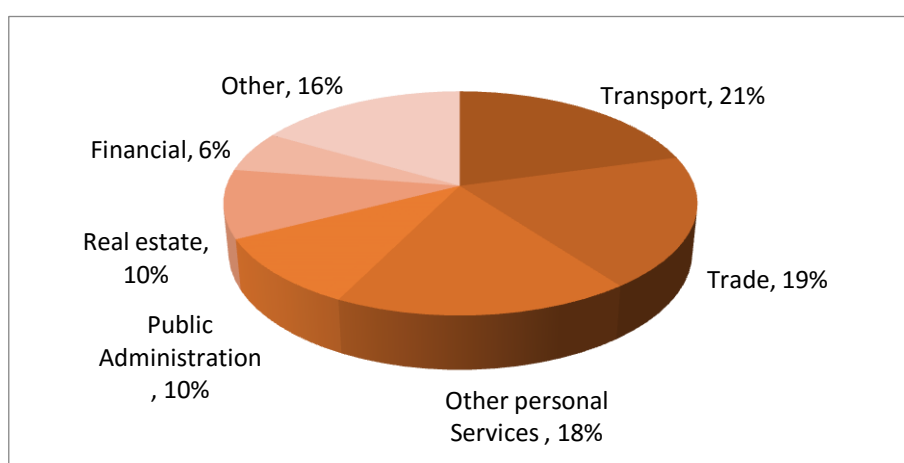
The Service sector was the key benefactor of the economy, sharing 57.4 percent of the total GDP, grew by 6.0 percent in the year 2015. Fifteen major sectors from section G to section U which contain 55 sub-groups under ISIC classification revision 4.0 were formally

amalgamate together and disseminated under 15 service activity groups in the GDP production account in the new series. The total value added of service sector was reported as Rs. 6,283,379 and Rs. 4,894,717 million at nominal and real terms respectively in year 2015.

TABLE 3.19: GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF SERVICE SECTOR

Economic Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value added at current market prices, (Rs. Mn)	3,504,323	3,980,500	4,858,292	5,406,544	5,895,618	6,283,379
Gross Value added at constant (2010) market prices, (Rs.Mn)	3,504,323	3,817,155	4,245,461	4,405,644	4,618,501	4,894,717
Percentage Share to GDP at current market prices	54.6	55.1	55.6	56.4	56.9	57.4
Percentage growth of GDP at constant (2010) market prices	-	8.9	11.2	3.8	4.8	6.0
Percentage change in GDP implicit Price deflator	-	4.3	9.7	7.2	4.0	0.6
@ - Revised						

FIGURE 3.22: SHARE OF MAIN SERVICES ACTIVITIES TO THE TOTAL GVA OF SERVICE SECTOR



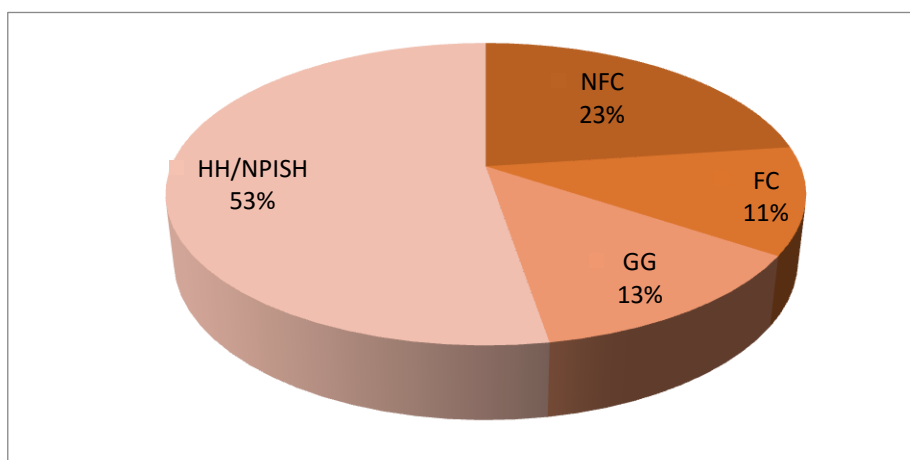
The “Transportations of goods and services including warehousing” comprises the highest share of 21 percent of total gross value added generated by service sector trailed with “wholesale and retail trade” services with 19 percent and “Other personal services activities”

with 18 percent (Figure 3.22). The other main components were “public administration and defense; compulsory social security” “real estate activities including ownership of dwelling” and “financial services and auxiliary service activities” which encompasses of 10

percent, 10 percent and 6 percent respectively. All other service activities collectively share 16 percent of gross

value added of service sector in nominal terms in year 2015.

FIGURE 3.23: SECTORIAL SHARE IN SERVICE SECTOR , 2015



The institutional sector breakdown in service sector showed that 53 percent of value added generated from household/NPISH (Figure 3.23) in year 2015. The gross value added generated by financial institutions grown by 10

percent in year 2015 as same as the 10 percent growth reported in year 2014. Total output of service sector consists with 87 percent share of market output, 9 percent share of non-market output and 4 percent share of own use output.

FIGURE 3.24: PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN GDP BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS, 2015

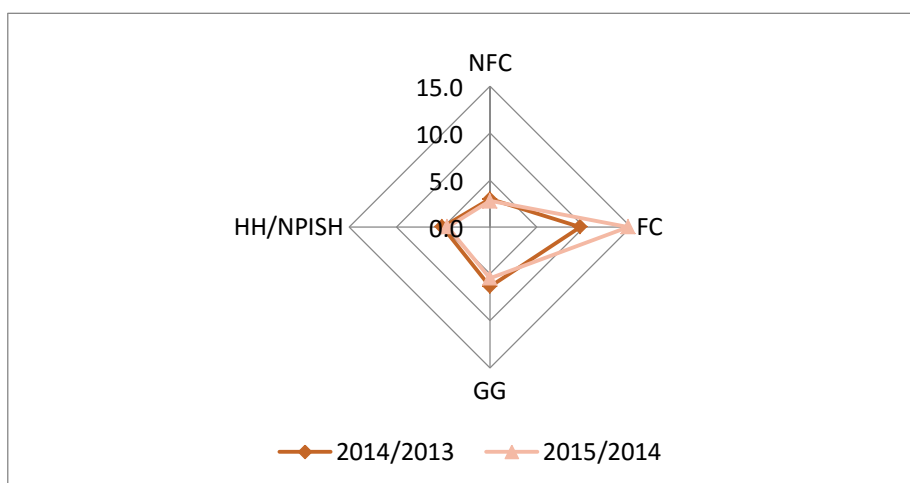
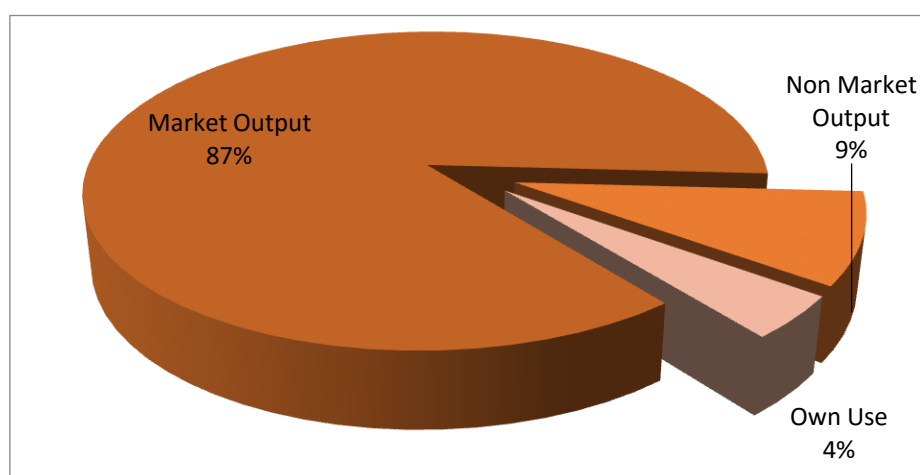


FIGURE 3.25: SHARE OF OUTPUT TYPE IN SERVICES SECTOR, 2015



3.4.1 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

The wholesale and retail trade which contributes nearly 10.9 percent to the overall GDP, grew by 5.6 percent in the year 2015. It's one of the largest economic activity which generate a considerable amount of value addition to the economy, has expanded continuously over the last few years.

The wholesale and retail trade activity considers the valued addition created through the domestic trading activities. Domestic trading activity is consisted by the imported goods and domestically produced goods. The value addition is generated through the trading of these goods domestically. The value added of wholesale and retail trade activity is affected by fluctuations in total imports and total domestic production. Therefore the growth rate of this activity is depended on the variations in the three variables of Imports, Agricultural production and Industrial production.

According to the Balance of Payment Statistics of Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the annual total import expenditure for the year 2015 has increased up to Rs. million 2,572,466 from Rs. million

2,535,163 recorded in the year 2014, indicating a slight increase of 1.5 percent in annual total import expenditure. According to the trade indices, the volume index of consumer goods and investment goods have increased sharply by 24.1 percent and 13.6 percent respectively, during the year 2015. Among the consumer goods, volume indices of these categories namely sea foods, oils and fats, vehicles, home appliances, telecommunication devices, clothing and accessories have increased during this period. Increase in the imported consumer goods may have direct impact on domestic trading activities.

In addition, the total trading Output value of Agriculture, forestry and fishing activity has increased by 4.1 percent in the year of 2015 when compared with the year 2014. The total trading output value of industrial activities has increased up to Rs. Mn. 753,604 from Rs. Mn. 682,606 in the year 2015 indicating an increase of 10.4 percent.

TABLE 3.20: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Economic Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross value added at current market price (Rs.	705,778	846,106	975,056	1,047,793	1,117,234	1,193,648
Gross value added at constant (2010) market	705,778	788,048	848,686	859,977	884,094	933,216
Percentage share at current price	11.0	11.7	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.9
Percentage growth	-	11.7	7.7	1.3	2.8	5.6
'@ - Revised						

Accordingly, wholesale and retail trade activity generated Rs. Mn. 933,216 worth of gross value added at constant price to the economy in the year 2015.

It contributed to the overall GDP by 10.9 percent and when compared with the previous year, the GVA of this activity grew by 5.6 percent.

3.4.2 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

Transportation and storage activity has expanded by 5.2 percent in 2015 compared to the 4.2 percent growth reported in 2014 adding Rs.931,529 million to the gross domestic product of the country in real terms. The share was stated as 11.9 in 2015.

The number of new registration of vehicles showed 56 percent increase in year 2015. New registration of motor cars displayed an exceptionally high number compared to other vehicles. Three wheeler registrations also reported a 64 percent increase within the 2015(Figure 3.26).

The public transport mainly comprise with railway, SLTB and private buses and three wheelers. The passenger kilometers operated by Sri Lanka Railway and Sri Lanka Transport Board grew by 8 percent and 20 percent respectively during the year 2015. An 8.6 percent increase was reported for daily operated SLTB buses in year 2015.

The passenger kilometers flew by Sri Lankan airways and Mihin airways together recoded a substantial contraction of 17.73 percent in year 2015, against the 1.27 percent contraction reported in year 2014. This was mainly due to 45.9 percent and 5.8 percent contraction experienced in 3rd quarter and fourth quarter of the year 2015.

TABLE 3.21: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSE, 2010-2015

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross value added at current price (Rs.Mn)	662,153	784,011	1,057,477	1,162,834	1,288,124	1,302,310
Gross value added at constant(2010) price (Rs.	662,153	745,891	805,391	849,539	885,506	931,529
Percentage share at current price	10.3	10.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	11.9
Percentage growth	-	12.6	8.0	5.5	4.2	5.2
@ - Revised						

FIGURE 3.26: PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF VEHICLE REGISTRATION, 2015

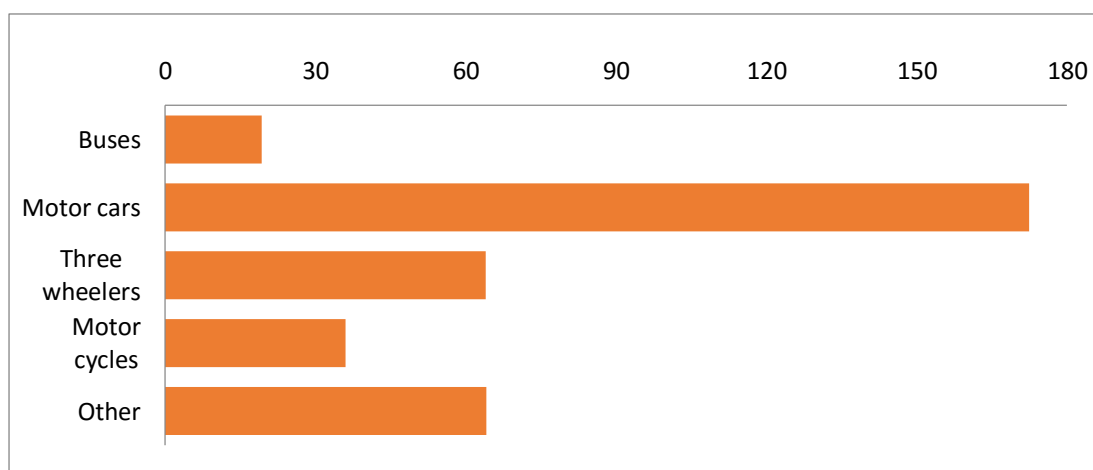
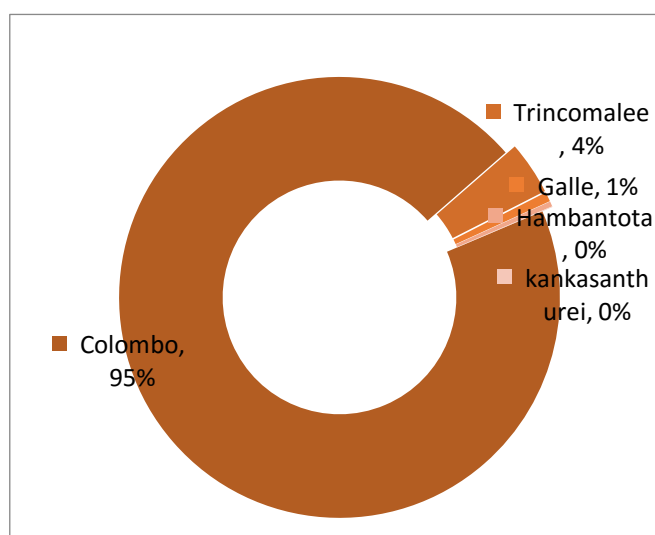


FIGURE 3.27: PERCENTAGE FREIGHT HANDLING BY PORTS 2015



The cargo handling was mainly operated by five commercial ports: Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, Hambantota, Kankasanthurei and the total number of ships arrived to these ports were improved from 4,298 in 2014 to 4,433 in 2015, denoting 3.1 percent increase. The total cargo handled by these ports was expanded by 4.3 percent in year 2015. Colombo the premier port handled 95percent of total cargo (Figure 3.27). Meanwhile the trans-shipment containers (Twenty Foot Equivalent Units-TEUs '000) expanded from 3,700 in year 2014 to 3,888 in year 2015 indicating 5.1 percent increase throughout the period. Further, freight ton transported by Sri-Lanka Railway showed a slight contraction by 1 percent. The freight tons kilometers flown by airways collectively by Sri Lankan Air lines and Mihin-Lanka had contracted by 50 percent in year 2015, compared to year 2014.

3.4.3 ACCOMMODATION, FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVING ACTIVITIES

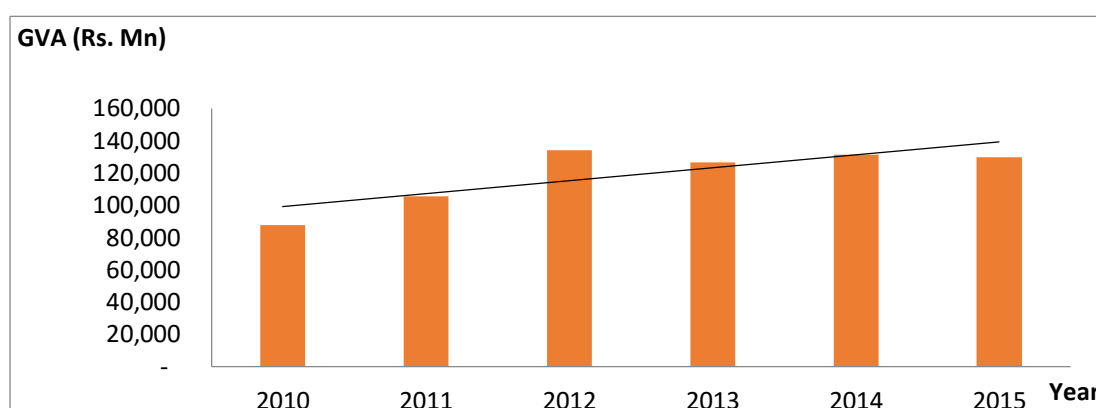
Even though the percentage share to the overall GDP is not at high (around 1.6percent), this is another fast growing industry in Sri Lanka. In the earlier national accounting framework (base year, 2002) this compilation category named as Hotels and restaurant. Under the new National Accounting framework (Base year, 2010) this is compiled considering two main economic activities. According to the International Standard of Industrial classification R.4, this industry is identified as two major economic activities. One is Accommodation activities and the other one is food and beverage service activities. But in the compilation system, these were compiled as one category due to insufficient data sources related to

domestic food and beverage serving activities. Accordingly, Output, Intermediate consumption and gross value added of this activity is estimated.

The Output of Accommodation, food and beverage serving activities is estimated based on the quarterly and annual value added tax data provided by the Department of Inland Revenue, related to this economic activity. In addition, some important indicators related to tourism industry in Sri Lanka are also being considered.

The Accommodation, food and beverage serving activity contributed to the economy Rs. 134,017 Million worth of gross value added, during the year 2015. When compared with the previous years, the generated GVA from this activity has increased slightly by 1.9 percent. The estimated output of this industry has expanded over the past six years. When observe the performance of the other leading indicators in tourism industry the number of tourist arrivals, annual tourist earnings have increased at a high rate of 17.8 percent and 27.6 percent respectively. The room occupancy rate calculated relate to graded hotels, motels and guest houses which are registered under the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority, have increased to 74.5 in the year 2015, from 74.3 recorded in 2014.

FIGURE 3.28: GVA OF ACCOMMODATION, FOOD & BEVERAGE SERVING AT CONSTANT PRI



3.4.4 TELECOMMUNICATION

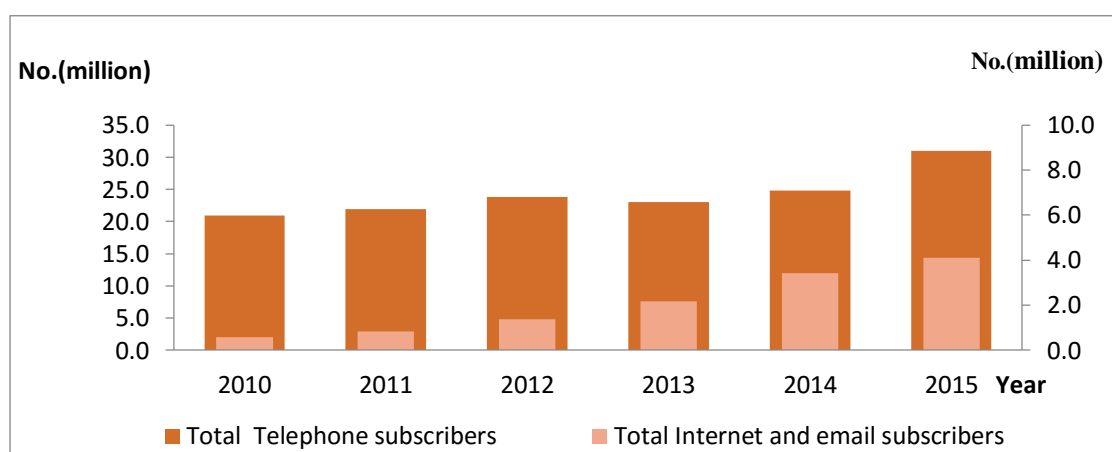
The telecommunication industry significantly grew by 10.2 percent in 2015, beside 13.1 percent growth reported in 2014. The total values added

to the GDP in nominal and real terms were Rs.56,181 million and Rs. 34,146 million, respectively. The share to GDP was also reported as 0.5 percent.

TABLE 3.22: MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN TELECOMMUNICATION SUB ACTIVITY

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross Value Added (Current, Rs. Mn)	22,931	27,224	33,257	41,986	44,733	56,181
Gross Value added (constant 2010, Rs. Mn)	22,931	24,420	26,450	27,395	30,986	34,146
Share to the GDP (%)	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Growth rate (%)		6.5	8.3	3.6	13.1	10.2
'@ - Revised						

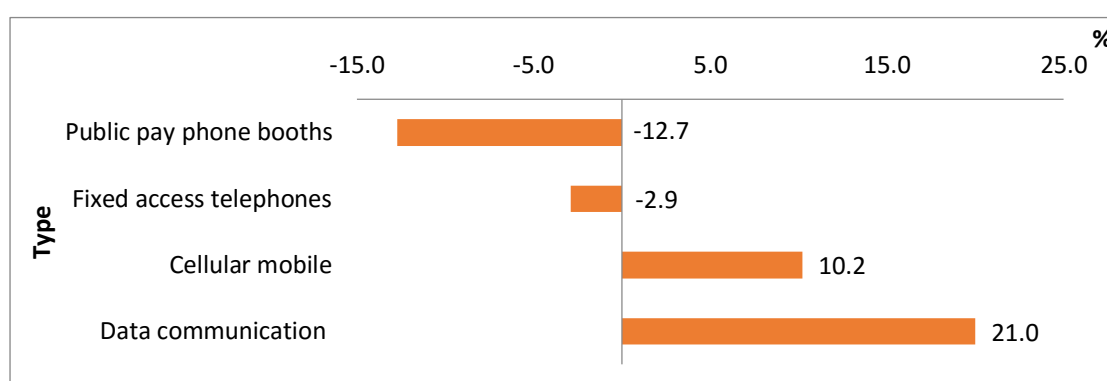
FIGURE 3.29: GROWTH OF TELEPHONE, INTERNET AND EMAIL SUBSCRIBERS (2010-2015)



Telecommunication sector reports a robust growth covering all the provinces in the country especially after ending up the civil war in year 2008. The total telephone penetration was increased from 2 million to 3 million drastically in the period of 2010-2015. The demand generated mainly through cellular mobiles where the proportion of fixed phones to cellular mobiles were reported as 90:10 in year 2015. The mobile penetration in year 2015 was 115 percent. The use of cellular mobile phones in 2015 has increased by 10 percent while fixed access telephones show 3 percent decrease compared to 2014 Figure 3.30. The gradual reduction of usage of public

pay phones and the fixed access telephones in the country signifies that increase in usage of personal cellular mobiles among the community. The internet and e mail subscribers also showed a gradual up- rise from approximately 1 million in 2010 to 4 million in 2015, Figure 3.29. Compared to year 2014, the internet and e-mail usage reported 21 percent growth. The expansion in subscriber penetration was driven by good affordability, having cheapest voice and broadband tariffs for latest global telecommunication technologies practiced in the country.

FIGURE 3.30: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TELEPHONE USAGE 2015/2014



The postal and courier activities were further slightly contracted by 0.1 percent in year 2015 compared to the 7.1 percent shrinkage reported in 2014. The postal services including parcels handling has also restricted during the past few years but foreign mail handling reported an increase in year 2015.

3.4.5 IT PROGRAMMING CONSULTANCY AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Information and communication industry is one of the most emerging industry in Sri Lanka. Over the last decade, it has made significant progress in the industry. The export revenue earned, total

employment engaged and the number of companies in the industry have been grown remarkably during the past decade. In addition, in the recent past, the global ranking position for Sri Lanka too has improved significantly.

With compilation procedures and expansion process, undertaken at the national accounts rebasing project (Base year, 2010), new compilation categories were introduced. IT programming consultancy and related activities was a key compilation category among the newly introduced compilation categories to the system.

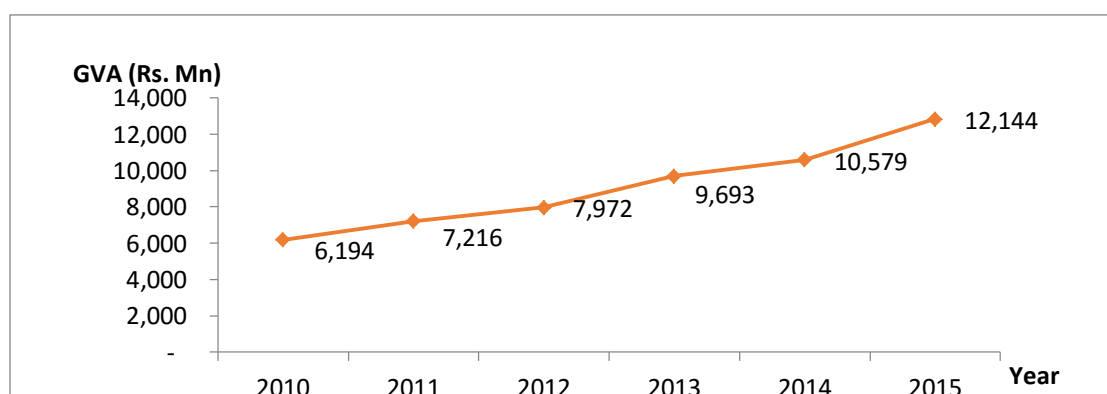
According to the ISIC Rev.4, this industry mainly covers two broader areas of IT/BPM industry. ISIC code 62

constitutes all the activities related to computer programming and consultancy related activities. ISIC 63 covers information services activities. Accordingly, this activity mainly constitute by computer programming activities, computer consultancy and computer facilities management activities, other information technology and computer service activities, data processing, hosting and related activities and web portals. Based on Value Added Tax data provided by the Department of

Inland Revenue, related to IT/BPM industry in Sri Lanka, the national level total output was estimated

Accordingly estimated output for the year 2015 was Rs. Mn. 15,856. The generated value added for this industry increased up to Rs. Mn. 12,148 in the year 2015, from Rs. Mn. 10,579, resulting a positive growth rate of 14.8 percent. As shown in Figure 3.31 the generated value added of this industry has grown continuously and rapidly over the past few years.

FIGURE 3.31: GVA (CONSTANT) OF IT PROGRAMMING CONSULTANCY AND RELATED ACTIVITIES (2010–2015)



3.4.6 FINANCIAL SERVICES AND AUXILIARY FINANCIAL SERVICES

Financial and auxiliary financial activities showed a significant growth of 17.5 percent in the year 2015 compared to 8.9 percent growth reported for the year 2014. The generated gross value added at real terms was recorded as Rs.493,785 million.

The banking sector is the most important sub sector in this activity, consisted with 25 Licensed Commercial Banks, including 13 domestic and 12 foreign banks and 7 licensed specialized banks.

TABLE 3.23: : MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF FINANCIAL AND AUXILIARY SERVICE

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross value added at current price (Rs.Mn)	274,933	223,467	282,003	308,810	340,727	347,909
Gross value added at constant(2010) price (Rs.	274,933	314,678	364,688	386,009	420,223	493,785
Percentage share at current price	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Percentage growth	-	14.5	15.9	5.8	8.9	17.5
'@ Revised						

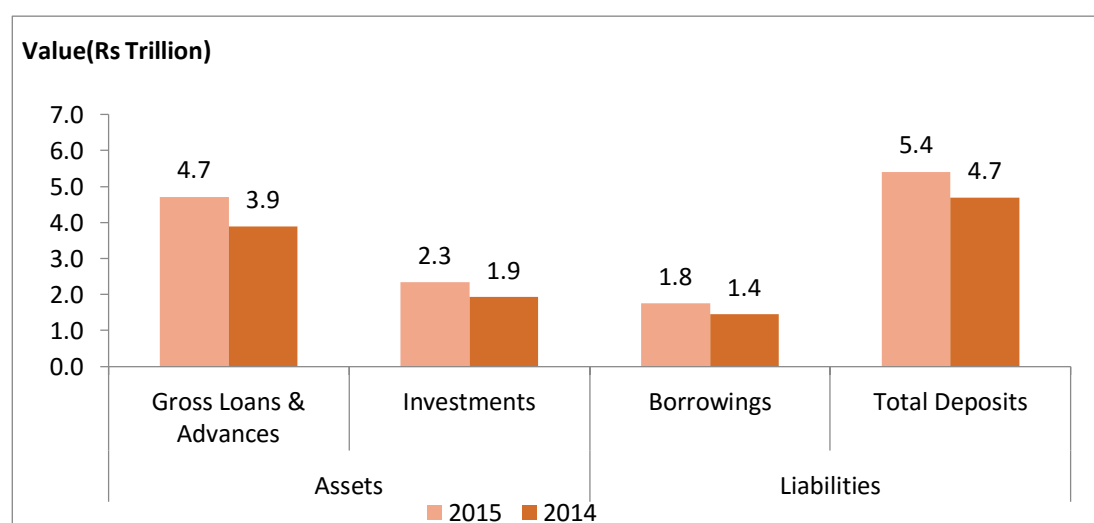
TABLE 3.24: DISTRIBUTION OF BANKS AND BANK BRANCHES (2014-2015)

Category	2014	2015@	Change
Total number of Banks	34	32	-2
Total No. of LCBs	25	25	0
Domestic Banks	13	13	0
Foreign Banks	12	12	0
Total number of LSBs	9	7	-2
Total No. of Bank Branches Other Outlets	6591	6594	3
LCB Branches	2893	2925	32
LCB Students savings unit	2871	2870	-1
LSB Branches	652	624	-28
LSB Students savings unit	175	175	0
Automated Teller Machines	3339	3477	138
'@ Revised	Source :CBSL		

Total number of bank branches and other outlets operative throughout the island were reported a slight shrinkage and recorded as 6,594 for the year 2015. The

automated teller machine services have expanded virtually by 138 new machines by year 2015.

FIGURE 3.32: COMPARISON OF MAIN ITEMS IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 2014-2015



The assets of the banking sector has reported 16 percent expansion over the past year reaching 8.9 trillion in year 2015 compared to 7.0 trillion recorded for year 2014, Figure 3.32. Sixty one percent of the assets comprises with Gross loans and advances which extended to all major activities in the economy covering agriculture and fisheries, manufacturing, construction and trade services, extended by 22 percent in year 2015 compared to year 2014. Investment which accounted for 29 percent of total assets grew by 15.9 percent during the year 2015. Total borrowings recorded a 21.8 percent growth during year 2015. When considering bank deposits, which consist mainly with time deposits, saving deposits and current deposits, grew by 15.5 percent in year 2015. The 18 percent highest growth rate was reported by saving deposits trailed by 17 percent growth reported by current deposits.

by this activity in nominal and real terms were Rs.102,319 million and Rs.82,013 million respectively during the 2015.

This activity comprises with local and foreign insurance companies and pension funding boards. Consequently twenty three local insurance companies, four foreign companies, National Insurance Trust Fund, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd, Employee's Provident Fund and Employees Trust Fund were belong to this activity in 2015.

The premium earned and claims incurred in insurance activity grew by 16.0 percent and 7.8 percent respectively in year 2015 compared to 2014. The gross output of this industry mainly based on the difference between premiums earned and claims paid. The investment income and the other income generated by insurance companies were also accounted for the gross output.

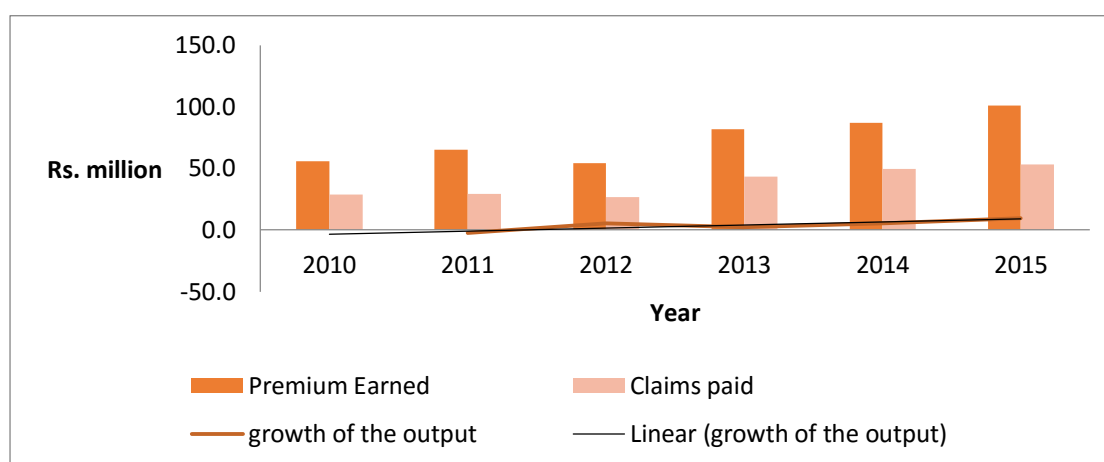
3.4.7 INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING

Insurance and pension funding activity grew by 9.4 percent in the 2015 compared to 5.8 percent growth recorded in the 2014. The value added generated

TABLE 3.25: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING(2010-2015)

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
Gross value added at current price (Rs.Mn)	67,830	60,077	79,534	81,712	92,938	102,319
Gross value added at constant(2010) price (Rs. Mn)	67,830	67,596	69,026	70,854	74,978	82,013
Percentage share at current price	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Percentage growth	-	-0.3	2.1	2.6	5.8	9.4
'@ - Revised						

FIGURE 3.33: PREMIUM EARNED, CLAIMS PAID AND OUTPUT OF INSURANCE ACTIVITY (2010-2015)



3.4.8 REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES INCLUDING OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS

The activity of “Real estate activities including ownership of dwellings” indicates a continuous growing from year 2010 to year 2015. During the year 2015, it has expanded by 10.2 percent compared to the expansion of 6.5 percent reported in year 2014. This activity has added Rs.625,695 million and Rs.489,352 million at nominal and in real terms respectively to the total GDP, Table 3.26. The ownership of dwellings was estimated using average monthly housing rent. The average

monthly housing rent in urban, rural and estate sectors were increased during the year 2015. The highest increase reported from urban sector by 11.1 percent. On an average the housing rent of Sri Lanka has increased by 7.4 percent in year 2015.(Figure 3.34) The share of sub activities of real estate and ownership of dwellings to the activity of ‘real estate’ was reported as 48.6 percent and 51.4 percent respectively.

FIGURE 3.34: PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSING RENT 2014-2015

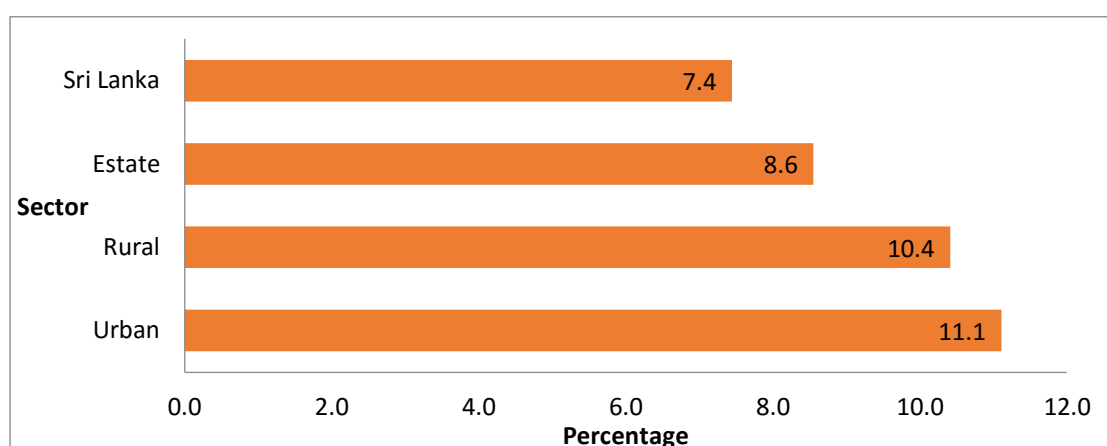


TABLE 3.26: MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN REAL ESTATE INCLUDING OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS, 2010-2015

Economic Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross value added at current price (Rs.Mn)	307,112	350,090	424,415	512,063	562,687	625,695
Gross value added at constant(2010) price (Rs.)	307,112	328,076	369,719	417,024	444,049	489,352
Percentage share at current price	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7
Percentage growth	-	6.8	12.7	12.8	6.5	10.2
'@ - Revised						

3.4.9 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Professional services are another new compilation category introduced to the national accounting system under the rebasing project (Base year 2010). The sub activity of 'Professional service' is a combination of eight compilation categories. It is mainly comprised by 'Legal and accounting activities', 'Architectural and engineering activities', 'Scientific research and development', 'advertising and market research, other professional, scientific and technical activities and publishing activities', 'Veterinary activities', 'Rental and leasing activities', 'Employment, travel agency, security

and investigation activities' and 'Services to building and landscape activities'. Professional services take into account the value addition generated through all these economic activities. The total output values of these economic activities are estimated based on the value added tax national level data released by the Department of Inland Revenue. All these economic activities which are coming under professional services contributed to the overall GDP averagely by 1.8 percent. Over the past six years, the gross value added generated by this activity has increased continuously except in the

year 2015. Accordingly the reported gross value added for the year 2015 was Rs. Mn.154,266. It has declined by 7.3 percent when compared the GVA generated in the year 2014.

3.4.10 OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES

The Other personal services activity is one of a largest sub sector among service industry activities and has grown by 4.0 percent during the year 2015. The sub activity of 'Other personal service activities' which is also a combination of two compilation categories' and is comprised by 'Arts entertainment and other recreation activities' and 'other personal service activities' mainly. These activities are mainly constitute by creative, arts and entertainment activities, gambling,

betting, sports activities and recreation activities, repair of computers and personal household goods, washing, dry cleaning, hair dressing, other beauty treatment, funeral related activities and other personal service activities.

The output value of this activity was also estimated by using the national level value added tax data released by the Department of Inland Revenue. The other personal services, all together contributed nearly 10.2 percent to the overall GDP and in past few years it has expended continuously. All these activities have generated Rs. Mn 873,534 million worth of value added to the overall economy in the year 2015. The reported growth rate for this activity for the year 2015 was 4.0 percent.

CHAPTER 4: THE EXPENDITURE APPROACH

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The expenditure approach measures total expenditure on final goods and services produced in the domestic economy plus exports less imports of goods and services. The total is obtained from the sum of final consumption expenditure by households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and government on goods and services; gross capital formation (capital expenditure on fixed and intangible assets, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables); and net exports of goods and services.

GDP expenditure is a sum of the following expenses;

$$\text{GDP(E)} = C + G + I + (X - M)$$

C – CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

G - GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

I – INVESTMENT/CAPITAL FORMATION

(X-M) – NET EXPORTS

Consumption expenditure

Consumption expenditure is the major expenditure component of the economy, Thus, final consumption is broken down into:

- a) Final consumption expenditure of households;
- b) Final consumption expenditure of general government;
- c) Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households.

Note that, in the SNA, ‘final consumption’ by the corporate sector is not admissible.

Final consumption expenditure of households

The final consumption expenditure of households encompasses all domestic costs (by residents and non-residents) for individual needs. Among other things, it includes expenditure on goods and services, the consumption of garden produce, rent for owner-occupied dwellings and imports. Information on consumption expenditure contains according to the Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP).

Actual Final Household Consumption Expenditure

The value of goods and services that the household consumed or used.

This includes:

- a) Household consumption expenditure.
- b) Social transfer in kind from general government and nonprofit institutions.

Final consumption expenditure of general government

Final consumption expenditure of general government is classified into two parts;

1. Individual Final Consumption Expenditure;
2. Collective Final Consumption Expenditure;

Individual services are essentially “private” and are available to certain individuals. Collective services are

delivered to the entire community such as security and defense, maintenance of law and order and others. Information on consumption expenditure, according to the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG).

Final consumption expenditure by nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

No information is available to help measure the individual consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)

Balance of payments data on transfers to nongovernment institutions may be an important indicator in countries where foreign aid is a major source of funding for NPISHs.

Gross Capital Formation

Gross Capital Formation (GCF) includes:

- a) Gross fixed capital formation;
- b) Changes in inventories;
- c) Acquisition less disposals of valuables (such as jewelry and works of art).

Change in Inventories (CII)

In National Accounts, the difference between the stocks at the end and at the beginning of the accounting period is called "Change in Inventories".

Inventories includes:

- unsold finished products
- goods for sale with the traders
- unused raw materials (inventories) - materials and supplies
- work-in-progress (growing crops, maturing trees and livestock, uncompleted structures, uncompleted other fixed assets, partially completed film productions and software) and statistical discrepancy between Production GDP and Expenditure GDP.

Net acquisitions of valuables

This item is very small (see Table 1) and is therefore no more than a curiosity for the macroeconomist. Valuables are goods that are bought not to be consumed or used in production.

Exports / Imports

Exports and imports between the domestic economy and the rest of the world are transactions between residents and non-residents of an economic territory, regardless of whether there are corresponding physical movements of goods across borders.

4.2 CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Consumption expenditure is the major expenditure component of the economy, which includes Household final consumption expenditure and Government final consumption expenditure. The Final consumption expenditure in real terms recorded the highest growth of 8.6 percent in 2011 and lowest growth of 2.6 percent in 2012.

It grew by 6.5 per cent at current prices in 2015 amounting to Rs. 8,360.9 billion compared to 8.6 percent growth recorded in 2014 and 76.4 percent contributes to the GDP. This attributes from Household final consumption expenditure about 67.4 percent.

4.2.1 HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Data Sources and Value indicators

Household final consumption is usually the largest component of GDP by expenditure. The main sources of data on household consumption are household income & expenditure surveys, imports

of consumption goods, domestic production of consumption goods. For estimating the consumption of electricity, water and gas, data is available with the relevant authorities. The DCS conducts household Consumption and expenditure surveys at 3 year intervals. Expenditure estimates may have to be adjusted to take account of expenditure by residents abroad and expenditure by non-residents in the domestic economy. The balance of payments statistics record these expenditures in the travel account as travel credits (expenditures by non-

residents in the domestic economy) and travel debits (expenditures by residents abroad). Commodity flow methods can be used in cases where there are good data on the supply of products.

Price indicators

CPI components usually provide appropriate deflators for household consumption. Deflation should be carried out at a COICOP level to ensure that. For expenditures by residents abroad and expenditures by non resident in the domestic economy, we have used as the GDP implicit deflator.

FIGURE 4.1: FINAL EXPENDITURE PATTERN WITH GDP

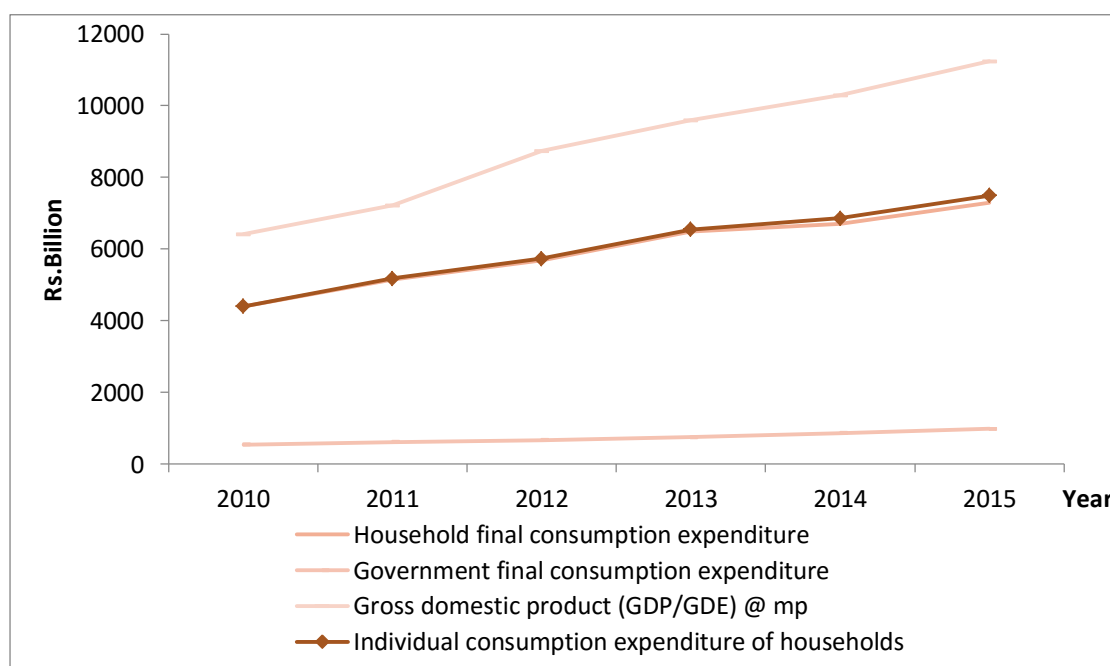


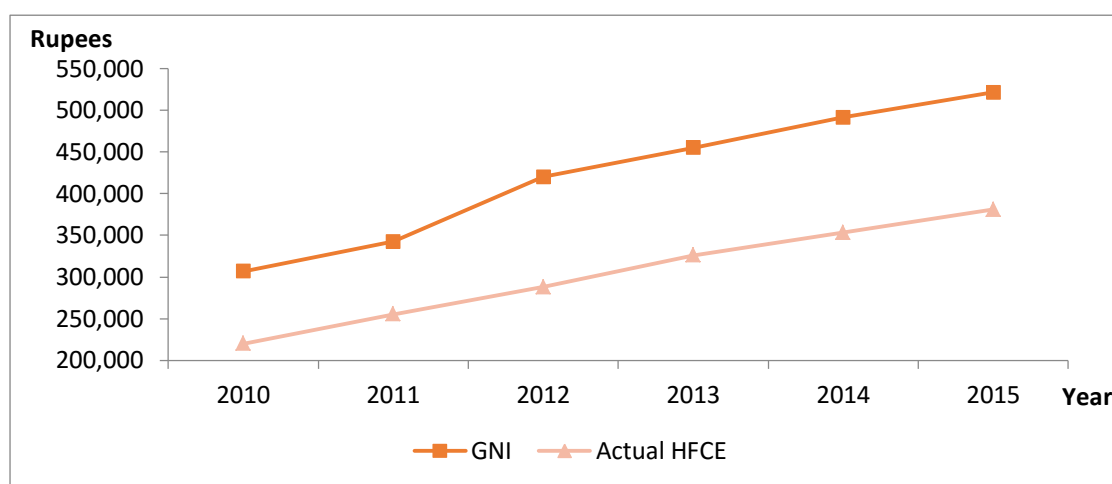
Table 4.1 shows that the largest component, household final consumption, represented 67.4 % of GDP in 2015. When adding 'individual' government expenditure such as public education and public health care (2.9 % of GDP), the result is households' actual individual

consumption (70.3 % of GDP). After adding 'collective' government consumption (6.1 % of GDP), covering items as administration, justice, defense or the police, the result is total final consumption expenditure, which accounted for 76.4 % of GDP in 2015.

TABLE 4.1: CHANGE IN GNI AND ACTUAL HFCE PER CAPITA

Component	2014	2015@	2015/14 (Change %)
Actual Household Final Consumption Expenditure (Rs Mn.)	7,242,342	7,695,295	6.3
Per capita Actual Household Final Consumption Expenditure at Current Prices (Rs.)	348,676	367,037	5.3
GNI Per Capita at Current Prices (Rs.)	487,462	509,200	4.5
@ - Revised			

FIGURE 4.2: PER CAPITA GNI & ACTUAL HFCE



While GNI per capita is often considered as an indicator of a country's living standard, it is actually the sum of all goods and services produced in that country. Actual individual consumption per capita is an alternative indicator better suited to describe the material welfare situation of households in the shares of public financing for the provision of education and health services to individuals.

Food, beverages and tobacco category, the major contributor to the HFCE grew by 30.1 percent in current prices during 2015; compared to 5.3 percent growth in 2014, share of this category also increased to 31.7 percent of the HFCE from 24.4 percent in the previous year. Consumer imported goods for the Food, beverages also slight increase 3.5 percent during the year compared to the previous year 20.9 percent. Agriculture, Forestry

& Fishing activity value added change also decreased from 13.4 percent to 8.1 percent. Expenditure on Clothing and footwear increased by 45.9 percent, but this is negative change 1.7 in 2014.

Expenditure on Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance increased by slightly increase by 4.4 percent compared to the previous year increase 10.2 percent. Consumption on Health increased by 14.6 percent in 2015, small increase by 1.3 percent in 2014. Imports of Medical and Pharmaceutical Products increased by 25.8 percent where it was 1.7 percent in the year 2014. In the Production approach value added in human health activity increased from 5.8 percent in 2014 to 22.3 percent in 2015 and education expenses also increased from

12.1 percent to 17.9 percent for the years 2014, 2015 respectively by the government. But expenses for the private Education decreased by 17.7 percent but Restaurants and hotels expenditure increased by 2.0 percent. Intermediate Imports of Paper and Paper boards increased by 1.3 percent.

Household expenditure on communication continued increasing a 18.3 per cent change in 2015 when compared to 6.6 percent change in 2014. Production of Telecommunication services increased by 6.5 percent to 25.6 percent from 2014 to 2015. Imports of Communication devices under the other consumer goods increased from Rs. 18,422.4 Million to Rs. 30,810.7 Million with growth 67.2 percent.

TABLE 4.2: COMPOSITION OF FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE (AT CURRENT PRICES) 2010 - 2015

Items	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Rs.Mn 2015
1. Durable goods	61,739.3	99,749.2	101,090.6	92,193.7	88,149.9	89,348.8
2. Semi-durable goods	434,230.7	478,937.6	513,921.7	599,858.8	584,990.8	610,908.5
3. Non-durable goods	1,638,547.2	2,025,672.8	1,899,202.8	2,170,569.1	2,435,729.4	2,867,004.4
4. Services	2,267,501.8	2,575,156.8	3,216,147.3	3,683,551.1	24,019,784.0	4,014,860.8
Final consumption expenditure of households	4,402,019.1	5,179,516.3	5,730,362.4	6,546,172.7	7,128,654.9	7,582,122.5
@ - Provisional						

Source: Department of Census & Statistics

4.2.2 GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (GFCE)

The share of Final consumption Expenditure of the Government to GDP remained fairly constant (8.3%) over the period 2010-2015. The most remarkable change was observed in the change of GFCE in 2012 was 7.8 percent and 16.4 percent in 2014. The growth of GFCE in 2011 was negative than that of other years. This is because the Defense &

Public order & Safety expenditure decreased from 2010 to 2011.

The GFCE for the year under review was Rs. 984,755 million at current market prices compared to Rs. 868,059 million in 2014, showing an increase of 13.4 percent in the year 2015. In constant terms, it was Rs. 658,392 million in 2015 in contrast to Rs. 597,258 million

in 2014 indicating a growth rate of 10.2 percent for 2015.

In nominal terms the share of collective Final consumption Expenditure of the Government (General public services, Defense, Public order & Safety, Economic Affairs, Environmental protection, Housing and community amenities, Recreation, culture and religion and Social protection) contributed 67.6 percent to GFCE and showed by 9.5 percent growth in 2015.

Meanwhile “individual consumption”, which is the amount spent by general government and the NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households) on things that directly benefit households, such as healthcare and education. Households do not pay directly for these services (they pay for them indirectly through taxes), but they benefit from them. Individual Final consumption Expenditure of the Government (Health and Education) grew by 22.6 percent in

2015, compared to 15.1 percent in 2014 which is contributed by 32.4 percent in the recent year. Expenditure on Education and Health sector have increased by 28.4 percent and 16.1 percent during this period compared with the previous year. The share of Government Expenditure on both Education & Health to GFCE was recorded 17.8 percent, 14.6 percent.

By the table 4.4 In particular, the largest share of the Government final consumption was from the expenditure for defense 27.1 percent in 2015. The expenditure for “Education” 17.8 percent “Social protection” 15.3 percent, and “Health” 14.6 percent placed the second, third and fourth respectively, in the reference year. The defense expenditure as a percentage share to total government consumption expenditure in 2015 was 27.1 percent where as it was 29.5 percent in 2014.

TABLE 4.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR GFCE BY COFOG (CLASSIFICATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT)

Function	2014	2015@
General public services	8.7	10.2
Defense	29.5	27.1
Public order & Safety	7.4	7.0
Economic Affairs	8.3	7.2
Environmental protection	0.1	0.4
Housing and community amenities	0.1	0.1
Health	14.3	14.6
Recreation, culture and religion	0.9	0.4
Education	15.7	17.8
Social protection	15.0	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0
@ - Revised		

4.3 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (INVESTMENT)

Gross capital formation (GCF) is one of the principal components of final expenditures, typically accounting for around 33% of GDP. The Gross Capital Formation (GCF) as a percentage of GDP and in current terms continued in upward trend from 2010, 2011 and 2012 and downward trend from 2013, 2014 and 2015. Its growth also showed a same pattern in these years.

The share of capital formation (39.1 percent) to GDP in the year 2012 has been higher than the rates of other years.

The rate of Gross Capital Formation at constant 2010 prices is varying from 30-37 percent for the years. It has recorded a negative growth rate (8.8 percent) in the year 2013.

for the year 2011 during the period 2011-2015. It was mainly because of undertaking the major infrastructure projects.

The Gross fixed capital formation by construction decreased by 1.2 percent in 2015 but it was negative change 0.3 percent in 2014 in reference year. At the same time Machinery and equipment and weapons systems grow by 2.0 percent in 2015 compared to 2.2 percent change in previous year and Transport equipment slightly increased by 0.9 percent which is 9.9 percent in 2014. Imports of investment goods increased by 14.5 percent. By rebasing newly introduced assets Information and communication technology (ICT) equipment, cultivated biological resources, Intellectual property products increased by 15.8 percent, 7.9 percent, and 6.3 percent respectively.

4.3.1 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

Table 4.5 shows that the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GCF) as a percentage of GDP and in current terms continued in upward trend from 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and it showed a downward trend from 2014 (27.7 percent) and 2015 (25.7 percent). The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) which stood at Rs. 2,874,377 million at current price in 2014 has fallen to Rs 2,814,288 million in 2015 indicating an decrease of 2.1 percent. At constant terms, it recorded a value of Rs 2,138,922 million in 2015 as compared with Rs. 2,137,668 million in 2014, indicating a growth rate of 0.1 percent. The ratio of GFCF to GDP at current prices was 24.7 percent comprising from the private sector and Public sector for the year 2015.

In terms of real Gross Fixed Capital Formation showed the highest growth

TABLE 4.4: GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

Year	Current Value (Rs. Mn.)	Constant Value (Rs. Mn.)	Share of GDP	Imported Capital Goods as a share of total imports
2010	1,522,847	1,522,847	23.7	21.9
2011	1,896,225	1,774,951	26.3	36.3
2012	2,533,056	2,060,075	29.0	25.1
2013	2,809,789	2,174,090	29.3	23.6
2014	2,874,377	2,137,668	27.7	21.4
2015@	2,814,288	2,138,922	25.7	24.1
@ - Revised				

4.4 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Exports and imports are key aggregates in the analysis of a country's economic situation. Exchange rates play an important role here. The openness indices for the years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are 46.4 percent,

55.0 percent, 51.5 percent, 49.3 percent, 49.8 percent and 48.5 percent respectively. It measures the extent to which a country is dependent on foreign trade flows with its trading partners.

4.4.1 IMPORTS

The total payment of merchandised imports increased by 1.5 percent in 2015 as against the 9.1 percent in 2014. imports of consumer goods which consist nearly one forth of the total imports increased by 27.3 percent in 2015 (figure 4.3). The share of imports of consumer goods showed a increase from 9.5 percent in 2014 to 24.9 percent in 2015. Imports of Intermediate goods which is the largest subsector in Imports decreased by 12.0 percent in 2015 .This sector has increased by 9.3 percent in 2014 as well. The share of this sector also decreased by 50.9 percent and this indicator for the year 2014 was 57.9 percent. Fuel is the largest sector, within Intermediate goods Imports

decreased by 39.0 percent in 2015. Imports of Chemical Products and Textiles & Textile Articles have increased by 2.7 percent and 12.0 percent respectively in the year 2015. Imports of Fertilizer have increased by 11.2 percent in 2015.

Investment goods hold one fourth of total Imports has increased by 14.5 percent in 2015 as against the decrease of 1.2 percent recorded in 2014. Transport equipment under Investment goods increased significantly by 36.3 percent in year 2015, Building Materials and Machinery and Equipment increased by 7.8 percent and 11.3 percent respectively. A high level of imports indicates robust domestic demand and a

growing economy. It's even better if these imports are mainly of productive assets like machinery and equipment,

since they will improve productivity over the long run.

4.4.2 EXPORTS

Earnings from exports at current terms, which grew at 8.1 per cent in

2014, declined by 1.9 per cent in 2015, to Rs. 1,425,791 million, 7.6 percent drop in agricultural and 0.3 percent slightly increases in industrial exports.

By table 4.6, the composition of exports for the year 2015 indicated 75.9 percent from Industrial exports, 23.6 percent from Agricultural exports, 0.3 from Mineral exports and 0.2 percent from other exports.

Within the total exports, Agricultural exports indicated an annual decrease of 7.6 percent on average. Within the Agricultural exports, export income of coconut and Minor agricultural crops recorded slight increases of 2.6 percent and 1.0 percent but spices exports shows significantly high increase 48.5 percent,

while Export earnings from tea, the largest export commodity in Sri Lanka, which accounts for about 14.6 percent of total exports moderately declined by 14.4 percent. Rubber products and other agricultural exports indicated high decreases 40.0 percent and 29.9 percent respectively.

Exports of Industrial products increased by 0.3 percent in 2015, mainly led by the Textiles and Garments, Other Industrial and Petroleum Products. Petroleum Products exports grew by 14.3 percent over the 19.9 percent decrease of previous year. Textiles and Garments sector contributes 60.5 percent to the Industrial exports sector.

Export earnings from Mineral exports declined by 50.7 per cent, to 3826 Rs. million in 2015.

TABLE 4.5: EXPORTS AT CURRENT PRICES 2014 – 2015

Category	Composition (%)		Increase(%)	
	2014	2015@	2014	2015@
Agricultural exports	74.2	75.9	7.7	0.3
Industrial exports	25.1	23.6	9.2	-7.6
Mineral exports	0.5	0.3	15.4	-50.7
Other exports	0.1	0.2	22.0	38.3
@ - Revised Source: Sri Lanka Customs				

TABLE 4.6: TRADE DIRECTION

Major Exporters	Exports Value (Rs. Mn.)		
	2014	2015@	Change(%)
1.United States of America	355,164	380,662	7.2
2.United Kingdom	145,620	139,786	-4.0
3.India	81,600	87,412	7.1
4.Italy	65,019	59,007	-9.2
5.Germany	64,851	64,428	-0.7
Major Importers	Imports Value (Rs. Mn.)		
	2014	2015@	% Change
1.India	519,360	580,904	11.8
2.China	445,805	507,272	13.8
3.UAE	229,271	146,037	-36.3
4.Singapore	165,831	125,586	-24.3
5.Japan	122,878	188,850	53.7
6.Malaysia	93,459	69,591	-25.5
@ - Revised		Source: Srilanka Customs	

FIGURE 4.3: IMPORTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES - 2015

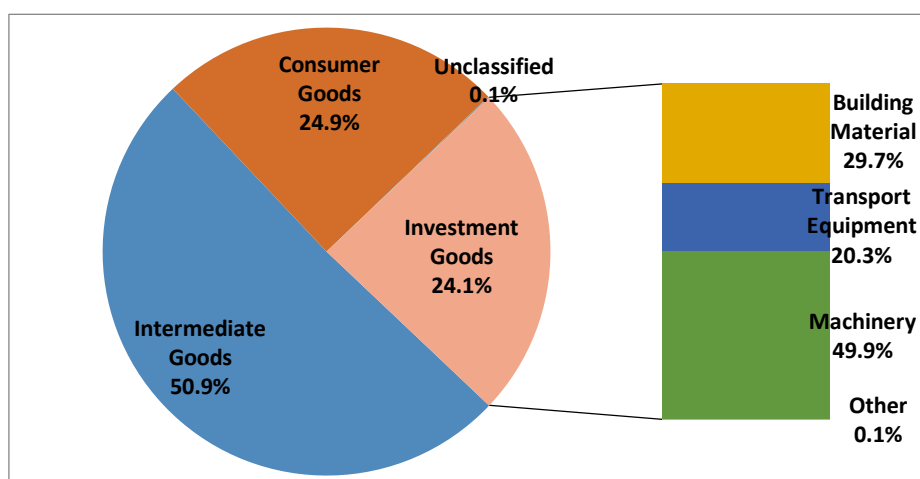


Table 4.7 shows that India continued major Trading country followed the year 2014. Exports trade with India and the USA increased in 2015, compared to the previous year, while trade with UK, Italy and Germany declined. United States of America continued to be the largest trade of exports with a share of 40.7 percent in total imports in 2015. Imports from United States of America increased by 7.2 percent from Rs. 355,164 million to Rs. 380,662 million. UK is the second major exports country, but exports of this country has declined 4.0 percent for the year 2015.

India continued to be the largest trade of imports with a share of 14.8 percent in

total imports in 2015. Imports from India increased by 11.8 percent from Rs. 519,360 million to Rs.580, 904 million.

4.4.3 BALANCE OF TRADE

The balance of trade is the difference between exports and imports. When exports exceed imports this is referred to as a trade surplus, when imports exceed exports this is referred to as a trade deficit.

TABLE 4.7: TRADE BALANCE 2014-2015

Type of Trade	2014	2015@
Import Outlay(Rs.Mn)	2,535,163	2,572,467
Export Earnings(Rs.Mn)	1,453,176	1,425,791
Trade Balance(Rs.Mn)	-1,081,987	-1,146,676
@ - Revised	Source: Sri Lanka Customs	

Balance of trade for Sri Lanka has recorded a deficit for the year 2015. Trade balance can be briefly defined as the difference between export income and expenditure on imports. According to the structures of exports and imports of Sri Lanka and prices in the world market, expenditure on imports higher than the export income. Accordingly, the trade deficit expanded marginally by 6.0 per cent to -1,146,676 Rs. million in 2015, from the -1,081,987 Rs. Million recorded in 2014. However, as a per cent of GDP, the deficit in the trade balance decreased to 10.2 per cent in 2015 from 10.5 per cent in 2014 (Table 4.8).

CHAPTER 5: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INCOME APPROACH

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The income approach of measuring gross domestic product (GDP) is based on the circular flow of an economy, which displays that total value added in the entire production process of the economy should be equal to the total income generated by that production process. Therefore, by adding all of the primary incomes which are generated by production process together, an estimate for the total value added of an economy for a given period can be made. Subsequent adjustments must then be made for taxes, less subsidies on products to get GDP at market price.

The incomes which are generated through a productive production process called primary incomes. A major item of primary income is *compensation of employees* that represents the income accruing to individuals in return for their labor input into production processes. *Receipts from taxes on production and imports less subsidies* are treated as primary incomes of governments, even though not all of them may be recorded as payable out of the value added of enterprises.

5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME COMPONENTS OF GDP

5.2.1 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

Compensation of Employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. Compensation of employees is recorded on an accrual basis; that is, it is measured by the value of the

remuneration in cash or in kind that an employee become entitled to recover from an employer in respect of work done during the relevant period, whether paid in advance, simultaneously or in arrears of the work itself. No compensation of employees is payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees does not include any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill, for example, a payroll tax; such taxes are treated as taxes on production in the same way as taxes on buildings, land or other assets used in production.

Compensation of employees has two main components:

- a. Wages and salaries payable in cash or in kind;
- b. Social insurance contributions payable by employers, which include contributions to social security schemes.

5.2.2 OPERATING SURPLUS AND MIXED INCOME

Operating surplus or mixed income is a measure of the surplus accruing from processes of production before deducting any explicit or implicit interest charges, rent or other property incomes payable on the financial assets, land or other natural resources required to carry on the production.

The balancing item described as operating surplus except for unincorporated enterprises owned by households in which the owner(s)

or members of the same household may contribute unpaid labour inputs of a similar kind to those that could be provided by paid employees. In the latter case, the balancing item is described as mixed income because it implicitly contains an element of remuneration for work done by the owner, or other members of the household, that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owners as an entrepreneur. In many cases, though, the element of remuneration may dominate the value of mixed income.

The preferred measure of value added is after deducting consumption of fixed capital, that is, net value added. However, provision is made in the accounts of the SNA for value added, and all subsequent balancing items that depend on value added, to be measured gross or net of consumption of fixed capital. Operating surplus and mixed income may therefore both be expressed as gross or net.

5.2.3 CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL (CFC)

Consumption of fixed capital is the decline, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. The term depreciation is often used in place of consumption of fixed capital, but it is avoided in the SNA because in commercial accounting the term depreciation is often used in the context of writing off historic costs, whereas in the SNA consumption of fixed capital is dependent on the current value of the asset.

Consumption of fixed capital is calculated for all fixed assets owned by producers, but not for valuables. That are acquired precisely because their value, in real terms, is not expected to decline over time. Fixed assets must have been produced as outputs from processes of production as defined in the SNA. Consumption of fixed capital does

not, therefore, cover the depletion or degradation of natural assets such as land, minerals or other deposits, coal, oil or natural gas, or contract, leases and licenses.

5.2.4 TAXES ON PRODUCTION AND ON IMPORTS (LESS SUBSIDIES)

Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units. They are described as unrequited because the government provides nothing in return to the individual unit, making the payment, although governments may use the funds raised in taxes to provide goods or services to other units, either individually or collectively, or to the community as a whole.

At the highest level of the classification, taxes on production and on imports consist two components;

1. Taxes on products (less subsidies)
2. Other taxes on production (less subsidies).

Taxes on products consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.

Other taxes on production consist mainly of taxes on the ownership of land, buildings or other assets used in production or in the labour employed, or compensation of employees paid. Whatever the valuation of output used, other taxes on production are always recorded as a charge on the value added in the generation of income.

TABLE 5.1: ANNUAL GDP ESTIMATES (CURRENT PRICES) BY INCOME APPROACH 2010 TO 2015

							Rs Mn
#	Components (Income Generated)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015@
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	1,678,523	1,884,086	2,272,091	2,551,513	2,786,394	3,179,519
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	4,049,686	4,730,289	5,841,628	6,357,836	6,832,465	6,934,960
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS)	3,251,152	3,809,838	4,710,315	5,051,310	5,392,946	5,448,270
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	411,777	457,855	565,050	644,982	681,589	723,723
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	386,757	462,596	566,263	661,545	757,930	762,967
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	29,895	24,729	25,850	29,905	38,334	40,360
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	5,758,104	6,639,104	8,139,568	8,939,254	9,657,194	10,154,839
	(+) Taxes on Products	687,833	618,848	639,903	687,833	750,801	906,990
	(-) Subsidies on Products	32,269	38,846	47,008	34,962	46,844	111,209
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	6,413,668	7,219,106	8,732,463	9,592,125	10,361,151	10,950,621
	@ - Revised						

At current prices, Compensation of Employees (CoE) is estimated at Rs. 3,179,519 million for the year 2015. It has recorded an 14.1 percent increase compared to the 9.2 percent increase in the year 2014. At constant prices, Rs. 2,450,779 million CoE recorded for the year 2015 and it grew by 11.7 percent compared to the recorded Rs. 2,194,755 million CoE in the year 2014. Meanwhile, in 2014 CoE grew by 5.0 percent.

Gross Operating Surplus recorded Rs 6,934,960 million in 2015 compared with Rs 6,832,465 million in 2014. The GOS increased by 1.5 percent in nominal terms, albeit at a slower rate compared to 7.5 percent increase in 2014. This slowdown was mainly attributable to the deceleration in NOS and MI, the two main income components in the GOS,

which increased by 1.0 percent and 6.2 percent in 2015 compared to the respective 6.8 percent and 5.7 percent increase recorded in 2014. Further Constant prices GOS for the 2015 was Rs.5,344,139 million and it grew by 1.8 percent compared to the recorded Rs. 5,247,744 million GOS and 4.7 percent growth in the year 2014.

Mixed income totally generates through Household sector. Estimated MI for the year 2015 was Rs.723,723 million and It was 6.2 percent more than the Rs.681,589 million of MI recorded in 2014. Meanwhile MI in 2015 grew by 2.7 percent and the number was good since in 2014 MI had not recorded any growth higher than zero. Further, taxes less subsidies on production increased significantly in 2015, contributing positively to the growth in income.

TABLE 5.2: SHARE OF INCOME COMPONENTS TO THE GDP

#	Income Generated	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 @
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	26.2	26.1	26.0	26.6	26.9	29.0
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	63.1	65.5	66.9	66.3	65.9	63.3
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	50.7	52.8	53.9	52.7	52.0	49.8
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.0
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	89.8	92.0	93.2	93.2	93.2	92.7
	(+) Taxes on Products	10.7	8.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	8.3
	(-) Subsidies on Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	@-Revised						

The GOS, followed by the CE, represents the major income component of the gross value added of the economy. Compensation of Employees, Gross Operating Surplus and other taxes, less subsidies on production shared the 92.7 percent of the current GDP in 2015. These three components represent income generated or Value Added creates in the production process. The remaining share of the GDP represents taxes, less subsidies on products and its share recorded at 7.3 percent.

5.3 SECTOR CLASSIFICATION

The “adoption of sector classification” is an added improvement to the Sri Lankan System of National Accounts under the project of rebasing GDP from 2002 to 2010. Each and every institutional unit that engages any economic activities classified into sectors of the Non-Financial Corporation (NFC), Financial Corporation (FC), General Government (GG), Household and Non Profit Institutions Serving Household (NPISH).

In income point of view, those sectors generate income by engaging productive production activities.

Considering CE in 2015, NFC accounted for 34.4 percent, followed by, HH&NPISH which represented 32.8 percent. Further, the GG also accounted for 27.7 percent of the CE. Compared to this 2015 contribution, in year 2010 majority of CE generated by NFC followed by GG. Within the last half a decade HH & NPISH sector has become the second contributor to the CE in the economy by putting down the GG sector into the third.

In 2015, the HH and NPISH sector also represented the majority of GOS generation in the country, followed by the NFC. From the total GOS of the economy, the HH and NPISH represented 59.8 percent, while the NFC accounted for 34.4 percent. In the last half a decade this pattern of contribution of GOS has been remain unchanged.

TABLE 5.3: SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION FOR COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES, 2010 – 2015

Year	NFC	FC	GG	HH & NPISH	TOTAL
2010	32.3	7.4	30.4	30.0	100.0
2011	32.6	4.7	29.9	32.8	100.0
2012	32.0	5.6	26.3	36.1	100.0
2013	31.8	4.8	26.5	36.8	100.0
2014	31.6	6.3	27.0	35.2	100.0
2015@	34.4	5.1	27.7	32.8	100.0
@ - Revised					

TABLE 5.4: SECTORIAL CONTRIBUTION FOR GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS, 2010 – 2015

Year	NFC	FC	GG	HH & NPISH	TOTAL
2010	35.8	5.0	1.5	57.7	100.0
2011	31.4	4.0	2.1	62.6	100.0
2012	33.6	3.8	2.0	60.6	100.0
2013	33.7	4.0	2.0	60.3	100.0
2014	36.0	3.6	2.4	58.0	100.0
2015@	34.4	3.9	1.9	59.8	100.0
@-Revised					

PART TWO

PART TWO
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS TABLES

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TABLE A - 1: SUMMARY INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2010	2011	2011/10 %Change	2012	2012/11 %Change	2013	2013/12 %Change	2014R	2014/13 %Change	2015R	2015/14 %Change
A. Global Aggregates at Current Market prices (Rs. Million)											
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	6,413,668	7,219,106	12.6	8,732,463	21.0	9,592,125	9.8	10,361,151	8.0	10,950,621	5.7
2. Gross National Income (GNI)	6,343,892	7,147,065	12.7	8,577,574	20.0	9,366,039	9.2	10,125,078	8.1	10,675,880	5.4
3. Three Major economic activities of GDP (Value Added)											
Agriculture	544,914	637,567	17.0	650,510	2.0	735,382	13.0	829,577	12.8	896,229	8.0
Industry	1,708,867	2,021,037	18.3	2,630,766	30.2	2,797,328	6.3	2,931,998	4.8	2,975,232	1.5
Services	3,504,323	3,980,500	13.6	4,858,292	22.1	5,406,544	11.3	5,895,618	9.0	6,283,379	6.6
B. Global Aggregates at Constant (2010) Prices (Rs. Million)											
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	6,413,668	6,952,720	8.4	7,588,517	9.1	7,846,202	3.4	8,235,429	5.0	8,647,833	5.0
2. Gross National Income (GNI)	6,343,892	6,885,232	8.5	7,453,571	8.3	7,662,004	2.8	8,049,085	5.1	8,432,998	4.8
3. Three Major economic activities of GDP (Value Added)											
Agriculture	544,914	569,954	4.6	592,443	3.9	611,676	3.2	639,696	4.6	669,725	4.7
Industry	1,708,867	1,866,947	9.3	2,035,601	9.0	2,119,080	4.1	2,218,711	4.7	2,267,725	2.2
Services	3,504,323	3,817,155	8.9	4,245,461	11.2	4,405,644	3.8	4,618,501	4.8	4,894,717	6.0
C. Per-capita Gross Domestic Product											
1. At Current Prices (Rs.)	310,214	345,925	11.5	427,559	23.6	466,112	9.0	498,828	7.0	522,304	4.7
2. At Current Prices (US\$)	2,744	3,129	14.0	3,351	7.1	3,610	7.7	3,821	5.8	3,843	0.6
3. At Constant (2010) Prices (Rs.)	310,214	333,160	7.4	371,549	11.5	381,272	2.6	396,487	4.0	412,469	4.0
D. Per-Capita Gross National Income											
1. At Current Prices (Rs.)	306,839	342,473	11.6	419,975	22.6	455,126	8.4	487,462	7.1	509,200	4.5
2. At Current Prices (US\$)	2,714	3,097	14.1	3,291	6.3	3,525	7.1	3,734	5.9	3,747	0.4
3. At Constant (2010) Prices (Rs.)	306,839	329,926	7.5	364,942	10.6	372,322	2.0	387,516	4.1	402,223	3.8
E. GDP Implicit Price Deflator (2010=100)											
1. Change in GDP Implicit Price Deflator (2010=100)	100.0	103.8	3.8	115.1	10.8	122.3	6.2	125.8	2.9	126.6	0.6
F. Colombo Consumers' Price Index (CCPI), 2006/07=100											
	141.9	151.5	6.8	162.9	7.5	174.2	6.9	179.8	3.2	181.5	0.9
G. Selected Components in Current Prices (Rs. Million)											
1. Exports of Goods and Non Factor Services	1,254,021	1,508,565	20.3	1,730,467	14.7	1,949,158	12.6	2,185,039	12.1	2,301,065	5.3
2. Imports of Goods and Non Factor Services	1,719,605	2,460,830	43.1	2,766,060	12.4	2,775,711	0.3	3,021,530	8.9	3,125,931	3.5
3. Primary Income Received from Abroad	36,508	51,102	40.0	18,137	(64.5)	17,003	(6.3)	20,263	19.2	17,253	(14.9)
4. Primary Income Paid to Abroad	106,284	123,143	15.9	173,027	40.5	243,090	40.5	256,336	5.4	291,994	13.9
G.D.P. Growth Rate		8.4		9.1		3.4		5.0		5.0	
Annual Average Price Change % (GDP- Implicit)		3.8		10.8		6.2		2.9		0.6	
Exchange Rate:- One US Dollar (US \$) = Rupees	113.1	110.6	(2.2)	127.6	15.4	129.1	1.2	130.6	1.1	136	4.1
Mid Year Population ('000')	20,675	20,869	0.9	20,424	(2.1)	20,579	0.8	20,771	0.9	20,966	0.9
R - Revised, @ - Provisional											

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

TABLE A - 2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT(A10) @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

								Rs. Million
#	ISIC	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
1	A	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	544,914	637,567	650,510	735,382	829,577	896,229
2	B,C,D & E	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industries	1,372,486	1,569,323	2,009,626	2,081,873	2,118,309	2,144,820
2.1	C	Of which: Manufacturing activities	1,157,975	1,330,067	1,697,818	1,723,093	1,758,713	1,780,785
3	F	Construction	336,381	451,714	621,140	715,455	813,689	830,412
4	G,H & I	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	1,459,691	1,746,884	2,191,057	2,370,519	2,576,789	2,672,316
5	J	Information and communication	31,650	37,819	45,560	58,085	61,818	76,139
6	K	Financial and insurance activities	342,763	283,544	361,537	390,522	433,665	450,227
7	L	Real estate activities (including ownership of dwelling)	307,112	350,090	424,415	512,063	562,687	625,695
8	M & N	Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	112,062	135,904	178,781	198,873	210,966	197,247
9	O,P & Q	Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	658,950	740,119	818,584	889,849	985,732	1,144,852
10	R,S,T & U	Other services (excluding own-services)	592,095	686,140	838,358	986,633	1,063,962	1,116,902
		Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	5,758,104	6,639,104	8,139,568	8,939,254	9,657,194	10,154,839
		(+) Taxes on products	687,833	618,848	639,903	687,833	750,801	906,990
		(-) Subsidies on products	32,269	38,846	47,008	34,962	46,844	111,209
		Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp	6,413,668	7,219,106	8,732,463	9,592,125	10,361,151	10,950,621
R - Revised, @ - Provisional							Source: Department of Census and Statistics	

TABLE A - 3: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT(A10) @ CONSTANT (2010=100) MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

								Rs. Million
#	ISIC	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
1	A	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	544,914	569,954	592,443	611,676	639,696	669,725
2	B,C,D & E	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industries	1,372,486	1,442,149	1,520,844	1,565,642	1,606,869	1,671,028
2.1	C	Of which: Manufacturing activities	1,157,975	1,198,135	1,235,988	1,263,921	1,296,100	1,360,977
3	F	Construction	336,381	424,798	514,757	553,438	611,842	596,697
4	G,H & I	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	1,459,691	1,643,379	1,792,678	1,840,272	1,905,136	2,002,814
5	J	Information and communication	31,650	33,813	36,674	39,510	44,078	48,917
6	K	Financial and insurance activities	342,763	382,274	433,714	456,863	495,201	575,798
7	L	Real estate activities (including ownership of dwelling)	307,112	328,076	369,719	417,024	444,049	489,352
8	M & N	Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	112,062	127,358	155,741	161,963	166,486	154,266
9	O,P & Q	Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	658,950	659,260	726,619	686,499	723,918	750,036
10	R,S,T & U	Other services (excluding own-services)	592,095	642,995	730,316	803,514	839,633	873,534
		Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	5,758,104	6,254,056	6,873,506	7,136,401	7,476,908	7,832,167
		(+) Taxes on products	687,833	737,357	748,362	744,923	791,696	857,040
		(-) Subsidies on products	32,269	38,693	33,351	35,121	33,174	41,373
		Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp	6,413,668	6,952,720	7,588,517	7,846,202	8,235,429	8,647,833
R - Revised, @ - Provisional							Source: Department of Census and Statistics	

TABLE A - 4: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

							Rs. Million
#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	544,914	637,567	650,510	735,382	829,577	896,229
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	10,548	11,811	14,196	17,592	18,454	20,385
2	Growing of Rice	60,086	68,034	61,921	66,851	100,931	118,098
3	Growing of Vegetables	47,704	58,512	58,219	69,065	73,091	90,546
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non	2,442	2,319	2,623	3,263	3,431	2,801
5	Growing of fruits	36,610	38,452	40,185	44,839	45,697	55,258
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king c	60,231	70,123	59,795	74,654	79,820	95,586
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	72,208	70,064	76,362	90,921	91,533	75,789
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Coc	1,295	1,388	1,488	1,263	1,622	1,366
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharma	28,468	42,400	48,960	49,507	75,735	80,564
10	Growing of rubber	44,411	66,722	46,938	31,493	17,437	14,226
11	Growing of other perennial crops	14,496	16,277	18,474	19,251	22,636	24,507
12	Animal Production	27,230	27,320	28,956	40,334	57,284	65,517
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting	8,533	8,920	10,504	11,166	12,110	13,808
14	Forestry and Logging	43,339	46,681	51,152	64,072	71,767	75,549
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	77,579	96,627	117,495	137,651	141,987	146,923
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquacultu	9,737	11,916	13,244	13,460	16,043	15,305
	Industries	1,708,867	2,021,037	2,630,766	2,797,328	2,931,998	2,975,232
17	Mining and quarrying	124,926	153,772	213,318	245,382	254,392	249,098
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco pr	433,769	604,367	798,849	801,748	759,354	823,461
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and	264,905	289,134	346,377	365,685	415,363	399,291
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood	26,318	28,203	23,397	27,365	22,269	29,023
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and r	26,094	28,325	26,989	28,261	36,585	39,575
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum p	22,281	5,872	40,339	66,064	66,690	20,399
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic p	69,450	41,293	54,254	62,740	74,134	73,804
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	63,257	66,871	85,188	74,995	77,754	81,853
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral pr	79,267	102,811	143,788	124,831	110,571	92,862
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated m	31,665	29,705	32,086	34,300	33,635	39,298
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e.	35,909	34,119	33,735	34,584	33,421	46,309
28	Manufacture of furniture	56,402	56,841	59,516	57,966	78,967	78,569
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installat	48,660	42,526	53,300	44,553	49,971	56,342
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning sup	68,491	67,665	78,833	90,539	77,639	82,966
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	9,381	8,367	9,413	11,189	14,425	15,098
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal acti	11,712	9,452	10,244	11,671	13,140	16,873
33	Construction	336,381	451,714	621,140	715,455	813,689	830,412
	Services	3,504,323	3,980,500	4,858,292	5,406,544	5,895,618	6,283,379
34	Wholesale and retail trade	705,778	846,106	975,056	1,047,793	1,117,234	1,193,649
35	Transportation of goods and passengers includ	662,153	784,011	1,057,477	1,162,834	1,288,124	1,302,310
36	Postal and courier activities	4,066	4,324	4,517	4,695	4,821	5,001
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service a	87,693	112,442	154,007	155,197	166,608	171,356
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and a	2,526	2,895	3,151	4,198	3,680	4,426
39	Telecommunication	22,931	27,224	33,257	41,986	44,733	56,181
40	IT programming consultancy and related activi	6,194	7,700	9,151	11,902	13,405	15,532
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financ	274,933	223,467	282,003	308,810	340,727	347,909
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	67,830	60,077	79,534	81,712	92,938	102,319
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of	307,112	350,090	424,415	512,063	562,687	625,695
44	Professional services	112,062	135,904	178,781	198,873	210,966	197,247
45	Public administration and defense; compulsor	383,823	422,494	455,798	501,755	563,280	637,473
46	Education	138,553	148,184	171,532	189,298	212,148	250,174
47	Human health activities, Residential care and	136,574	169,441	191,255	198,796	210,304	257,206
48	Other personal service activities	592,095	686,140	838,358	986,633	1,063,962	1,116,902
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	5,758,104	6,639,104	8,139,568	8,939,254	9,657,194	10,154,839
	(+) Taxes on products	687,833	618,848	639,903	687,833	750,801	906,990
	(-) Subsidies on products	32,269	38,846	47,008	34,962	46,844	111,209
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	6,413,668	7,219,106	8,732,463	9,592,125	10,361,151	10,950,621
R - Revised, @ - Provisional						Source: Department of Census and Statistics	

TABLE A - 5: PERCENTAGE SHARES OF GDP @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Economic activity (SLSIC)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8.5	8.8	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.2
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2	Growing of Rice	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1
3	Growing of Vegetables	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-peren	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Growing of fruits	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutica	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
10	Growing of rubber	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
11	Growing of other perennial crops	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	Animal Production	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activiti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	Forestry and Logging	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Industries	26.6	28.0	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.2
17	Mining and quarrying	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	6.8	8.4	9.1	8.4	7.3	7.5
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leathe	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.6
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and c	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reprod	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum product	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharma	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.8
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal pr	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
28	Manufacture of furniture	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
33	Construction	5.2	6.3	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.6
	Services	54.6	55.1	55.6	56.4	56.9	57.4
34	Wholesale and retail trade	11.0	11.7	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.9
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including W	10.3	10.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	11.9
36	Postal and courier activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activitie	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio v	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	Telecommunication	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial ser	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelli	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7
44	Professional services	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory socia	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.8
46	Education	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social v	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3
48	Other personal service activities	9.2	9.5	9.6	10.3	10.3	10.2
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	89.8	92.0	93.2	93.2	93.2	92.7
	(+) Taxes on products	10.7	8.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	8.3
	(-) Subsidies on products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
R - Revised, @ - Provisional							

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 6: PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF GDP @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Economic activity (SLSIC)	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.0	2.0	13.0	12.8	8.0
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	12.0	20.2	23.9	4.9	10.5
2	Growing of Rice	13.2	(9.0)	8.0	51.0	17.0
3	Growing of Vegetables	22.7	(0.5)	18.6	5.8	23.9
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-peren	(5.0)	13.1	24.4	5.1	(18.4)
5	Growing of fruits	5.0	4.5	11.6	1.9	20.9
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut	16.4	(14.7)	24.9	6.9	19.8
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	(3.0)	9.0	19.1	0.7	(17.2)
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc.	7.2	7.2	(15.1)	28.5	(15.8)
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceuticals	48.9	15.5	1.1	53.0	6.4
10	Growing of rubber	50.2	(29.7)	(32.9)	(44.6)	(18.4)
11	Growing of other perennial crops	12.3	13.5	4.2	17.6	8.3
12	Animal Production	0.3	6.0	39.3	42.0	14.4
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	4.5	17.7	6.3	8.5	14.0
14	Forestry and Logging	7.7	9.6	25.3	12.0	5.3
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	24.6	21.6	17.2	3.1	3.5
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	22.4	11.1	1.6	19.2	(4.6)
	Industries	18.3	30.2	6.3	4.8	1.5
17	Mining and quarrying	23.1	38.7	15.0	3.7	(2.1)
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	39.3	32.2	0.4	(5.3)	8.4
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather	9.1	19.8	5.6	13.6	(3.9)
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and co	7.2	(17.0)	17.0	(18.6)	30.3
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reprodu	8.6	(4.7)	4.7	29.5	8.2
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum product	(73.6)	586.9	63.8	0.9	(69.4)
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharma	(40.5)	31.4	15.6	18.2	(0.4)
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	5.7	27.4	(12.0)	3.7	5.3
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	29.7	39.9	(13.2)	(11.4)	(16.0)
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal pr	(6.2)	8.0	6.9	(1.9)	16.8
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	(5.0)	(1.1)	2.5	(3.4)	38.6
28	Manufacture of furniture	0.8	4.7	(2.6)	36.2	(0.5)
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of	(12.6)	25.3	(16.4)	12.2	12.7
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	(1.2)	16.5	14.8	(14.2)	6.9
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	(10.8)	12.5	18.9	28.9	4.7
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	(19.3)	8.4	13.9	12.6	28.4
33	Construction	34.3	37.5	15.2	13.7	2.1
	Services	13.6	22.1	11.3	9.0	6.6
34	Wholesale and retail trade	19.9	15.2	7.5	6.6	6.8
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including W	18.4	34.9	10.0	10.8	1.1
36	Postal and courier activities	6.3	4.5	3.9	2.7	3.7
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activitie	28.2	37.0	0.8	7.4	2.8
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio v	14.6	8.9	33.2	(12.3)	20.3
39	Telecommunication	18.7	22.2	26.2	6.5	25.6
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	24.3	18.8	30.1	12.6	15.9
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial ser	(18.7)	26.2	9.5	10.3	2.1
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	(11.4)	32.4	2.7	13.7	10.1
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwellin	14.0	21.2	20.7	9.9	11.2
44	Professional services	21.3	31.5	11.2	6.1	(6.5)
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory socia	10.1	7.9	10.1	12.3	13.2
46	Education	7.0	15.8	10.4	12.1	17.9
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social v	24.1	12.9	3.9	5.8	22.3
48	Other personal service activities	15.9	22.2	17.7	7.8	5.0
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	15.3	22.6	9.8	8.0	5.2
	(+) Taxes on products	(10.0)	3.4	7.5	9.2	20.8
	(-) Subsidies on products	20.4	21.0	(25.6)	34.0	137.4
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	12.6	21.0	9.8	8.0	5.7
R - Revised, @ - Provisional		<i>Source: Department of Census and Statistics</i>				

TABLE A - 7: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) @ CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

							Rs. Million
#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	544,914	569,954	592,443	611,676	639,696	669,725
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	10,548	10,593	12,521	14,307	13,969	14,984
2	Growing of Rice	60,086	70,205	62,289	65,607	61,019	76,293
3	Growing of Vegetables	47,704	52,349	51,244	54,153	55,244	56,730
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non	2,442	2,142	2,254	2,441	2,287	1,882
5	Growing of fruits	36,610	37,791	38,248	37,385	40,888	48,038
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king co	60,231	57,110	62,201	53,424	64,158	67,514
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	72,208	71,769	72,100	74,734	73,936	72,051
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Co	1,295	1,287	1,319	1,321	1,538	1,259
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharm	28,468	28,147	44,426	50,833	57,505	60,797
10	Growing of rubber	44,411	45,956	44,249	37,987	28,688	25,783
11	Growing of other perennial crops	14,496	14,666	15,167	14,344	15,402	16,839
12	Animal Production	27,230	26,359	29,511	36,599	47,950	51,857
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting	8,533	8,436	9,105	9,183	9,767	10,421
14	Forestry and Logging	43,339	42,505	38,188	43,044	47,450	48,362
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	77,579	89,575	97,063	103,879	105,822	104,413
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquacult	9,737	11,065	12,560	12,435	14,072	12,503
	Industries	1,708,867	1,866,947	2,035,601	2,119,080	2,218,711	2,267,725
17	Mining and quarrying	124,926	148,100	184,468	198,447	201,613	191,145
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco pr	433,769	487,943	507,121	507,127	513,960	528,821
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and i	264,905	238,254	244,496	264,527	276,800	282,719
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood	26,318	31,521	23,472	25,258	23,139	27,320
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and r	26,094	27,605	24,738	24,925	24,968	27,728
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum p	22,281	35,457	28,858	27,514	28,723	29,075
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic p	69,450	67,644	75,582	81,982	82,243	83,179
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	63,257	75,656	83,307	82,187	71,909	76,144
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral pr	79,267	86,204	87,090	81,037	78,671	75,191
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated m	31,665	26,295	24,591	26,589	24,882	28,953
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e.	35,909	33,650	30,849	30,845	32,064	38,848
28	Manufacture of furniture	56,402	53,352	63,922	67,488	82,748	94,489
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installat	48,660	34,555	41,962	44,443	55,993	68,509
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning sup	68,491	73,927	75,262	76,789	80,298	85,202
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	9,381	9,846	10,554	10,975	11,504	12,023
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal acti	11,712	12,141	14,572	15,511	17,355	21,681
33	Construction	336,381	424,798	514,757	553,438	611,842	596,697
	Services	3,504,323	3,817,155	4,245,461	4,405,644	4,618,501	4,894,717
34	Wholesale and retail trade	705,778	788,048	848,686	859,977	884,094	933,216
35	Transportation of goods and passengers includ	662,153	745,891	805,391	849,539	885,506	931,529
36	Postal and courier activities	4,066	4,068	4,441	4,364	4,056	4,052
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service a	87,693	105,372	134,160	126,392	131,481	134,017
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and a	2,526	2,178	2,252	2,422	2,513	2,624
39	Telecommunication	22,931	24,420	26,450	27,395	30,986	34,146
40	IT programming consultancy and related activi	6,194	7,216	7,972	9,693	10,579	12,148
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financ	274,933	314,678	364,688	386,009	420,223	493,785
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	67,830	67,596	69,026	70,854	74,978	82,013
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of	307,112	328,076	369,719	417,024	444,049	489,352
44	Professional services	112,062	127,358	155,741	161,963	166,486	154,266
45	Public administration and defense; compulsor	383,823	367,093	385,615	382,470	402,205	430,105
46	Education	138,553	136,172	167,107	157,477	173,751	159,875
47	Human health activities, Residential care and	136,574	155,994	173,898	146,551	147,962	160,056
48	Other personal service activities	592,095	642,995	730,316	803,514	839,633	873,534
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	5,758,104	6,254,056	6,873,506	7,136,401	7,476,908	7,832,167
	(+) Taxes on products	687,833	737,357	748,362	744,923	791,696	857,040
	(-) Subsidies on products	32,269	38,693	33,351	35,121	33,174	41,373
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	6,413,668	6,952,720	7,588,517	7,846,202	8,235,429	8,647,833
R - Revised, @ - Provisional					Source: Department of Census and Statistics		

TABLE A - 8: PERCENTAGE SHARES OF GDP @ CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Economic activity (SLSIC)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2	Growing of Rice	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
3	Growing of Vegetables	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-peren	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Growing of fruits	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutica	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
10	Growing of rubber	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
11	Growing of other perennial crops	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	Animal Production	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activiti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	Forestry and Logging	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Industries	26.6	26.9	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.2
17	Mining and quarrying	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and c	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reprod	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum product	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharma	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal pr	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
28	Manufacture of furniture	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of i	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
33	Construction	5.2	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.4	6.9
	Services	54.6	54.9	55.9	56.2	56.1	56.6
34	Wholesale and retail trade	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.8
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including W	10.3	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8
36	Postal and courier activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activitie	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio v	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	Telecommunication	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial ser	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.7
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelli	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.7
44	Professional services	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory socia	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
46	Education	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social v	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.9
48	Other personal service activities	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.1
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	89.8	90.0	90.6	91.0	90.8	90.6
	(+) Taxes on products	10.7	10.6	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.9
	(-) Subsidies on products	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
R - Revised, @ - Provisional				<i>Source: Department of Census and Statistics</i>			

TABLE A - 9: PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF GDP @ CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Economic activity (SLSIC)	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		4.6	3.9	3.2	4.6	4.7
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	0.4	18.2	14.3	(2.4)	7.3
2	Growing of Rice	16.8	(11.3)	5.3	(7.0)	25.0
3	Growing of Vegetables	9.7	(2.1)	5.7	2.0	2.7
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-peren	(12.3)	5.2	8.3	(6.3)	(17.7)
5	Growing of fruits	3.2	1.2	(2.3)	9.4	17.5
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut	(5.2)	8.9	(14.1)	20.1	5.2
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	(0.6)	0.5	3.7	(1.1)	(2.5)
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc.	(0.6)	2.5	0.1	16.4	(18.1)
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutica	(1.1)	57.8	14.4	13.1	5.7
10	Growing of rubber	3.5	(3.7)	(14.2)	(24.5)	(10.1)
11	Growing of other perennial crops	1.2	3.4	(5.4)	7.4	9.3
12	Animal Production	(3.2)	12.0	24.0	31.0	8.1
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activiti	(1.1)	7.9	0.9	6.4	6.7
14	Forestry and Logging	(1.9)	(10.2)	12.7	10.2	1.9
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	15.5	8.4	7.0	1.9	(1.3)
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	13.6	13.5	(1.0)	13.2	(11.2)
Industries		9.3	9.0	4.1	4.7	2.2
17	Mining and quarrying	18.6	24.6	7.6	1.6	(5.2)
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	12.5	3.9	0.0	1.3	2.9
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather	(10.1)	2.6	8.2	4.6	2.1
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and co	19.8	(25.5)	7.6	(8.4)	18.1
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reprodu	5.8	(10.4)	0.8	0.2	11.1
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum product	59.1	(18.6)	(4.7)	4.4	1.2
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharma	(2.6)	11.7	8.5	0.3	1.1
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	19.6	10.1	(1.3)	(12.5)	5.9
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	8.8	1.0	(7.0)	(2.9)	(4.4)
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal pr	(17.0)	(6.5)	8.1	(6.4)	16.4
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	(6.3)	(8.3)	(0.0)	4.0	21.2
28	Manufacture of furniture	(5.4)	19.8	5.6	22.6	14.2
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of r	(29.0)	21.4	5.9	26.0	22.4
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.9	1.8	2.0	4.6	6.1
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	5.0	7.2	4.0	4.8	4.5
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	3.7	20.0	6.4	11.9	24.9
33	Construction	26.3	21.2	7.5	10.6	(2.5)
Services		8.9	11.2	3.8	4.8	6.0
34	Wholesale and retail trade	11.7	7.7	1.3	2.8	5.6
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including W	12.6	8.0	5.5	4.2	5.2
36	Postal and courier activities	0.0	9.2	(1.7)	(7.1)	(0.1)
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activitie	20.2	27.3	(5.8)	4.0	1.9
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio v	(13.8)	3.4	7.6	3.8	4.4
39	Telecommunication	6.5	8.3	3.6	13.1	10.2
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	16.5	10.5	21.6	9.1	14.8
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial ser	14.5	15.9	5.8	8.9	17.5
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	(0.3)	2.1	2.6	5.8	9.4
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwellin	6.8	12.7	12.8	6.5	10.2
44	Professional services	13.7	22.3	4.0	2.8	(7.3)
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory socia	(4.4)	5.0	(0.8)	5.2	6.9
46	Education	(1.7)	22.7	(5.8)	10.3	(8.0)
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social v	14.2	11.5	(15.7)	1.0	8.2
48	Other personal service activities	8.6	13.6	10.0	4.5	4.0
Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp		8.6	9.9	3.8	4.8	4.8
(+) Taxes on products		7.2	1.5	(0.5)	6.3	8.3
(-) Subsidies on products		19.9	(13.8)	5.3	(5.5)	24.7
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp		8.4	9.1	3.4	5.0	5.0
R - Revised, @ - Provisional		<i>Source: Department of Census and Statistics</i>				

TABLE A - 10: GDP IMPLICIT PRICE DEPLATOR (2010=100), 2010 TO 2015

#	Economic activity (SISIC)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		100.0	111.9	109.8	120.2	129.7	133.8
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	100.0	111.5	113.4	123.0	132.1	136.0
2	Growing of Rice	100.0	96.9	99.4	101.9	165.4	154.8
3	Growing of Vegetables	100.0	111.8	113.6	127.5	132.3	159.6
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-peren	100.0	108.3	116.4	133.7	150.0	148.9
5	Growing of fruits	100.0	101.7	105.1	119.9	111.8	115.0
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut	100.0	122.8	96.1	139.7	124.4	141.6
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	100.0	97.6	105.9	121.7	123.8	105.2
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc.	100.0	107.9	112.8	95.6	105.5	108.5
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutica	100.0	150.6	110.2	97.4	131.7	132.5
10	Growing of rubber	100.0	145.2	106.1	82.9	60.8	55.2
11	Growing of other perennial crops	100.0	111.0	121.8	134.2	147.0	145.5
12	Animal Production	100.0	103.6	98.1	110.2	119.5	126.3
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activiti	100.0	105.7	115.4	121.6	124.0	132.5
14	Forestry and Logging	100.0	109.8	133.9	148.9	151.2	156.2
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	100.0	107.9	121.0	132.5	134.2	140.7
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	100.0	107.7	105.5	108.2	114.0	122.4
Industries		100.0	108.3	129.2	132.0	132.1	131.2
17	Mining and quarrying	100.0	103.8	115.6	123.7	126.2	130.3
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	100.0	123.9	157.5	158.1	147.7	155.7
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather	100.0	121.4	141.7	138.2	150.1	141.2
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and c	100.0	89.5	99.7	108.3	96.2	106.2
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reprodu	100.0	102.6	109.1	113.4	146.5	142.7
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum product	100.0	16.6	139.8	240.1	232.2	70.2
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharma	100.0	61.0	71.8	76.5	90.1	88.7
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	100.0	88.4	102.3	91.2	108.1	107.5
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	100.0	119.3	165.1	154.0	140.5	123.5
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal pr	100.0	113.0	130.5	129.0	135.2	135.7
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	100.0	101.4	109.4	112.1	104.2	119.2
28	Manufacture of furniture	100.0	106.5	93.1	85.9	95.4	83.2
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of r	100.0	123.1	127.0	100.2	89.2	82.2
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100.0	91.5	104.7	117.9	96.7	97.4
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	100.0	85.0	89.2	102.0	125.4	125.6
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	100.0	77.8	70.3	75.2	75.7	77.8
33	Construction	100.0	106.3	120.7	129.3	133.0	139.2
Services		100.0	104.3	114.4	122.7	127.7	128.4
34	Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	107.4	114.9	121.8	126.4	127.9
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including W	100.0	105.1	131.3	136.9	145.5	139.8
36	Postal and courier activities	100.0	106.3	101.7	107.6	118.9	123.4
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activitie	100.0	106.7	114.8	122.8	126.7	127.9
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio v	100.0	132.9	140.0	173.3	146.4	168.7
39	Telecommunication	100.0	111.5	125.7	153.3	144.4	164.5
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	100.0	106.7	114.8	122.8	126.7	127.9
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial ser	100.0	71.0	77.3	80.0	81.1	70.5
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	100.0	88.9	115.2	115.3	124.0	124.8
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwellin	100.0	106.7	114.8	122.8	126.7	127.9
44	Professional services	100.0	106.7	114.8	122.8	126.7	127.9
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory socia	100.0	115.1	118.2	131.2	140.0	148.2
46	Education	100.0	108.8	102.6	120.2	122.1	156.5
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social v	100.0	108.6	110.0	135.6	142.1	160.7
48	Other personal service activities	100.0	106.7	114.8	122.8	126.7	127.9
Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp		100.0	106.2	118.4	125.3	129.2	129.7
	(+) Taxes on products	100.0	83.9	85.5	92.3	94.8	105.8
	(-) Subsidies on products	100.0	100.4	140.9	99.5	141.2	268.8
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp		100.0	103.8	115.1	122.3	125.8	126.6
R - Revised, @ - Provisional							

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 11: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GDP IMPLICIT PRICE DEPLATOR (2010=100), 2010 TO 2015

#	Economic activity (SLSIC)	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		11.9	(1.8)	9.5	7.9	3.2
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	11.5	1.7	8.5	7.4	3.0
2	Growing of Rice	(3.1)	2.6	2.5	62.3	(6.4)
3	Growing of Vegetables	11.8	1.6	12.3	3.7	20.6
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-peren	8.3	7.5	14.9	12.2	(0.8)
5	Growing of fruits	1.7	3.3	14.2	(6.8)	2.9
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut	22.8	(21.7)	45.4	(11.0)	13.8
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	(2.4)	8.5	14.9	1.8	(15.0)
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc.	7.9	4.5	(15.2)	10.3	2.8
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutica	50.6	(26.8)	(11.6)	35.2	0.6
10	Growing of rubber	45.2	(26.9)	(21.8)	(26.7)	(9.2)
11	Growing of other perennial crops	11.0	9.7	10.2	9.5	(1.0)
12	Animal Production	3.6	(5.3)	12.3	8.4	5.8
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activiti	5.7	9.1	5.4	2.0	6.9
14	Forestry and Logging	9.8	22.0	11.1	1.6	3.3
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	7.9	12.2	9.5	1.3	4.9
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	7.7	(2.1)	2.6	5.3	7.4
Industries		8.3	19.4	2.1	0.1	(0.7)
17	Mining and quarrying	3.8	11.4	6.9	2.0	3.3
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	23.9	27.2	0.4	(6.5)	5.4
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather	21.4	16.7	(2.4)	8.5	(5.9)
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and c	(10.5)	11.4	8.7	(11.2)	10.4
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reprod	2.6	6.3	3.9	29.2	(2.6)
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum product	(83.4)	744.0	71.8	(3.3)	(69.8)
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharma	(39.0)	17.6	6.6	17.8	(1.6)
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	(11.6)	15.7	(10.8)	18.5	(0.6)
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	19.3	38.4	(6.7)	(8.8)	(12.1)
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal pr	13.0	15.5	(1.1)	4.8	0.4
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	1.4	7.9	2.5	(7.0)	14.4
28	Manufacture of furniture	6.5	(12.6)	(7.8)	11.1	(12.9)
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of i	23.1	3.2	(21.1)	(11.0)	(7.9)
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	(8.5)	14.4	12.6	(18.0)	0.7
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	(15.0)	4.9	14.3	23.0	0.1
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	(22.2)	(9.7)	7.0	0.6	2.8
33	Construction	6.3	13.5	7.1	2.9	4.6
Services		4.3	9.7	7.2	4.0	0.6
34	Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	7.0	6.0	3.7	1.2
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including W	5.1	24.9	4.2	6.3	(3.9)
36	Postal and courier activities	6.3	(4.3)	5.8	10.5	3.8
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activitie	6.7	7.6	7.0	3.2	0.9
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio v	32.9	5.3	23.8	(15.5)	15.2
39	Telecommunication	11.5	12.8	21.9	(5.8)	14.0
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	6.7	7.6	7.0	3.2	0.9
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial ser	(29.0)	8.9	3.5	1.4	(13.1)
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	(11.1)	29.6	0.1	7.5	0.6
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwellin	6.7	7.6	7.0	3.2	0.9
44	Professional services	6.7	7.6	7.0	3.2	0.9
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory socia	15.1	2.7	11.0	6.8	5.8
46	Education	8.8	(5.7)	17.1	1.6	28.2
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social v	8.6	1.3	23.3	4.8	13.1
48	Other personal service activities	6.7	7.6	7.0	3.2	0.9
Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp		6.2	11.6	5.8	3.1	0.4
(+) Taxes on products		(16.1)	1.9	8.0	2.7	11.6
(-) Subsidies on products		0.4	40.4	(29.4)	41.8	90.4
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp		3.8	10.8	6.2	2.9	0.6
R - Revised, @ - Provisional		<i>Source: Department of Census and Statistics</i>				

TABLE A - 12: GROSS VALUE ADDED (A10) BY QUARTERS @ CURRENT PRICES IN 2015

						Rs. Million
#	ISIC	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Value Added			
			First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
1	A	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	210,393	217,648	214,297	253,891
2	B,C,D & E	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	573,348	477,110	577,058	517,303
2.1	C	Of which: Manufacturing activities	476,631	392,484	492,918	418,751
3	F	Construction	198,533	204,688	181,190	246,001
4	G,H & I	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	634,676	668,036	662,228	707,376
5	J	Information and communication	19,865	19,977	17,958	18,339
6	K	Financial and insurance activities	101,825	95,784	118,150	134,467
7	L	Real estate activities (including ownership of dwelling)	161,771	149,322	156,329	158,273
8	M & N	Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	48,986	49,123	48,742	50,397
9	O,P & Q	Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	248,676	292,674	302,217	301,286
10	R,S,T & U	Other services (excluding own-services)	262,829	277,286	277,936	298,851
		<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp</u>	2,460,902	2,451,648	2,556,104	2,686,184
		(+) Taxes on products	192,691	232,883	254,669	226,748
		(-) Subsidies on products	163	11,346	25,373	74,328
		<u>Equals GDP at mp</u>	2,653,431	2,673,186	2,785,400	2,838,604
				Source: Department of Census and Statistics		

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 13: GROSS VALUE ADDED (A10) BY QUARTERS @ CONSTANT (2010) PRICES IN 2015

						Rs. Million
#	ISIC	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Value Added			
			First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
1	A	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	161,828	168,217	162,079	177,601
2	B,C,D & E	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	439,114	373,208	452,207	406,500
2.1	C	Of which: Manufacturing activities	358,841	301,439	374,140	326,557
3	F	Construction	146,264	146,535	129,546	174,353
4	G,H & I	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	463,704	503,420	521,516	514,174
5	J	Information and communication	11,571	12,162	12,261	12,923
6	K	Financial and insurance activities	110,324	159,006	155,856	150,612
7	L	Real estate activities (including ownership of dwelling)	127,532	117,743	121,933	122,144
8	M & N	Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	38,614	38,745	38,018	38,889
9	O,P & Q	Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	167,974	183,727	187,176	211,159
10	R,S,T & U	Other services (excluding own-services)	208,036	216,655	217,027	231,816
		<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp</u>	1,874,959	1,919,417	1,997,619	2,040,172
		(+) Taxes on products	96,369	166,740	203,854	390,077
		(-) Subsidies on products	3,219	7,376	11,567	19,211
		<u>Equals GDP at mp</u>	1,968,108	2,078,781	2,189,906	2,411,038
			Source: Department of Census and Statistics			

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 14: PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF GROSS VALUE ADDED (A10) BY QUARTER @ CURRENT PRICES, 2015

#	ISIC	Economic activity (SLSIC)	Point to point Percentage Change			
			First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
1	A	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	13.0	10.0	6.7	3.8
2	B,C,D & E	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	1.5	(1.5)	2.4	2.4
2.1	C	Of which: Manufacturing activities	1.2	(1.9)	3.6	1.7
3	F	Construction	(9.7)	17.8	(2.5)	5.0
4	G,H & I	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	6.6	2.4	(1.5)	7.7
5	J	Information and communication	45.7	19.2	10.9	20.4
6	K	Financial and insurance activities	2.8	0.3	1.9	9.2
7	L	Real estate activities (including ownership of dwelling)	24.0	7.9	11.3	3.2
8	M & N	Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	(4.3)	(7.0)	(7.3)	(7.4)
9	O,P & Q	Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	1.7	22.8	26.0	14.6
10	R,S,T & U	Other services (excluding own-services)	6.8	5.3	1.9	6.1
		<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp</u>	4.7	6.0	3.9	6.1
		(+) Taxes on products	21.7	34.0	34.5	(1.1)
		(-) Subsidies on products	(96.3)	223.2	(7.6)	551.5
		<u>Equals GDP at mp</u>	5.9	7.6	6.2	3.2

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 15: PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED (A10) BY QUARTER @ CONSTANT (2010) PRICES, 2015

#	ISIC	Economic activity (SLSIC)	Point to point Percentage Change			
			First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
1	A	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4.3	8.8	5.9	0.4
2	B,C,D & E	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industry	3.2	1.5	7.1	3.9
2.1	C	Of which: Manufacturing activities	4.3	2.2	7.3	5.8
3	F	Construction	(13.0)	13.5	(7.0)	(0.6)
4	G,H & I	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4.7	6.7	7.4	1.8
5	J	Information and communication	11.1	13.3	8.8	10.7
6	K	Financial and insurance activities	14.3	17.4	15.1	17.9
7	L	Real estate activities (including ownership of dwelling)	22.3	7.8	11.6	0.7
8	M & N	Professional, scientific, technical, administration and support service activities	(5.6)	(7.0)	(7.1)	(9.6)
9	O,P & Q	Public administration, defense, education, human health and social work activities	0.6	6.8	4.6	2.5
10	R,S,T & U	Other services (excluding own-services)	5.1	5.6	2.1	3.5
		<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp</u>	3.7	6.8	5.8	2.9
		(+) Taxes on products	10.2	13.4	9.3	5.3
		(-) Subsidies on products	28.7	69.7	58.8	0.9
		<u>Equals GDP at mp</u>	3.9	7.1	5.9	3.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 16: GROSS VALUE ADDED BY QUARTER @ CURRENT PRICES, 2015

				Rs. Million	
#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Value Added - Current Prices			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		210,393	217,648	214,297	253,891
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	5,040	5,056	4,464	5,825
2	Growing of Rice	16,231	25,299	22,948	53,620
3	Growing of Vegetables	25,204	20,091	21,126	24,125
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	629	784	747	641
5	Growing of fruits	14,966	14,650	12,529	13,113
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	24,054	26,234	22,824	22,474
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	19,007	21,656	17,623	17,502
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	310	345	365	346
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	18,086	17,913	20,680	23,885
10	Growing of rubber	4,200	3,304	3,298	3,425
11	Growing of other perennial crops	5,606	5,997	6,759	6,146
12	Animal Production	13,838	15,770	18,431	17,478
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	3,458	3,482	3,472	3,397
14	Forestry and Logging	18,386	17,767	20,134	19,261
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	38,396	35,845	33,377	39,304
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	2,981	3,456	5,517	3,351
Industries		771,881	681,798	758,247	763,305
17	Mining and quarrying	67,338	54,084	60,136	67,541
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	221,853	185,699	231,847	184,062
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products	128,168	78,631	134,925	57,567
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furnit	6,900	3,375	6,282	12,465
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media p	11,048	7,486	7,728	13,313
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	6,117	4,279	5,048	4,955
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	15,199	21,987	15,352	21,266
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	10,478	24,823	20,574	25,978
25	Manufacture of other non- metallic mineral products	21,951	22,685	19,747	28,479
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	9,566	7,034	8,991	13,706
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	9,897	7,079	10,341	18,992
28	Manufacture of furniture	20,761	17,253	18,645	21,911
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and eq	14,692	12,154	13,438	16,058
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	21,724	22,701	15,580	22,961
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	3,739	3,744	3,889	3,726
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	3,917	4,097	4,534	4,325
33	Construction	198,533	204,688	181,190	246,001
Services		1,478,628	1,552,202	1,583,560	1,668,988
34	Wholesale and retail trade	287,007	341,350	298,636	266,655
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	304,592	283,916	320,154	393,648
36	Postal and courier activities	1,230	1,278	1,244	1,250
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	41,847	41,492	42,194	45,823
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions	1,134	841	1,175	1,276
39	Telecommunication	14,948	15,266	12,909	13,059
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	3,783	3,870	3,875	4,004
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	78,889	79,174	88,120	101,726
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	22,936	16,611	30,030	32,741
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	161,771	149,322	156,329	158,273
44	Professional services	48,986	49,123	48,742	50,397
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	138,992	165,852	168,923	163,706
46	Education	52,089	67,892	65,445	64,747
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	57,595	58,930	67,848	72,832
48	Other personal service activities	262,829	277,286	277,936	298,851
Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp		2,460,902	2,451,648	2,556,104	2,686,184
(+) Taxes on products		192,691	232,883	254,669	226,748
(-) Subsidies on products		163	11,346	25,373	74,328
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp		2,653,431	2,673,186	2,785,400	2,838,604
Source: Department of Census and Statistics					

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 17: PERCENTAGE SHARES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY QUARTER @ CURRENT PRICES, 2015

#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Percentage share - Current Prices			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7.9	8.1	7.7	8.9
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2	Growing of Rice	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.9
3	Growing of Vegetables	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Growing of fruits	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
10	Growing of rubber	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
11	Growing of other perennial crops	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	Animal Production	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	Forestry and Logging	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Industries	29.1	25.5	27.2	26.9
17	Mining and quarrying	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.4
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	8.4	6.9	8.3	6.5
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products	4.8	2.9	4.8	2.0
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furnit	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media p	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9
25	Manufacture of other non- metallic mineral products	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
28	Manufacture of furniture	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and eq	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
33	Construction	7.5	7.7	6.5	8.7
	Services	55.7	58.1	56.9	58.8
34	Wholesale and retail trade	10.8	12.8	10.7	9.4
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	11.5	10.6	11.5	13.9
36	Postal and courier activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	Telecommunication	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.2
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.6
44	Professional services	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.2	6.2	6.1	5.8
46	Education	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6
48	Other personal service activities	9.9	10.4	10.0	10.5
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	92.7	91.7	91.8	94.6
	(+) Taxes on products	7.3	8.7	9.1	8.0
	(-) Subsidies on products	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.6
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE A - 18: POINT TO POINT CHANGE OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY QUARTER @ CURRENT PRICES, 2015

#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Point to point change - Current Prices			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13.0	10.0	6.7	3.8
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	4.4	17.7	11.4	9.4
2	Growing of Rice	50.5	87.2	30.2	(9.1)
3	Growing of Vegetables	78.6	2.2	12.5	17.5
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	(23.1)	(16.8)	(16.2)	(17.7)
5	Growing of fruits	54.0	26.8	(0.8)	11.2
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	12.0	26.4	25.3	16.0
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	(7.6)	(21.7)	(19.1)	(18.8)
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	(24.5)	(14.4)	(7.1)	(16.9)
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	8.9	(0.3)	0.2	16.5
10	Growing of rubber	(31.5)	(34.6)	(4.6)	22.4
11	Growing of other perennial crops	3.3	2.1	19.6	8.1
12	Animal Production	(7.9)	15.9	29.0	21.7
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	15.5	14.3	13.8	12.5
14	Forestry and Logging	3.4	6.4	17.6	(4.5)
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	7.4	7.8	(11.5)	11.5
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	(19.4)	(3.7)	18.4	(18.2)
	Industries	(1.7)	3.6	1.2	3.2
17	Mining and quarrying	(2.7)	(4.8)	1.2	(2.1)
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	14.6	7.4	11.9	(0.9)
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related product	(4.5)	(8.1)	(1.8)	(1.1)
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furni	(3.2)	(22.7)	51.3	88.2
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media	1.0	4.3	19.7	10.8
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	(65.6)	(73.6)	(68.2)	(70.6)
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical product	6.9	(2.5)	(8.0)	2.8
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	(11.2)	3.5	(1.8)	23.7
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	(19.9)	(21.7)	(19.6)	(3.9)
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	5.6	22.9	21.3	19.8
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	38.3	26.4	47.9	38.9
28	Manufacture of furniture	(11.4)	5.0	8.2	0.2
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and e	4.3	13.1	20.8	14.6
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19.3	10.2	(26.4)	30.1
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	8.7	1.5	3.1	5.7
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	18.8	27.7	41.3	26.3
33	Construction	(9.7)	17.8	(2.5)	5.0
	Services	7.1	6.5	4.9	7.8
34	Wholesale and retail trade	8.0	3.2	5.9	11.7
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	5.6	1.7	(7.7)	5.4
36	Postal and courier activities	3.0	5.3	3.6	3.0
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	5.7	0.8	(0.7)	5.7
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video production	24.2	(5.7)	36.3	26.0
39	Telecommunication	54.7	19.9	8.5	25.0
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	23.6	23.5	12.5	6.3
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	(2.1)	10.9	(5.0)	5.9
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	23.7	(31.1)	29.7	20.7
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	24.0	7.9	11.3	3.2
44	Professional services	(4.3)	(7.0)	(7.3)	(7.4)
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	(4.3)	24.5	29.2	6.2
46	Education	6.6	30.0	16.7	17.9
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	13.9	11.5	27.9	35.2
48	Other personal service activities	6.8	5.3	1.9	6.1
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	4.7	6.0	3.9	6.1
	(+) Taxes on products	21.7	34.0	34.5	(1.1)
	(-) Subsidies on products	(96.3)	223.2	(7.6)	551.5
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	5.9	7.6	6.2	3.2

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 19: GROSS VALUE ADDED BY QUARTER @ CONSTANT(2010) PRICES, 2015

					Rs. Million
#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Value Added - Constant (2010) Prices			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		161,828	168,217	162,079	177,601
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	3,888	3,601	3,173	4,322
2	Growing of Rice	10,541	16,224	15,963	33,565
3	Growing of Vegetables	13,821	14,323	15,027	13,560
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	447	515	498	422
5	Growing of fruits	14,676	12,720	10,001	10,641
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	16,762	18,325	16,392	16,036
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	17,419	20,517	17,517	16,598
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	315	315	315	315
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	15,368	14,846	15,236	15,347
10	Growing of rubber	8,432	6,243	5,655	5,453
11	Growing of other perennial crops	4,029	4,587	4,203	4,020
12	Animal Production	12,070	12,771	14,005	13,010
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	2,645	2,638	2,536	2,601
14	Forestry and Logging	11,675	12,136	13,111	11,441
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	27,228	25,827	24,260	27,097
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	2,512	2,630	4,188	3,173
Industries		585,377	519,743	581,753	580,852
17	Mining and quarrying	52,033	42,300	47,301	49,512
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	142,034	119,059	153,458	114,270
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products	92,191	53,684	95,209	41,635
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furnit	6,397	3,119	6,009	11,795
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media p	7,749	5,183	5,203	9,594
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	8,480	6,170	7,280	7,145
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	17,141	24,762	17,297	23,980
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	9,766	23,059	19,140	24,179
25	Manufacture of other non- metallic mineral products	18,738	19,013	15,628	21,812
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	7,079	5,012	6,501	10,361
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	8,364	5,945	9,250	15,288
28	Manufacture of furniture	23,851	21,273	22,660	26,706
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and eq	17,052	15,160	16,506	19,791
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	20,374	21,120	22,131	21,577
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	2,894	2,985	3,088	3,056
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	4,973	5,365	5,547	5,797
33	Construction	146,264	146,535	129,546	174,353
Services		1,127,754	1,231,457	1,253,787	1,281,719
34	Wholesale and retail trade	226,994	266,333	232,910	206,979
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	202,708	203,525	254,828	270,467
36	Postal and courier activities	1,003	833	858	1,358
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	32,998	32,729	32,919	35,370
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions	680	501	693	749
39	Telecommunication	7,908	8,609	8,546	9,084
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	2,983	3,052	3,023	3,090
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	96,136	143,606	124,792	129,250
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	14,188	15,400	31,064	21,361
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	127,532	117,743	121,933	122,144
44	Professional services	38,614	38,745	38,018	38,889
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	96,231	101,660	108,169	124,044
46	Education	40,024	37,856	38,465	43,531
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	31,719	44,211	40,542	43,584
48	Other personal service activities	208,036	216,655	217,027	231,816
Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp		1,874,959	1,919,417	1,997,619	2,040,172
(+) Taxes on products		96,369	166,740	203,854	390,077
(-) Subsidies on products		3,219	7,376	11,567	19,211
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp		1,968,108	2,078,781	2,189,906	2,411,038
		Source: Department of Census and Statistics			

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 20: PERCENTAGE SHARES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY QUARTER @ CONSTANT(2010) PRICES, 2015

#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Percentage share - Constant (2010) Prices			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		8.2	8.1	7.4	7.4
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
2	Growing of Rice	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.4
3	Growing of Vegetables	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Growing of fruits	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
10	Growing of rubber	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
11	Growing of other perennial crops	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	Animal Production	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	Forestry and Logging	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Industries		29.7	25.0	26.6	24.1
17	Mining and quarrying	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.1
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	7.2	5.7	7.0	4.7
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products	4.7	2.6	4.3	1.7
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furnitu	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media pr	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.0
25	Manufacture of other non- metallic mineral products	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
28	Manufacture of furniture	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and equ	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
33	Construction	7.4	7.0	5.9	7.2
Services		57.3	59.2	57.3	53.2
34	Wholesale and retail trade	11.5	12.8	10.6	8.6
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	10.3	9.8	11.6	11.2
36	Postal and courier activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	Telecommunication	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	4.9	6.9	5.7	5.4
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.9
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.1
44	Professional services	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1
46	Education	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8
48	Other personal service activities	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.6
Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp		95.3	92.3	91.2	84.6
(+) Taxes on products		4.9	8.0	9.3	16.2
(-) Subsidies on products		0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source: Department of Census and Statistics					

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 21: POINT TO POINT GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY QUARTER @ CONSTANT(2010) PRICES, 2015

#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Point to point change - Constant (2010) Prices			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.3	8.8	5.9	0.4
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	(1.5)	15.2	15.6	4.1
2	Growing of Rice	28.8	70.2	59.2	0.9
3	Growing of Vegetables	4.0	0.8	3.6	2.4
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial	(12.8)	(23.6)	(15.4)	(17.4)
5	Growing of fruits	39.3	31.6	(7.3)	7.5
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oi	(0.9)	10.3	9.1	2.7
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	7.7	(6.0)	(2.2)	(7.9)
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	(18.1)	(18.1)	(18.1)	(18.1)
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical cr	1.8	9.3	10.5	2.1
10	Growing of rubber	(11.7)	(23.9)	(1.0)	4.5
11	Growing of other perennial crops	5.9	18.4	8.8	4.2
12	Animal Production	(0.3)	10.8	14.4	7.8
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	7.9	6.9	6.1	5.9
14	Forestry and Logging	2.7	4.2	6.8	(5.9)
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	(0.6)	8.3	(10.5)	(1.4)
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	(28.4)	(21.9)	12.6	(8.8)
	Industries	(1.4)	4.6	3.6	2.5
17	Mining and quarrying	(5.9)	(7.4)	4.1	(10.3)
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	7.1	2.2	7.9	(6.8)
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather rel	2.1	(4.0)	3.8	7.3
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork,	(13.7)	(31.0)	39.1	71.4
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproducti	3.4	6.3	24.3	14.1
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	14.9	(8.1)	8.9	(10.0)
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceu	7.7	(1.8)	(5.9)	5.5
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	(11.7)	3.2	(0.5)	25.5
25	Manufacture of other non- metallic mineral products	(6.1)	(7.5)	(10.0)	4.9
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal produ	10.3	20.7	16.8	18.5
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	23.0	8.3	28.1	21.8
28	Manufacture of furniture	1.5	26.4	21.1	12.7
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of mac	13.1	28.0	27.6	22.7
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.8	5.4	6.9	7.2
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	2.5	2.9	5.3	7.4
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	18.6	26.0	28.2	26.7
33	Construction	(13.0)	13.5	(7.0)	(0.6)
	Services	6.4	7.5	6.8	3.5
34	Wholesale and retail trade	5.8	3.0	5.6	8.6
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Waref	3.7	13.2	10.2	(3.0)
36	Postal and courier activities	(11.8)	(3.1)	(1.5)	14.4
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	4.3	0.7	(0.4)	3.1
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio vide	8.3	(17.6)	17.9	8.7
39	Telecommunication	7.8	12.5	6.8	13.6
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	21.9	23.5	12.8	3.7
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial service	16.3	18.7	15.6	19.0
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	2.4	6.7	12.9	11.5
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	22.3	7.8	11.6	0.7
44	Professional services	(5.6)	(7.0)	(7.1)	(9.6)
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social se	7.2	7.5	6.7	6.4
46	Education	(15.6)	(2.2)	(7.9)	(5.0)
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social worl	6.4	14.0	13.4	(0.1)
48	Other personal service activities	5.1	5.6	2.1	3.5
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	3.7	6.8	5.8	2.9
	(+) Taxes on products	10.2	13.4	9.3	5.3
	(-) Subsidies on products	28.7	69.7	58.8	0.9
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	3.9	7.1	5.9	3.3

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 22: GDP IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR (2010 =100) BY QUARTER, 2015

#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	GDP Deflators			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	130.0	129.4	132.2	143.0
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	129.6	140.4	140.7	134.8
2	Growing of Rice	154.0	155.9	143.8	159.7
3	Growing of Vegetables	182.4	140.3	140.6	177.9
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	140.7	152.3	150.0	151.9
5	Growing of fruits	102.0	115.2	125.3	123.2
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	143.5	143.2	139.2	140.1
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	109.1	105.6	100.6	105.4
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	98.5	109.6	116.0	109.9
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	117.7	120.7	135.7	155.6
10	Growing of rubber	49.8	52.9	58.3	62.8
11	Growing of other perennial crops	139.2	130.7	160.8	152.9
12	Animal Production	114.6	123.5	131.6	134.3
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	130.7	132.0	136.9	130.6
14	Forestry and Logging	157.5	146.4	153.6	168.4
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	141.0	138.8	137.6	145.0
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	118.7	131.4	131.7	105.6
	Industries	131.9	131.2	130.3	131.4
17	Mining and quarrying	129.4	127.9	127.1	136.4
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	156.2	156.0	151.1	161.1
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products	139.0	146.5	141.7	138.3
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	107.9	108.2	104.5	105.7
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media	142.6	144.4	148.5	138.8
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	72.1	69.3	69.3	69.3
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	88.7	88.8	88.8	88.7
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.4
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	117.1	119.3	126.4	130.6
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	135.1	140.3	138.3	132.3
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	118.3	119.1	111.8	124.2
28	Manufacture of furniture	87.0	81.1	82.3	82.0
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	86.2	80.2	81.4	81.1
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	106.6	107.5	70.4	106.4
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	129.2	125.4	125.9	121.9
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	78.8	76.4	81.8	74.6
33	Construction	135.7	139.7	139.9	141.1
	Services	131.1	126.0	126.3	130.2
34	Wholesale and retail trade	126.4	128.2	128.2	128.8
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	150.3	139.5	125.6	145.5
36	Postal and courier activities	122.6	153.4	144.9	92.0
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	126.8	126.8	128.2	129.6
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video production	166.7	167.9	169.5	170.3
39	Telecommunication	189.0	177.3	151.1	143.8
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	126.8	126.8	128.2	129.6
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	82.1	55.1	70.6	78.7
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	161.7	107.9	96.7	153.3
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	126.8	126.8	128.2	129.6
44	Professional services	126.9	126.8	128.2	129.6
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	144.4	163.1	156.2	132.0
46	Education	130.1	179.3	170.1	148.7
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	181.6	133.3	167.4	167.1
48	Other personal service activities	126.3	128.0	128.1	128.9
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	131.3	127.7	128.0	131.7
	(+) Taxes on products	200.0	139.7	124.9	58.1
	(-) Subsidies on products	5.1	153.8	219.4	386.9
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	134.8	128.6	127.2	117.7

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 23: POINT TO POINT CHANGE IN GDP IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR (2010 =100) BY QUARTER, 2015

#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Point to point percentage change in GDP Deflators			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8.4	1.1	0.7	3.3
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	6.0	2.2	(3.6)	5.1
2	Growing of Rice	16.8	10.0	(18.2)	(9.9)
3	Growing of Vegetables	71.6	1.4	8.5	14.8
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	(11.8)	8.9	(0.9)	(0.4)
5	Growing of fruits	10.6	(3.6)	7.0	3.4
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	13.0	14.6	14.8	13.0
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	(14.2)	(16.7)	(17.3)	(11.8)
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	(7.7)	4.6	13.5	1.5
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	7.0	(8.8)	(9.3)	14.0
10	Growing of rubber	(22.4)	(14.0)	(3.6)	17.1
11	Growing of other perennial crops	(2.4)	(13.7)	9.9	3.8
12	Animal Production	(7.6)	4.6	12.8	12.8
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.3
14	Forestry and Logging	0.7	2.1	10.1	1.5
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	8.1	(0.5)	(1.2)	13.1
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	12.6	23.3	5.1	(10.3)
	Industries	(0.3)	(1.0)	(2.4)	0.7
17	Mining and quarrying	3.4	2.8	(2.7)	9.2
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	7.0	5.1	3.7	6.4
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related product	(6.5)	(4.3)	(5.3)	(7.8)
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furnit	12.2	12.1	8.7	9.8
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media p	(2.3)	(1.9)	(3.7)	(2.9)
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	(70.1)	(71.2)	(70.8)	(67.3)
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical product	(0.8)	(0.7)	(2.2)	(2.5)
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	0.5	0.3	(1.3)	(1.5)
25	Manufacture of other non- metallic mineral products	(14.8)	(15.3)	(10.6)	(8.4)
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	(4.2)	1.8	3.9	1.1
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	12.4	16.8	15.4	14.1
28	Manufacture of furniture	(12.7)	(16.9)	(10.7)	(11.1)
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and ec	(7.8)	(11.6)	(5.4)	(6.6)
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13.8	4.6	(31.2)	21.3
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	6.1	(1.3)	(2.1)	(1.5)
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	0.2	1.4	10.2	(0.4)
33	Construction	3.7	3.8	4.8	5.7
	Services	0.7	(0.9)	(1.8)	4.2
34	Wholesale and retail trade	2.1	0.1	0.2	2.9
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	1.8	(10.1)	(16.2)	8.6
36	Postal and courier activities	16.8	8.7	5.2	(9.9)
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	1.4	0.0	(0.3)	2.5
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions	14.6	14.4	15.6	15.9
39	Telecommunication	43.6	6.6	1.6	10.1
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	1.4	0.0	(0.3)	2.5
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	(15.8)	(6.5)	(17.8)	(11.0)
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	20.8	(35.5)	14.9	8.3
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	1.4	0.0	(0.3)	2.5
44	Professional services	1.4	0.0	(0.3)	2.5
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	(10.7)	15.8	21.1	(0.2)
46	Education	26.3	32.8	26.7	24.1
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	7.1	(2.3)	12.9	35.3
48	Other personal service activities	1.6	(0.3)	(0.2)	2.5
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	1.0	(0.8)	(1.8)	3.1
	(+) Taxes on products	10.4	18.2	23.1	(6.0)
	(-) Subsidies on products	(97.2)	90.5	(41.8)	545.7
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp	1.9	0.4	0.3	(0.1)

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 24: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2015

						Rs. Million
#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	NFC*	FC*	GG*	HH & NPISHs*	Total Economy
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	151,125	-	-	745,103	896,229
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	-	-	-	20,385	20,385
2	Growing of Rice	5,905	-	-	112,193	118,098
3	Growing of Vegetables	1,811	-	-	88,735	90,546
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	2,128	-	-	673	2,801
5	Growing of fruits	5,526	-	-	49,732	55,258
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	23,577	-	-	72,010	95,586
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	26,526	-	-	49,263	75,789
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	-	-	-	1,366	1,366
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	11,279	-	-	69,285	80,564
10	Growing of rubber	2,134	-	-	12,092	14,226
11	Growing of other perennial crops	-	-	-	24,507	24,507
12	Animal Production	36,238	-	-	29,279	65,517
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	505	-	-	13,303	13,808
14	Forestry and Logging	12,540	-	-	63,009	75,549
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	22,038	-	-	124,885	146,923
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	918	-	-	14,387	15,305
	Industries	1,796,692	-	128,152	1,050,388	2,975,232
17	Mining and quarrying	36,787	-	-	212,311	249,098
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	486,265	-	-	337,196	823,461
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products	299,673	-	-	99,618	399,291
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	8,016	-	-	21,006	29,023
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media products	30,992	-	-	8,582	39,575
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	20,399	-	-	-	20,399
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	45,689	-	-	28,115	73,804
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	78,297	-	-	3,557	81,853
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	46,729	-	-	46,132	92,862
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	17,502	-	-	21,796	39,298
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	39,715	-	-	6,594	46,309
28	Manufacture of furniture	25,954	-	-	52,615	78,569
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	26,737	-	-	29,605	56,342
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	82,966	-	-	-	82,966
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	13,421	-	-	1,677	15,098
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	16,873	-	-	-	16,873
33	Construction	520,676	-	128,152	181,584	830,412
	Services	1,493,317	438,031	961,993	3,390,038	6,283,379
34	Wholesale and retail trade	416,734	-	-	776,914	1,193,649
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	359,820	-	7,369	935,121	1,302,310
36	Postal and courier activities	-	-	5,001	-	5,001
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	69,683	-	-	101,673	171,356
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions	4,426	-	-	-	4,426
39	Telecommunication	56,181	-	-	-	56,181
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	12,708	-	-	2,824	15,532
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	-	335,713	-	12,196	347,909
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	-	102,319	-	-	102,319
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	113,769	-	-	511,926	625,695
44	Professional services	132,929	-	-	64,318	197,247
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	-	-	637,473	-	637,473
46	Education	28,804	-	171,180	50,189	250,174
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	64,393	-	140,969	51,844	257,206
48	Other personal service activities	233,870	-	-	883,032	1,116,902
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	3,441,134	438,031	1,090,145	5,185,529	10,154,839
	(+) Taxes on products					906,990
	(-) Subsidies on products					111,209
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp					10,950,621
	NFC - Non-Financial Corporations, FC - Financial Corporations, GG - General Government, HH - Households					
	NPISHs - Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households					
	Source: Department of Census and Statistics					

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 25: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS @ CONSTANT (2010) MARKET PRICES, 2015

						Rs. Million
#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	NFC*	FC*	GG*	HH & NPISHs*	Total Economy
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		123,401	-	-	546,323	669,725
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	-	-	-	14,984	14,984
2	Growing of Rice	3,815	-	-	72,478	76,293
3	Growing of Vegetables	1,135	-	-	55,595	56,730
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-perennial crops	1,435	-	-	447	1,882
5	Growing of fruits	4,804	-	-	43,234	48,038
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king coconut, Oil palm)	16,825	-	-	50,690	67,514
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	25,218	-	-	46,833	72,051
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa etc..)	-	-	-	1,259	1,259
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops	8,512	-	-	52,285	60,797
10	Growing of rubber	3,867	-	-	21,916	25,783
11	Growing of other perennial crops	-	-	-	16,839	16,839
12	Animal Production	33,821	-	-	18,035	51,857
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting activities	285	-	-	10,136	10,421
14	Forestry and Logging	7,273	-	-	41,089	48,362
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	15,662	-	-	88,751	104,413
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquaculture	750	-	-	11,752	12,503
Industries		1,434,182	-	18,856	814,688	2,267,725
17	Mining and quarrying	28,229	-	-	162,917	191,145
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco products	318,430	-	-	210,391	528,821
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products	212,359	-	-	70,360	282,719
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	7,546	-	-	19,774	27,320
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media products	22,185	-	-	5,543	27,728
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	29,075	-	-	-	29,075
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products	50,545	-	-	32,634	83,179
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	72,835	-	-	3,309	76,144
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	37,837	-	-	37,354	75,191
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	11,878	-	-	17,075	28,953
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	33,589	-	-	5,259	38,848
28	Manufacture of furniture	31,213	-	-	63,275	94,489
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	32,460	-	-	36,049	68,509
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	85,202	-	-	-	85,202
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	10,688	-	-	1,335	12,023
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activities	21,681	-	-	-	21,681
33	Construction	428,429	-	18,856	149,413	596,697
Services		1,120,473	559,159	636,775	2,578,310	4,894,717
34	Wholesale and retail trade	325,811	-	-	607,406	933,216
35	Transportation of goods and passengers including Warehousing	259,158	-	5,739	666,632	931,529
36	Postal and courier activities	-	-	4,052	-	4,052
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities	54,499	-	-	79,518	134,017
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions	2,624	-	-	-	2,624
39	Telecommunication	34,146	-	-	-	34,146
40	IT programming consultancy and related activities	9,939	-	-	2,209	12,148
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financial services	-	477,146	-	16,639	493,785
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	-	82,013	-	-	82,013
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of dwelling	88,978	-	-	400,374	489,352
44	Professional services	103,963	-	-	50,303	154,266
45	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	-	-	430,105	-	430,105
46	Education	18,742	-	108,478	32,656	159,875
47	Human health activities, Residential care and social work activities	39,704	-	88,401	31,951	160,056
48	Other personal service activities	182,911	-	-	690,623	873,534
Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp		2,678,056	559,159	655,630	3,939,321	7,832,167
(+) Taxes on products						857,040
(-) Subsidies on products						41,373
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp						8,647,833
NFC - Non-Financial Corporations, FC - Financial Corporations, GG - General Government, HH - Households						
NPISHs - Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households						

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 26: PRODUCTION ACCOUNT BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2015

											Rs. Million
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4 = 1+2+3)	(5)	(6 = 4-5)	(7)	(8)	(9 = 6+7-8)
#	Code	Sectors	Market Output	Non-market output	Output for own final use	Total Output at basic price	IC at purchasers' price	Value Added at basic price	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	Total/ GDP at market price
1	S11	Non- Financial Corporations	7,652,811	-	12,546	7,665,358	4,224,223	3,441,134			3,441,134
2	S12	Financial Corporations	623,144	-	-	623,144	185,112	438,031			438,031
3	S13	General Government	180,290	1,012,769	-	1,193,059	102,915	1,090,145			1,090,145
4	S14	Households	8,211,253	-	718,263	8,929,516	3,743,987	5,185,529			5,185,529
5	S15	NPISHs	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
		Total Economy				-			906,990	111,209	795,782
		Total/GDP	16,667,498	1,012,769	730,809	18,411,077	8,256,238	10,154,839	906,990	111,209	10,950,621
											Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 27: PRODUCTION ACCOUNT BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS @ CONSTANT(2010=100) MARKET PRICES, 2015

											Rs. Million
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4 = 1+2+3)	(5)	(6 = 4-5)	(7)	(8)	(9 = 6+7-8)
#	Code	Sectors	Market Output	Non-market output	Output for own final use	Total Output at basic price	IC at purchasers' price	Value Added at basic price	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	Total/ GDP at market price
1	S11	Non- Financial Corporations	5,319,319	-	7,730	5,327,049	2,648,993	2,678,056			2,678,056
2	S12	Financial Corporations	680,609	-	-	680,609	121,450	559,159			559,159
3	S13	General Government	54,545	664,210	-	718,755	63,125	655,630			655,630
4	S14	Households	5,903,865	-	560,639	6,464,504	2,525,183	3,939,321			3,939,321
5	S15	NPISHs	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
		Total Economy				-			857,040	41,373	815,667
		Total/GDP	11,958,338	664,210	568,369	13,190,917	5,358,751	7,832,167	857,040	41,373	8,647,833
											Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 28: PRODUCTION ACCOUNT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2015

						Rs. Million	
#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Output by type			Total output	Intermediate Consumption (IC)	Value Added
		Market Output	Non-market output	own use			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		1,091,700	-	123,171	1,214,872	318,643	896,229
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	23,594	-	1,242	24,836	4,451	20,385
2	Growing of Rice	152,355	-	38,089	190,443	72,345	118,098
3	Growing of Vegetables	111,380	-	19,194	130,574	40,028	90,546
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-	4,536	-	22	4,558	1,757	2,801
5	Growing of fruits	70,108	-	3,768	73,876	18,618	55,258
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king co	90,153	-	23,107	113,260	17,674	95,586
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	90,554	-	2,668	93,221	17,433	75,789
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocc	1,357	-	335	1,692	326	1,366
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmac	94,914	-	4,176	99,090	18,526	80,564
10	Growing of rubber	25,075	-	1,841	26,916	12,690	14,226
11	Growing of other perennial crops	25,514	-	355	25,868	1,361	24,507
12	Animal Production	105,024	-	60	105,084	39,567	65,517
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting a	14,292	-	11	14,303	495	13,808
14	Forestry and Logging	67,699	-	22,566	90,265	14,716	75,549
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	197,605	-	4,956	202,561	55,638	146,923
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquacultu	17,540	-	784	18,324	3,019	15,305
Industries		7,402,043	-	208,201	7,610,244	4,635,012	2,975,232
17	Mining and quarrying	306,465	-	-	306,465	57,367	249,098
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco pro	2,466,908	-	-	2,466,908	1,643,447	823,461
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and l	1,539,601	-	-	1,539,601	1,140,310	399,291
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood	66,980	-	-	66,980	37,957	29,023
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and r	102,682	-	-	102,682	63,108	39,575
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum pr	143,981	-	-	143,981	123,582	20,399
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pl	176,030	-	-	176,030	102,226	73,804
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	163,580	-	-	163,580	81,727	81,853
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral pro	297,751	-	-	297,751	204,889	92,862
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated me	120,243	-	-	120,243	80,945	39,298
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	112,805	-	-	112,805	66,496	46,309
28	Manufacture of furniture	132,621	-	-	132,621	54,052	78,569
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installati	119,193	-	-	119,193	62,851	56,342
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning sup	173,801	-	-	173,801	90,835	82,966
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	24,195	-	-	24,195	9,097	15,098
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activ	21,629	-	-	21,629	4,755	16,873
33	Construction	1,433,579	-	208,201	1,641,780	811,368	830,412
Services		8,173,755	1,012,769	399,437	9,585,961	3,302,582	6,283,379
34	Wholesale and retail trade	1,539,818	-	-	1,539,818	346,169	1,193,649
35	Transportation of goods and passengers includ	2,346,698	-	-	2,346,698	1,044,388	1,302,310
36	Postal and courier activities	12,370	-	-	12,370	7,369	5,001
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service ac	334,749	-	-	334,749	163,393	171,356
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and a	12,345	-	-	12,345	7,919	4,426
39	Telecommunication	197,300	-	-	197,300	141,119	56,181
40	IT programming consultancy and related activit	20,274	-	-	20,274	4,742	15,532
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financ	516,510	-	-	516,510	168,602	347,909
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	122,265	-	-	122,265	19,946	102,319
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of c	378,411	-	399,437	777,848	152,153	625,695
44	Professional services	327,101	-	-	327,101	129,854	197,247
45	Public administration and defense; compulsion	-	683,960	-	683,960	46,487	637,473
46	Education	100,197	180,869	-	281,066	30,892	250,174
47	Human health activities, Residential care and s	140,870	147,940	-	288,810	31,605	257,206
48	Other personal service activities	2,124,847	-	-	2,124,847	1,007,945	1,116,902
Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp		16,667,498	1,012,769	730,809	18,411,077	8,256,238	10,154,839
(+) Taxes on products							906,990
(-) Subsidies on products							111,209
Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp							10,950,621
Source: Department of Census and Statistics							

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE A - 29: PRODUCTION ACCOUNT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY @ CONSTANT (2010 =100) MARKET PRICES, 2015

						Rs. Million	
#	Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity (SLSIC)	Output by type			Total output	Intermediate Consumption (IC)	Value Added
		Market Output	Non-market output	own use			
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	819,281	-	89,029	908,311	238,586	669,725
1	Growing of Cereals (except rice)	17,404	-	916	18,320	3,336	14,984
2	Growing of Rice	110,727	-	27,682	138,408	62,115	76,293
3	Growing of Vegetables	67,812	-	11,686	79,498	22,768	56,730
4	Growing of Sugar cane, tobacco and other non-	3,062	-	14	3,076	1,195	1,882
5	Growing of fruits	58,980	-	3,111	62,091	14,053	48,038
6	Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, king co	59,299	-	21,290	80,589	13,075	67,514
7	Growing of Tea (Green leaves)	83,413	-	808	84,221	12,169	72,051
8	Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocc	1,302	-	299	1,601	342	1,259
9	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmac	71,091	-	3,128	74,218	13,422	60,797
10	Growing of rubber	32,981	-	700	33,680	7,897	25,783
11	Growing of other perennial crops	17,524	-	195	17,719	880	16,839
12	Animal Production	86,944	-	37	86,981	35,124	51,857
13	Plant propagation and agricultural supporting a	10,744	-	5	10,749	328	10,421
14	Forestry and Logging	43,714	-	14,821	58,536	10,173	48,362
15	Marine fishing and Marine Aquaculture	139,957	-	3,697	143,655	39,242	104,413
16	Fresh water fishing and Fresh water Aquacultu	14,328	-	640	14,968	2,466	12,503
	Industries	4,763,134	-	166,943	4,930,077	2,662,351	2,267,725
17	Mining and quarrying	233,740	-	-	233,740	42,595	191,145
18	Manufacture of food, beverages & Tobacco pro	1,276,171	-	-	1,276,171	747,350	528,821
19	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and li	705,061	-	-	705,061	422,342	282,719
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood	50,275	-	-	50,275	22,954	27,320
21	Manufacture of paper products, printing and ri	69,428	-	-	69,428	41,699	27,728
22	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum pr	154,817	-	-	154,817	125,742	29,075
23	Manufacture of chemical products and basic pl	178,956	-	-	178,956	95,777	83,179
24	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	174,535	-	-	174,535	98,392	76,144
25	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral pro	188,709	-	-	188,709	113,518	75,191
26	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated me	79,592	-	-	79,592	50,640	28,953
27	Manufacture of machinery and equipment i.e..	88,637	-	-	88,637	49,788	38,848
28	Manufacture of furniture	154,449	-	-	154,449	59,961	94,489
29	Other manufacturing, and Repair and installati	144,588	-	-	144,588	76,079	68,509
30	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning sup	154,285	-	-	154,285	69,083	85,202
31	Water collection, treatment and supply	18,850	-	-	18,850	6,828	12,023
32	Sewerage, Waste, treatment and disposal activ	26,842	-	-	26,842	5,161	21,681
33	Construction	1,064,199	-	166,943	1,231,141	634,444	596,697
	Services	6,375,923	664,210	312,397	7,352,530	2,457,813	4,894,717
34	Wholesale and retail trade	1,203,857	-	-	1,203,857	270,641	933,216
35	Transportation of goods and passengers includ	1,650,744	-	-	1,650,744	719,215	931,529
36	Postal and courier activities	7,510	-	-	7,510	3,458	4,052
37	Accommodation, Food and beverage service ac	261,805	-	-	261,805	127,788	134,017
38	Programming and broadcasting activities and a	8,664	-	-	8,664	6,041	2,624
39	Telecommunication	161,682	-	-	161,682	127,536	34,146
40	IT programming consultancy and related activit	15,856	-	-	15,856	3,709	12,148
41	Financial Service activities and auxiliary financi	604,970	-	-	604,970	111,185	493,785
42	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	95,013	-	-	95,013	13,000	82,013
43	Real estate activities, Including Ownership of c	295,953	-	312,397	608,350	118,998	489,352
44	Professional services	255,824	-	-	255,824	101,558	154,266
45	Public administration and defense; compulson	-	456,854	-	456,854	26,750	430,105
46	Education	63,149	113,993	-	177,142	17,267	159,875
47	Human health activities, Residential care and s	89,066	93,363	-	182,429	22,373	160,056
48	Other personal service activities	1,661,830	-	-	1,661,830	788,296	873,534
	Gross Value Added (GVA), at bp	11,958,338	664,210	568,369	13,190,917	5,358,751	7,832,167
	(+) Taxes on products						857,040
	(-) Subsidies on products						41,373
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at mp						8,647,833
				Source: Department of Census and Statistics			

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE B - 1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

Component at Current prices	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Final consumption expenditure	4,932,545	5,762,798	6,357,545	7,229,352	7,850,006	8,360,930
Household final consumption expenditure	4,390,215	5,144,879	5,691,714	6,483,669	6,981,947	7,376,176
Government final consumption expenditure	542,330	617,918	665,831	745,684	868,059	984,755
Individual consumption expenditure	154,764	181,451	188,298	226,234	260,395	319,119
Collective consumption expenditure	387,566	436,467	477,533	519,450	607,664	665,636
Gross capital formation	1,946,707	2,408,573	3,410,511	3,189,326	3,347,638	3,414,556
Gross fixed capital formation	1,522,847	1,896,225	2,533,056	2,809,789	2,874,377	2,814,288
Changes in inventories	377,651	369,934	800,232	305,057	428,615	563,196
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	46,209	142,414	77,222	74,479	44,646	37,071
External balance of goods and services	(465,584)	(952,265)	(1,035,593)	(826,553)	(836,493)	(824,865)
Exports of goods and services	1,254,021	1,508,565	1,730,467	1,949,158	2,185,039	2,301,065
Imports of goods and services	1,719,605	2,460,830	2,766,060	2,775,711	3,021,531	3,125,931
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp	6,413,668	7,219,106	8,732,463	9,592,125	10,361,151	10,950,621

TABLE B - 2: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

% Change at Current prices	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Final consumption expenditure		16.8	10.3	13.7	8.6	6.5
Household final consumption expenditure		17.2	10.6	13.9	7.7	5.6
Government final consumption expenditure		13.9	7.8	12.0	16.4	13.4
Individual consumption expenditure		17.2	3.8	20.1	15.1	22.6
Collective consumption expenditure		12.6	9.4	8.8	17.0	9.5
Gross capital formation		23.7	41.6	(6.5)	5.0	2.0
Gross fixed capital formation		24.5	33.6	10.9	2.3	(2.1)
Changes in inventories		(2.0)	116.3	(61.9)	40.5	31.4
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables		208.2	(45.8)	(3.6)	(40.1)	(17.0)
External balance of goods and services		(104.5)	(8.8)	20.2	(1.2)	1.4
Exports of goods and services		20.3	14.7	12.6	12.1	5.3
Imports of goods and services		43.1	12.4	0.3	8.9	3.5
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp		12.6	21.0	9.8	8.0	5.7

TABLE B - 3: PERCENTAGE SHARES OF EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

% Shares at Current prices	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Final consumption expenditure	76.9	79.8	72.8	75.4	75.8	76.4
Household final consumption expenditure	68.5	71.3	65.2	67.6	67.4	67.4
Government final consumption expenditure	8.5	8.6	7.6	7.8	8.4	9.0
Individual consumption expenditure	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.9
Collective consumption expenditure	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.1
Gross capital formation	30.4	33.4	39.1	33.2	32.3	31.2
Gross fixed capital formation	23.7	26.3	29.0	29.3	27.7	25.7
Changes in inventories	5.9	5.1	9.2	3.2	4.1	5.1
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3
External balance of goods and services	(7.3)	(13.2)	(11.9)	(8.6)	(8.1)	(7.5)
Exports of goods and services	19.6	20.9	19.8	20.3	21.1	21.0
Imports of goods and services	26.8	34.1	31.7	28.9	29.2	28.5
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE B - 4: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS @ CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

Component at Constant prices	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Final consumption expenditure	4,932,545	5,355,454	5,496,156	5,881,197	6,109,435	6,584,691
Household final consumption expenditure	4,390,215	4,824,505	4,933,104	5,317,618	5,512,177	5,926,299
Government final consumption expenditure	542,330	530,948	563,052	563,579	597,258	658,392
Individual consumption expenditure	154,764	155,437	158,577	170,333	178,606	213,157
Collective consumption expenditure	387,566	375,511	404,475	393,246	418,652	445,235
Gross capital formation	1,946,707	2,340,767	2,848,687	2,597,115	2,896,597	3,006,450
Gross fixed capital formation	1,522,847	1,774,951	2,060,075	2,174,090	2,137,668	2,138,922
Changes in inventories	377,651	432,379	721,340	362,375	723,666	780,139
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	46,209	133,437	67,272	60,649	35,263	87,388
External balance of goods and services	(465,584)	(743,500)	(756,326)	(632,110)	(770,603)	(943,307)
Exports of goods and services	1,254,021	1,381,932	1,379,424	1,470,967	1,533,668	1,605,147
Imports of goods and services	1,719,605	2,125,432	2,135,750	2,103,077	2,304,271	2,548,455
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp	6,413,668	6,952,720	7,588,517	7,846,202	8,235,429	8,647,833

TABLE B - 5: PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS @ CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

% Change at Constant prices	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Final consumption expenditure		8.6	2.6	7.0	3.9	7.8
Household final consumption expenditure		9.9	2.3	7.8	3.7	7.5
Government final consumption expenditure		(2.1)	6.0	0.1	6.0	10.2
Individual consumption expenditure		0.4	2.0	7.4	4.9	19.3
Collective consumption expenditure		(3.1)	7.7	(2.8)	6.5	6.3
Gross capital formation		20.2	21.7	(8.8)	11.5	3.8
Gross fixed capital formation		16.6	16.1	5.5	(1.7)	0.1
Changes in inventories		14.5	66.8	(49.8)	99.7	7.8
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables		188.8	(49.6)	(9.8)	(41.9)	147.8
External balance of goods and services		(59.7)	(1.7)	16.4	(21.9)	(22.4)
Exports of goods and services		10.2	(0.2)	6.6	4.3	4.7
Imports of goods and services		23.6	0.5	(1.5)	9.6	10.6
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp		8.4	9.1	3.4	5.0	5.0

TABLE B - 6: PERCENTAGE SHARES OF EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) @ CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

% Shares at Constant prices	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Final consumption expenditure	76.9	77.0	72.4	75.0	74.2	76.1
Household final consumption expenditure	68.5	69.4	65.0	67.8	66.9	68.5
Government final consumption expenditure	8.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.6
Individual consumption expenditure	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5
Collective consumption expenditure	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1
Gross capital formation	30.4	33.7	37.5	33.1	35.2	34.8
Gross fixed capital formation	23.7	25.5	27.1	27.7	26.0	24.7
Changes in inventories	5.9	6.2	9.5	4.6	8.8	9.0
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.0
External balance of goods and services	(7.3)	(10.7)	(10.0)	(8.1)	(9.4)	(10.9)
Exports of goods and services	19.6	19.9	18.2	18.7	18.6	18.6
Imports of goods and services	26.8	30.6	28.1	26.8	28.0	29.5
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE B - 7: QUARTELY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2015

Component at Current prices	Q1-2015 R	Q2-2015 R	Q3-2015 R	Q4-2015 R
Final consumption expenditure	2,049,128	1,977,328	2,198,736	2,135,738
Household final consumption expenditure	1,844,894	1,720,242	1,939,567	1,871,472
Government final consumption expenditure	204,234	257,086	259,169	264,266
Individual consumption expenditure	64,181	82,625	83,846	88,468
Collective consumption expenditure	140,053	174,462	175,324	175,798
Gross capital formation	771,758	932,945	774,837	935,016
Gross fixed capital formation	763,693	684,755	614,372	751,468
Changes in inventories	(3,582)	236,757	153,809	176,213
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	11,647	11,433	6,656	7,335
External balance of goods and services	(167,455)	(237,088)	(188,174)	(232,149)
Exports of goods and services	600,503	534,425	572,973	593,164
Imports of goods and services	767,958	771,512	761,147	825,313
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp	2,653,431	2,673,186	2,785,400	2,838,604

TABLE B - 8: POINT TO POINT CHANGE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES BY QUARTERS, 2015

% Change at Current prices	Q1-2015 R	Q2-2015 R	Q3-2015 R	Q4-2015 R
Final consumption expenditure	9.1	9.0	6.3	2.2
Household final consumption expenditure	10.6	7.2	4.1	1.4
Government final consumption expenditure	(2.4)	23.0	26.7	7.8
Individual consumption expenditure	16.2	20.4	25.7	26.6
Collective consumption expenditure	(9.1)	24.3	27.2	0.3
Gross capital formation	(4.9)	12.3	(2.7)	2.9
Gross fixed capital formation	3.5	18.1	(17.3)	(7.7)
Changes in inventories	(105.8)	(2.4)	272.7	113.6
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	3.1	33.7	(48.0)	(38.9)
External balance of goods and services	8.9	(47.7)	22.4	7.0
Exports of goods and services	7.7	3.9	3.2	6.4
Imports of goods and services	3.5	14.3	(4.6)	2.3
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp	5.9	7.6	6.2	3.2

TABLE B - 9: QUARTELY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS @ CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2015

Component at Constant prices	Q1-2015 R	Q2-2015 R	Q3-2015 R	Q4-2015 R
Final consumption expenditure	1,638,443	1,563,670	1,720,969	1,661,609
Household final consumption expenditure	1,498,194	1,394,403	1,559,250	1,474,452
Government final consumption expenditure	140,249	169,267	161,719	187,157
Individual consumption expenditure	44,110	54,146	52,202	62,700
Collective consumption expenditure	96,139	115,121	109,517	124,458
Gross capital formation	568,760	727,204	705,374	1,005,110
Gross fixed capital formation	574,406	504,046	483,243	577,227
Changes in inventories	(21,890)	201,574	200,104	400,351
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	16,245	21,584	22,027	27,532
External balance of goods and services	(239,095)	(212,094)	(236,437)	(255,681)
Exports of goods and services	406,616	390,628	392,509	415,395
Imports of goods and services	645,712	602,722	628,946	671,076
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp	1,968,108	2,078,781	2,189,906	2,411,038

TABLE B - 10: POINT TO POINT GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS @ CONSTANT (2010=100) MARKET PRICES BY QUARTERS, 2015

% Change at Constant prices	Q1-2015 R	Q2-2015 R	Q3-2015 R	Q4-2015 R
Final consumption expenditure	11.0	10.2	7.0	3.5
Household final consumption expenditure	11.4	9.5	6.7	2.9
Government final consumption expenditure	6.8	16.9	9.1	8.2
Individual consumption expenditure	28.0	15.2	8.5	27.9
Collective consumption expenditure	(0.7)	17.8	9.3	0.5
Gross capital formation	(1.9)	13.5	1.7	2.3
Gross fixed capital formation	5.9	19.7	(18.7)	(0.5)
Changes in inventories	(177.4)	(5.3)	123.6	1.9
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	81.9	224.4	121.8	182.5
External balance of goods and services	(47.6)	(78.1)	(0.7)	(0.4)
Exports of goods and services	3.7	7.4	(2.1)	10.2
Imports of goods and services	16.5	24.8	(1.1)	6.3
Gross domestic product (GDP/GDE) @ mp	3.9	7.1	5.9	3.3

TABLE B - 11: HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY COICOP (CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION ACCORDING TO PURPOSE) @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

Code	COICOP main categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Actual Household Final Consumption Expenditure		4,544,979	5,326,330	5,880,012	6,709,903	7,242,342	7,695,295
Household Final Consumption Expenditure		4,390,215	5,144,879	5,691,714	6,483,669	6,981,947	7,376,176
1-12	Individual consumption expenditure of households	4,402,019	5,179,516	5,730,362	6,546,173	7,128,655	7,582,122
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages;	1,252,043	1,560,395	1,493,620	1,705,716	1,796,837	2,337,710
2	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics;	168,024	189,844	111,240	121,724	132,665	141,466
3	Clothing and footwear;	265,840	272,085	239,493	280,409	275,522	401,991
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels;	434,570	495,737	587,210	688,512	749,919	769,723
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance;	66,947	92,848	92,229	82,313	90,709	94,717
6	Health;	132,203	195,009	207,851	179,631	181,913	208,437
7	Transport;	858,404	954,787	1,208,047	1,353,718	1,548,476	1,363,318
8	Communication;	45,522	49,046	57,240	61,308	65,331	77,317
9	Recreation and culture;	78,776	91,722	81,666	73,558	89,919	167,778
10	Education;	73,578	89,045	104,542	105,562	123,691	101,800
11	Restaurants and hotels;	161,459	206,750	283,302	285,457	306,230	312,315
12	Miscellaneous goods and services;	864,654	982,248	1,263,922	1,608,264	1,767,442	1,605,553
	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	55,551	59,720	97,187	162,890	174,842	203,723
	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Non-Residents	67,355	94,357	135,835	225,394	321,550	409,670
13	Individual consumption expenditure of NPISHs;	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Individual consumption expenditure of general government	154,764	181,451	188,298	226,234	260,395	319,119

R - Revised, @ - Provisional

TABLE B - 12: HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY COICOP (CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION ACCORDING TO PURPOSE) @ CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

Code	COICOP main categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Actual Household Final Consumption Expenditure		4,544,979	4,979,943	5,091,681	5,487,951	5,690,783	6,139,456
Household Final Consumption Expenditure		4,390,215	4,824,505	4,933,104	5,317,618	5,512,177	5,926,299
1-12	Individual consumption expenditure of households	4,402,019	4,857,810	4,966,711	5,368,851	5,628,797	6,088,974
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages;	1,252,043	1,434,804	1,311,149	1,387,642	1,409,075	1,747,779
2	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics;	168,024	181,645	98,968	108,296	84,641	81,636
3	Clothing and footwear;	265,840	243,075	197,902	216,784	212,420	264,219
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels;	434,570	475,015	513,163	543,514	585,399	662,462
5	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance;	66,947	88,967	82,670	70,950	76,437	73,746
6	Health;	132,203	189,895	196,430	166,927	155,802	156,562
7	Transport;	858,404	891,603	927,785	994,293	1,087,592	1,041,309
8	Communication;	45,522	49,046	57,240	61,308	62,826	74,274
9	Recreation and culture;	78,776	86,971	74,488	64,461	77,057	136,838
10	Education;	73,578	86,069	100,618	100,603	117,304	93,351
11	Restaurants and hotels;	161,459	184,437	236,821	225,636	239,618	237,097
12	Miscellaneous goods and services;	864,654	946,285	1,169,475	1,428,437	1,520,626	1,519,701
	Direct Purchases Abroad by Residents	55,551	57,423	84,510	133,516	138,984	160,919
	Direct Purchases in Domestic Market by Non-Residents	67,355	90,728	118,117	184,749	255,604	323,594
13	Individual consumption expenditure of NPISHs;	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Individual consumption expenditure of general government	154,764	155,437	158,577	170,333	178,606	213,157

R - Revised, @ - Provisional

TABLE B - 13: GENERAL GOVERNMENT COLLECTIVE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY COFOG(CLASSIFICATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT) @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

Code	COFOG main categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Government Collective Consumption Expenditure		387,566	436,467	477,533	519,450	607,664	665,636
1	General public services	43,199	50,898	59,808	65,245	75,252	100,557
2	Defense	160,992	186,973	196,358	208,271	256,772	267,520
3	Public order and safety	44,183	44,143	47,851	53,066	64,292	68,694
4	Economic affairs	40,336	45,858	52,131	59,386	71,107	69,631
5	Environmental protection	487	610	675	709	964	3,942
6	Housing and community amenities	312	519	643	632	692	873
7	Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Recreation, culture and religion	4,368	5,472	6,219	6,191	8,194	3,913
9	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Social protection	93,690	101,994	113,848	125,950	130,391	150,506

TABLE B - 14: GENERAL GOVERNMENT INDIVIDUAL FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY COFOG(CLASSIFICATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT) @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

Code	COFOG main categories	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Government Individual Consumption Expenditure		154,764	181,451	188,298	226,234	260,395	319,119
1	General public services	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Defense	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Economic affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Health	65,104	77,138	83,111	105,000	123,996	143,992
8	Recreation, culture and religion	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Education	89,660	104,313	105,187	121,234	136,400	175,127
10	Social protection	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE B - 15: GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION @ CURRENT MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Gross capital formation	1,946,707	2,408,573	3,410,511	3,189,326	3,347,638	3,414,556
Gross fixed capital formation by asset	1,522,847	1,896,225	2,533,056	2,809,789	2,874,377	2,814,288
Construction	589,708	791,978	1,088,969	1,254,493	1,250,116	1,160,410
Machinery and equipment and weapons systems	678,656	802,850	1,045,311	1,111,166	1,135,486	1,152,229
Transport equipment	215,357	254,982	343,971	378,368	415,652	420,229
Information and communication technology (ICT) equipment	16,798	20,879	24,805	32,271	36,347	42,114
Cultivated biological resources	5,013	5,866	5,983	6,761	7,627	8,239
Intellectual property products	17,316	19,670	24,018	26,732	29,150	31,067
Changes in inventories and acquisition less disposals of valuables	423,860	512,348	877,454	379,536	473,260	600,267
Change in inventories	377,651	369,934	800,232	305,057	428,615	563,196
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	46,209	142,414	77,222	74,479	44,646	37,071

TABLE B - 16: GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION @ CONSTANT (2010=100) MARKET PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014R	2015R
Gross capital formation	1,946,707	2,340,767	2,848,687	2,597,115	2,896,597	3,006,450
Gross fixed capital formation by asset	1,522,847	1,774,951	2,060,075	2,174,090	2,137,668	2,138,922
Construction	589,708	745,040	902,211	970,219	895,618	870,171
Machinery and equipment and weapons systems	678,656	741,321	809,064	841,792	859,248	878,230
Transport equipment	215,357	244,470	300,674	308,368	325,613	327,356
Information and communication technology (ICT) equipment	16,798	20,019	21,682	26,301	28,474	32,807
Cultivated biological resources	5,013	5,242	5,449	5,624	5,881	6,157
Intellectual property products	17,316	18,859	20,994	21,786	22,835	24,201
Changes in inventories and acquisition less disposals of valuables	423,860	565,816	788,611	423,024	758,928	867,527
Change in inventories	377,651	432,379	721,340	362,375	723,666	780,139
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	46,209	133,437	67,272	60,649	35,263	87,388

TABLE C - 1: VALUE OF INCOME COMPONENTS @ CURRENT PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	1,678,523	1,884,086	2,272,091	2,551,513	2,786,394	3,179,519
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	4,049,686	4,730,289	5,841,628	6,357,836	6,832,465	6,934,960
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	3,251,152	3,809,838	4,710,315	5,051,310	5,392,946	5,448,270
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	411,777	457,855	565,050	644,982	681,589	723,723
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	386,757	462,596	566,263	661,545	757,930	762,967
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	29,895	24,729	25,850	29,905	38,334	40,360
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	5,758,104	6,639,104	8,139,568	8,939,254	9,657,194	10,154,839
	(+) Taxes on Products	687,833	618,848	639,903	687,833	750,801	906,990
	(-) Subsidies on Products	32,269	38,846	47,008	34,962	46,844	111,209
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	6,413,668	7,219,106	8,732,463	9,592,125	10,361,151	10,950,621

TABLE C - 2: VALUE OF INCOME COMPONENTS @ CONSTANT(2010) PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	1,678,523	1,777,727	2,008,874	2,089,513	2,194,755	2,450,779
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	4,049,686	4,444,282	4,832,106	5,014,513	5,247,744	5,344,139
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	3,251,152	3,604,417	3,865,637	3,973,801	4,142,805	4,233,331
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	411,777	422,179	495,968	529,634	529,404	543,591
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	386,757	417,686	470,501	511,078	575,536	567,217
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	29,895	32,047	32,525	32,376	34,408	37,248
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	5,758,104	6,254,056	6,873,506	7,136,401	7,476,908	7,832,167
	(+) Taxes on Products	687,833	737,357	748,362	744,923	791,696	857,040
	(-) Subsidies on Products	32,269	38,693	33,351	35,121	33,174	41,373
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	6,413,668	6,952,720	7,588,517	7,846,202	8,235,429	8,647,833

TABLE C - 3: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INCOME COMPONENTS OF GDP @ CURRENT PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	2011/10	2012/11	2013/12	2014/13	2015/14
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	12.2	20.6	12.3	9.2	14.1
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	16.8	23.5	8.8	7.5	1.5
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	17.2	23.6	7.2	6.8	1.0
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	11.2	23.4	14.1	5.7	6.2
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	19.6	22.4	16.8	14.6	0.7
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	-17.3	4.5	15.7	28.2	5.3
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	15.3	22.6	9.8	8.0	5.2
	(+) Taxes on Products	-10.0	3.4	7.5	9.2	20.8
	(-) Subsidies on Products	20.4	21.0	-25.6	34.0	137.4
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	12.6	21.0	9.8	8.0	5.7

TABLE C - 4: PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN INCOME COMPONENTS OF GDP @ CONSTANT(2010) PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	2011/10	2012/11	2013/12	2014/13	2015/14
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	5.9	13.0	4.0	5.0	11.7
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	9.7	8.7	3.8	4.7	1.8
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	10.9	7.2	2.8	4.3	2.2
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	2.5	17.5	6.8	0.0	2.7
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	8.0	12.6	8.6	12.6	-1.4
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	7.2	1.5	-0.5	6.3	8.3
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	8.6	9.9	3.8	4.8	4.8
	(+) Taxes on Products	7.2	1.5	-0.5	6.3	8.3
	(-) Subsidies on Products	19.9	-13.8	5.3	-5.5	24.7
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	8.4	9.1	3.4	5.0	5.0

TABLE C - 5: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INCOME COMPONENTS TO GDP @ CURRENT PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	26.2	26.1	26.0	26.6	26.9	29.0
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	63.1	65.5	66.9	66.3	65.9	63.3
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	50.7	52.8	53.9	52.7	52.0	49.8
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.0
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	89.8	92.0	93.2	93.2	93.2	92.7
	(+) Taxes on Products	10.7	8.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	8.3
	(-) Subsidies on Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE C - 6: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INCOME COMPONENTS TO GDP @ CONSTANT(2010) PRICES, 2010 TO 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	26.2	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.7	28.3
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	63.1	63.9	63.7	63.9	63.7	61.8
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	50.7	51.8	50.9	50.6	50.3	49.0
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.3
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.6
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	89.8	90.0	90.6	91.0	90.8	90.6
	(+) Taxes on Products	10.7	10.6	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.9
	(-) Subsidies on Products	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE C - 7: INCOME COMPONENTS OF GDP @ CURRENT PRICES, 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	NFC	FC	GG	HH & NPISHs	Total Economy
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	1,092,540	163,010	880,555	1,043,414	3,179,519
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	2,388,432	271,716	130,022	4,144,789	6,934,960
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	2,083,081	251,602	35,904	3,077,683	5,448,270
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)				723,723	723,723
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	305,351	20,114	94,119	343,383	762,967
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	36,935	3,305	-	120	40,360
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	3,517,907	438,031	1,010,578	5,188,323	10,154,839
	(+) Taxes on Products					906,990
	(-) Subsidies on Products					111,209
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>					10,950,621

TABLE C - 8: INCOME COMPONENTS OF GDP @ CONSTANT(2010) PRICES, 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	NFC	FC	GG	HH & NPISHs	Total Economy
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	845,251	203,630	583,528	818,370	2,450,779
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	1,801,647	350,399	88,157	3,103,936	5,344,139
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	1,568,168	325,284	25,726	2,314,152	4,233,331
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)				543,591	543,591
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	233,479	25,115	62,431	246,193	567,217
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	32,015	5,130	-	103	37,248
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	2,678,914	559,159	671,686	3,922,409	7,832,167
	(+) Taxes on Products					857,040
	(-) Subsidies on Products					41,373
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>					8,647,833

TABLE C - 9: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INCOME COMPONENTS OF SECTORS TO THE TOTAL ECONOMY @ CURRENT PRICES, 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	NFC	FC	GG	HH & NPISHs	Total Economy
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	34.4	5.1	27.7	32.8	100.0
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	34.4	3.9	1.9	59.8	100.0
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	38.2	4.6	0.7	56.5	100.0
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	40.0	2.6	12.3	45.0	100.0
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	91.5	8.2	-	0.3	100.0
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	34.6	4.3	10.0	51.1	100.0
	(+) Taxes on Products	-	-	-	-	100.0
	(-) Subsidies on Products	-	-	-	-	100.0
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	-	-	-	-	100.0

TABLE C - 10: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INCOME COMPONENTS OF SECTORS TO THE TOTAL ECONOMY @ CONSTANT(2010) PRICES, 2015

#	Components (Income Generated)	NFC	FC	GG	HH & NPISHs	Total Economy
1.0	Compensation of Employees (CE)	34.5	8.3	23.8	33.4	100.0
2.0	Gross Operating Surplus (GOS)	33.7	6.6	1.6	58.1	100.0
2.1	Net Operating Surplus (NOS, net)	37.0	7.7	0.6	54.7	100.0
2.2	Mixed Income (MI)	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
2.3	Consumption of Fixed capital (CFC)	41.2	4.4	11.0	43.4	100.0
3.0	Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	86.0	13.8	-	0.3	100.0
	<u>Equals Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic price</u>	34.2	7.1	8.6	50.1	100.0
	(+) Taxes on Products	-	-	-	-	100.0
	(-) Subsidies on Products	-	-	-	-	100.0
	<u>Equals Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at mp</u>	-	-	-	-	100.0

TABLE C - 11: GROSS NATIONAL INCOME & OTHER INCOME RELATED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS, 2010 TO 2015

Millions of Rupees, at current prices

Classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross value of Output at basic price	9,807,278	11,369,495	13,536,627	15,073,833	16,297,735	18,411,077
Intermediate Consumption at purchaser price	4,049,174	4,730,391	5,397,059	6,134,579	6,640,541	8,256,238
Gross value Added at basic price	5,758,104	6,639,104	8,139,568	8,939,254	9,657,194	10,154,839
Taxes on products	687,833	618,848	639,903	687,833	750,801	906,990
Subsidies on products	32,269	38,846	47,008	34,962	46,844	111,209
Gross domestic Product at current prices	6,413,668	7,219,106	8,732,463	9,592,125	10,361,151	10,950,621
Compensation of employees	1,678,523	1,884,086	2,272,091	2,551,513	2,786,394	3,179,519
Net operating surplus	3,251,152	3,809,838	4,710,315	5,051,310	5,392,946	5,448,270
Consumption of fixed capital	386,757	462,596	566,263	661,545	757,930	762,967
Mixed income	411,777	457,855	565,050	644,982	681,589	723,723
Other taxes less subsidies on production	29,895	24,729	25,850	29,905	38,334	40,360
Taxes on products	687,833	618,848	639,903	687,833	750,801	906,990
Subsidies on products	32,269	38,846	47,008	34,962	46,844	111,209
Gross domestic product	6,413,668	7,219,106	8,732,463	9,592,125	10,361,151	10,950,621
Primary income received from Rest Of The world	36,508	51,102	18,137	17,003	20,263	17,253
Primary income Paid to Rest Of The world	106,284	123,143	173,027	243,090	256,336	291,994
Gross national income (GNI)	6,343,892	7,147,065	8,577,574	9,366,039	10,125,078	10,675,880
Current transfers received from the Rest of the W	471,084	575,689	770,879	830,407	920,035	952,568
Current transfers paid to rest of the world	57,199	62,473	82,266	101,728	106,906	110,486
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	6,757,777	7,660,281	9,266,187	10,094,718	10,938,207	11,517,962
Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE)	4,390,215	5,144,879	5,691,714	6,483,669	6,981,947	7,376,176
General Government Final Consumption Expendit	542,330	617,918	665,831	745,684	868,059	984,755
Gross Savings	1,825,232	1,897,484	2,908,642	2,865,365	3,088,201	3,157,032
Capital transfers received from the Rest of the Wc	20,599	20,383	18,884	11,596	9,586	9,562
Capital transfers paid to the rest of the world	2,078	2,256	1,933	2,409	1,903	3,306
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	1,946,707	2,408,573	3,410,511	3,189,326	3,347,638	3,414,556
Net lending/borrowing from/to the rest of th	-102,954	-492,962	-484,918	-314,774	-251,753	-251,268

* Property income is consisted by investment income and interest income