

PRESS RELEASE

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 இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி
 CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

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Provincial Gross Domestic Product (PGDP)¹ - 2019

Nestling the commercial and administrative capital of the country, Western province continued to be the forerunner of the economy. However, its share declined, contributing to narrowing of regional disparity.

KEY FACTS

Nominal GDP – 2019
Rs.15,016.1 bn

PGDP Share Highest:
Western Province
Share decreased Year-on-year

Western province secured the largest share (39.1 per cent) of the country's nominal GDP. However, due to improved contribution from the other provinces, the share declined by 0.5 per cent from 2018. Central (11.5 per cent) and North Western (10.7 per cent) provinces were ranked at second and third positions, respectively.

PGDP shares increased in Northern, Eastern, North Western and Sabaragamuwa provinces while in Western, Central, Southern, North Central and Uva provinces, share decreases could be observed year-on-year.

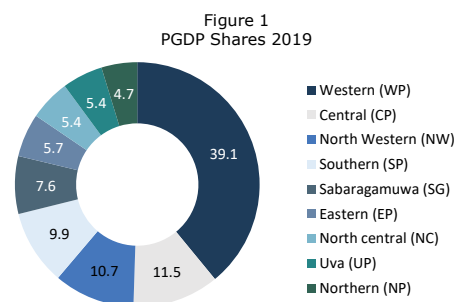


Table 1
 Nominal GDP (at current market prices) by Province

Province	2018 ^a		2019 ^b	
	Value (Rs.bn)	Share (%)	Value (Rs.bn)	Share (%)
WP	5,681.7	39.6	5,865.4	39.1
CP	1,680.1	11.7	1,719.7	11.5
NW	1,514.4	10.5	1,608.3	10.7
SP	1,444.6	10.1	1,489.4	9.9
SG	1,049.6	7.3	1,145.4	7.6
EP	805.6	5.6	861.4	5.7
NC	809.6	5.6	810.5	5.4
UP	792.4	5.5	805.9	5.4
NP	588.2	4.1	710.3	4.7
SL	14,366.1	100.0	15,016.1	100.0

a.Revised b.Provisional

Activity-wise Performance

Provincial Contribution to Economic Activities

All the provinces have contributed fairly in terms of the Agricultural activities ranging from 8.4 per cent to 15.9 per cent whereas Southern, North Western and Central provinces were the top contributors to the Agricultural activities of the country (Figure 2).

Western province has dominated the Industry activities with a contribution of 45.8 per cent while Central and North Western provinces became second and third highest contributors.

In terms of Services activities, Western province recorded the highest contribution of 39.6 per cent while Central and Southern provinces had the second and third highest contributions.

As shown in Table 2, compared to the previous year, Northern and North Western provinces have increased their shares across the three activities. On contrary, Central and North Central provinces shares in all the activities have declined from the previous year while other provinces have shown a mixed performance.

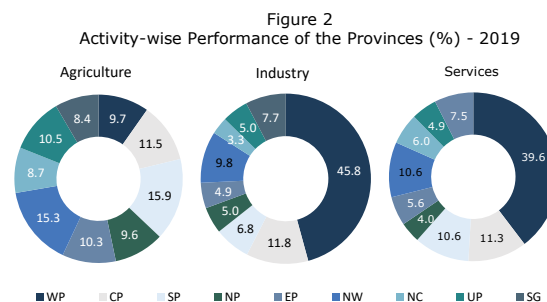


Table 2
 Sectoral Composition of PGDP - 2018 and 2019

Province	Agriculture (%)		Industry (%)		Services (%)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
WP	9.6	9.7	49.8	45.8	38.9	39.6
CP	12.3	11.5	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.3
SP	16.6	15.9	6.6	6.8	10.8	10.6
NP	7.6	9.6	3.5	5.0	3.9	4.0
EP	11.9	10.3	3.6	4.9	5.7	5.6
NW	14.6	15.3	9.6	9.8	10.4	10.6
NC	9.4	8.7	3.2	3.3	6.2	6.0
UP	9.5	10.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9
SG	8.6	8.4	6.4	7.7	7.6	7.5
SL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Provincial Gross Domestic Product (PGDP) has been computed by the Statistics Department of Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL), using a top-down approach by disaggregating the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compiled by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). In the estimation of PGDP for the provinces, the value of each line item in GDP is apportioned using relevant indicators at the provincial level.

Economic Activities within Provinces

All the provinces, except Northern province, have dominant Services activities with over 50 per cent contribution. Industry activities in all provinces are positioned next to the Services activities, ranging from 16.7 per cent to 32.1 per cent while Agricultural activities range from 1.9 per cent to 15.1 per cent across the provinces as shown in Figure 3.

