### DEMOGRAPHY
- Mid-year population ('000 persons)\( ^{(b)(c)} \):
  - 2014: 20,778
  - 2015: 20,970
  - 2016: 21,203\( ^{(a)} \)
  - 2017: 21,444\( ^{(a)} \)
  - 2018: 21,670\( ^{(a)} \)
  - 2019: 21,803\( ^{(a)} \)
  - 2020\( ^{(a)} \):

- Growth of mid-year population (per cent)\( ^{(b)} \):
  - 2015-2016: 0.9

- Population density (persons per sq.km.)\( ^{(b)} \):
  - 2016: 331

- Labour force ('000 persons)\( ^{(d)(e)} \):
  - 2016: 8,049

- Labour force participation rate (per cent)\( ^{(d)(e)} \):
  - 2016: 53.2

- Unemployment rate (per cent of labour force)\( ^{(d)(e)} \):
  - 2016: 4.7

### OUTPUT\( ^{(a)} \)
- GDP at current market price (Rs. billion)\( ^{(a)} \):
  - 2018: 10,361

- GNI at current market price (US$ billion)\( ^{(a)} \):
  - 2018: 79.4

- GNI at current market price (Rs. billion)\( ^{(a)} \):
  - 2018: 77.6

- Per capita GDP at current market price (Rs.\( ^{(a)} \):
  - 2018: 498,660

### REAL OUTPUT (percentage change)\( ^{(g)} \)
- GDP: 5.0\( ^{(a)} \)
- Major economic activities of GDP:
  - Agriculture: 4.6\( ^{(a)} \)
  - Industry: 4.7\( ^{(a)} \)
  - Services: 4.8\( ^{(a)} \)
- GNI: 5.1\( ^{(a)} \)

### AGGREGATE DEMAND AND SAVINGS (per cent of GDP)\( ^{(g)} \)
- Consumption: 75.8\( ^{(a)} \)
- Private: 67.4\( ^{(a)} \)
- Government: 8.4\( ^{(a)} \)
- Investment: 32.3\( ^{(a)} \)
- Exports: 21.1\( ^{(a)} \)
- Imports: 29.2\( ^{(a)} \)
- Domestic savings: 24.2\( ^{(a)} \)
- National savings: 29.8\( ^{(a)} \)

### PRICES AND WAGES (percentage change)
- National Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - annual average:
  - 2018: 7.6\( ^{(a)} \)
- National Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - year-on-year (end period):
  - 2018: 7.3\( ^{(a)} \)
- Colombo Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - annual average:
  - 2018: 7.9\( ^{(a)} \)
- Colombo Consumer Price Index (2013 = 100) - year-on-year (end period):
  - 2018: 7.2\( ^{(a)} \)
- Producer's Price Index (2013 Q4 = 100) - annual average:
  - 2018: 4.8\( ^{(a)} \)
- Producer's Price Index (2013 Q4 = 100) - year-on-year (end period):
  - 2018: 4.8\( ^{(a)} \)
- Nominal wage rate index for workers in all wages boards (1978 Dec =100):
  - 2018: 2.8\( ^{(a)} \)
- Nominal wage rate index for public sector employees (2016 =100):
  - 2018: 3.3\( ^{(a)} \)
- Nominal wage rate index for private sector employees (2012 =100):
  - 2018: 7.6\( ^{(a)} \)

### EXTERNAL TRADE
- Trade balance (US$ million):
  - 2018: -8,287\( ^{(a)} \)
- Exports: 11,130\( ^{(b)} \)
- Imports: 19,417\( ^{(b)} \)
- Terms of trade (percentage change):
  - 2018: 4.3\( ^{(a)} \)
- Export unit value index (2010 = 100) (percentage change):
  - 2018: 2.7\( ^{(a)} \)
- Import unit value index (2010 = 100) (percentage change):
  - 2018: -1.5\( ^{(a)} \)
- Export volume index (2010 = 100) (percentage change):
  - 2018: 4.3\( ^{(a)} \)
- Import volume index (2010 = 100) (percentage change):
  - 2018: 9.5\( ^{(a)} \)

### EXTERNAL FINANCE (US$ million)
- Services and primary income account (net):
  - 2018: 72\( ^{(a)} \)
- Current private transfers (net):
  - 2018: 6,199\( ^{(a)} \)
- Current official transfers (net):
  - 2018: 28\( ^{(a)} \)
- Current account balance:
  - 2018: -1,988\( ^{(a)} \)
- Overall balance:
  - 2018: 1,369\( ^{(a)} \)

(a) Provisional
(b) As reported by Registrar General's Department
(c) Based on the Census of Population and Housing - 2012
(d) Household population aged 15 and above is considered for the calculation of labour force.
(e) In July 2016, the Department of Census and Statistics published a re-weighted and revised labour force data series for 2011 onwards.
(f) Average of four quarters of 2020
(g) Rebased GDP estimates (base year 2010) of the Department of Census and Statistics have been used.
(h) Revised
(i) Compilation of this index was discontinued since January 2017.
Based on GDP estimates in US dollars

As per the guidelines of compiling government debt statistics in the Manual of Government Finance Statistics published by the IMF in 2014, non resident holdings of outstanding SLDBs have been classified under foreign debt and resident holdings of outstanding BIDs of the Sri Lankan Government have been classified under domestic debt from 2017 onwards.

**EXCHANGE RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year-end</th>
<th>Rs/US$</th>
<th>Rs/SDR (n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>130.56</td>
<td>103.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>135.94</td>
<td>109.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>146.50</td>
<td>118.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>152.46</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>152.54</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>178.78</td>
<td>185.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>185.52</td>
<td>253.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MONEY SUPPLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monetary Aggregates</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOVERNMENT FINANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fiscal deficit</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTEREST RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank Rate</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Bank's average weighted lending rate (AWLR)</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>11.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Bank's average weighted new deposit rate (AWNDR)</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>5.71</td>
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</table>

**CAPITAL MARKET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of shares traded (Rs. million)</td>
<td>340,917</td>
<td>253,251</td>
<td>176,935</td>
<td>220,591</td>
<td>200,069</td>
<td>171,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P SL 20 index (2004 Dec = 1,000)</td>
<td>4,089</td>
<td>3,625.7</td>
<td>3,494.6</td>
<td>3,571.7</td>
<td>3,352.3</td>
<td>2,937.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market capitalisation (Rs. billion)</td>
<td>3,104.9</td>
<td>2,938.0</td>
<td>2,745.4</td>
<td>2,899.3</td>
<td>2,839.5</td>
<td>2,851.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Contd.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange earnings (US$ million)</td>
<td>6,159</td>
<td>5,337</td>
<td>5,337</td>
<td>5,337</td>
<td>5,337</td>
<td>5,337</td>
<td>5,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal deficit to GDP ratio (per cent)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic credit to GDP ratio (per cent)</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall debt service ratio (per cent)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross official reserves (months of the same year imports)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Exchange rates have been defined in terms of indices so that the appreciation/ depreciation of the rupee relative to other currencies is reflected by a rise/fall in the value of the relevant exchange rate. The REER is computed by adjusting the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) for inflation differentials with the countries whose currencies are included in the basket. The REER is used for the computation of the Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER). The REER is computed by adjusting the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) for inflation differentials with the countries whose currencies are included in the basket.

**FOOTNOTES**

(i) Based on GDP estimates in US dollars

(ii) Excludes foreign assets in the form of direct investments abroad and trade credit and advances received

(iii) Overall debt service ratios were reclassified to capture debt servicing in accordance with the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) definitions for the years 2014 onwards.

(iv) Exchange rates have been defined in terms of indices so that the appreciation/ depreciation of the rupee relative to other currencies is reflected by a rise/fall in the value of the relevant exchange rate.

(v) CPI is used for the computation of the Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER). The REER is computed by adjusting the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) for inflation differentials with the countries whose currencies are included in the basket. The REER is used for the computation of the Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER). The REER is computed by adjusting the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) for inflation differentials with the countries whose currencies are included in the basket.

(vi) Based on the revised GDP estimates for 2018 and 2019 released on 16 March 2021 by the Department of Census and Statistics

(vii) According to the Ministry of Finance, some fiscal sector statistics of 2019 have been restated as announced in the Budget Speech for 2020.

(viii) As per the guidelines of compiling government debt statistics in the Manual of Government Finance Statistics published by the IMF in 2014, non resident holdings of outstanding SLDBs have been classified under foreign debt and resident holdings of outstanding BIDs of the Sri Lankan Government have been classified under domestic debt from 2017 onwards.

(ix) The Legal rate is defined under the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act No. 6 of 1990

(x) The rate at which the Central Bank grants advances to banks as the lender of last resort.

(xi) The Legal rate is defined under the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act No. 6 of 1990 and is applicable to any legal action for the recovery of a sum of money. The Market rate is defined under the Debt Recovery (Special Provisions) Act No. 2 of 1990 and is applicable only in relation to legal actions instituted by lending institutions for the recovery of debt exceeding Rs. 150,000 arising out of commercial transactions, where there is no agreement of interest. The Monetarist Rate of the Central Bank depends on the Legal and Market rate for each year and guidelines in the Government Gazette in the month of December to be applicable for the forthcoming year. The Legal rate and the Market rate for the year 2021 is 10.12 per cent per annum.