

(D) PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The data published in this section and in the tables have been provided, by the respective enterprises. The data furnished in the report are not final and are liable to revision when audited figures become available.

Several corporations have had delays in finalising their accounts for 1973 and in these cases only provisional and estimated data have been used in the tables. Consequently, the usefulness of statements on the overall performance of the corporation sector is limited.

The total number of enterprises as at end of 1973 was 84,[▼] of which 10[†] were established during the year. Of these, two of them, namely the State Distilleries Corporation, and the National Water Supply & Drainage Board were set up to take over the work previously undertaken by two government departments.

Total investment of the public enterprises rose from Rs. 5,123 million in 1972 to Rs. 5,624 million in 1973 or by 9.7 per cent. Table II (D) 1 shows the distribution of investment between broad categories of activities in the public sector. Of the new investment in this sector in 1973, nearly 43 per cent was in industry and 41 per cent in service enterprises.

Employment in all enterprises increased from 191,103 in 1972 to 195,822+ in 1973. Capital per employee in 1973 in the state industrial sector was Rs. 6,046+ while in the services sector it was Rs. 7,072+

Table II (D) 1

Total Capital Investment of Public Corporations*
1970/71 - 1973

		Rupees Million		
Sector		1970/71	1972	1973
State Industrial Sector**	..	1,405.3	2,253.5	2,413.8
Trading Corporations	..	437.9	538.1	698.3
Services	..	1,451.3	2,137.7	2,325.3
Financial Institutions	..	166.3	193.7	186.9
Total	..	3,460.8	5,123.0	5,624.3

* Research Institutes, Development Corporations, Banks, Lending Institutions and Investment in Public Companies are excluded. Investment data are in respect of 35 Corporations in 1970/71 and 50 Corporations in 1972 and 49 Corporations in 1973. Total investment is defined as Capital + Reserves.+ Long-term liabilities - Accumulated losses. The data are subject to audit.

** Includes the State Plantations Corporation.

▼ Social cultural & educational organisations are excluded.

†1. Agriculture Insurance Board.

2. Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau.

3. Co operative Management Services Centre.

4. Central Freight Bureau of Sri Lanka.

5. Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation.

+ Estimated.

6. State Distilleries Corporation.

7. Sri Lanka Fruit Board.

8. National Livestock Development Board.

9. State Rubber Manufacturing Corporation.

10. National Water Supply & Drainage Board.

TABLE II (D) 2
State Industrial Corporations Summary of Performance in 1973

Name of Corporation	Total Capital Investment (Rs. '000)	Capital Utilized in Production (Rs. '000)	Value of Production (Rs. '000)	Profit or loss (Rs. '000)	Employment (Nos.)	Exports (Rs. '000)	Rate of Return on Capital (%)	Value of output per employee (Rs. '000)	Export as % of value of production	Contributions to Consolidated Fund (Rs. '000)
1. National Milk Board	79,382	73,019	148,651	-35,776†	1,929	—	—	77.06	—	—
2. Ceylon Oils & Fats Corporation	32,685	32,413	46,420	— 400	924	4,868	—	50.24	10.48	—
3. Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation	132,449	156,750	n. a.	n. a.	6,114	—	—	—	—	n. a.
4. Ceylon State Flour Milling Corporation	78,203	80,849	58,092	3,022	525	3,195	3.74	110.65	5.50	5,000
5. National Salt Corporation	34,099	25,019	12,110	2,104	1,007	—	8.41	12.02	—	750
6. Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation	n. a.	n. a.	52,300	7,196	179	—	—	292.18	—	500
7. State Distilleries Corporation	n. a.	n. a.	71	—	114	—	—	0.62	—	—
8. National Textile Corporation	400,025	343,280	134,401	6,500*	7,087	—	1.89	18.94	—	n. a.
9. Ceylon Leather Products Corporation	19,325	12,277 (a)	9,234	681	993	1,991	5.55	9.30	21.56	—
10. Eastern Paper Mills Corporation	186,837	29,000 (a)	50,300	n. a.	2,685	—	—	18.73	—	n. a.
11. Ceylon Plywood Corporation	132,449	43,018 (a)	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
12. State Timber Corporation	28,068	39,873	21,138	-2,478	n. a.	n. a.	—	—	—	n. a.
13. Paranthan Chemicals Corporation	33,083	n. a.	5,616	700	374	—	—	15.01	—	n. a.
14. Ceylon Tyre Corporation	100,676	89,111	55,423	4,400	2,006	411	4.94	27.63	0.74	n. a.
15. Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	150,000	181,600 (a)	277,925	21,100	602	134,411	11.62	461.66	46.28	—
16. Ceylon Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation	8,760	5,450	3,764	n. a.	233	—	—	16.15	—	n. a.
17. Ceylon Ceramics Corporation	80,508	42,333	12,842	7,000	1,436	937	16.53	8.94	7.29	1,500
18. Ceylon Cement Corporation	354,400	228,173 (a)	102,514	15,000†	2,739	—	6.57	37.43	—	n. a.
19. Ceylon Mineral Sands Corporation	38,641	23,161	4,800	3,700	503	7,102	15.97	9.54	148.17	n. a.
20. Ceylon Steel Corporation	296,234	164,742	53,204	12,503*	1,167	2,132	7.59	45.59	4.01	—
21. Ceylon State Hardware Corporation	47,001	50,422 (a)	17,674	-3,100	1,398	245	—	12.64	1.39	—
22. Ceylon Fisheries Corporation	73,800	n. a.	7,739	n. a.	1,308	n. a.	—	—	—	n. a.
23. State Printing Corporation	16,832	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
24. State Graphite Corporation	20,994	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	1,544	11,836	—	12.39	—	—
Total	2,344,451	1,620,490	1,074,219	42,152	34,865	167,128	2.60	1,236.72	15.5	7,750

Source: Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs and respective Corporations.

(a) End of Accounting Year 1972

* Estimated

† Provisional

In 1973, 25 corporations including banks and other financial institutions of the public sector have shown profits.¹ Of these, sixteen corporations made larger profits², eight have made less profits³ while one made a profit as against a loss in the previous year.⁴ Ten enterprises incurred losses in 1973, of these, four have incurred bigger losses,⁵ two have reduced their loss⁶ and four have incurred losses as against a profit⁷ in the previous year. In 1973, contribution to the Consolidated Fund by public enterprises was Rs. 39.4 million as against Rs. 59.9 million in 1972.†

2. INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

Table II (D) 2 gives the summary of the performance of industrial corporations for the year 1973. In 1973, there were 26 industrial corporations including Fisheries, but one of them, the State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation, had not commenced production. The total capital investment in these 26 corporations increased from Rs. 2,253 million in 1972 to Rs. 2,414 million in 1973, or by 7 per cent. The capital employed in production was Rs. 1,620 million or 69 per cent of the invested capital.††

The value of output (at current prices) of industrial corporations increased from Rs. 947.5 million in 1972 to Rs. 1,074.1 million in 1973 or by 13.4 per cent. This increase in value of output was mainly the result of increases in the prices of inputs. The rate of growth of the state industrial sector at constant prices was negative in 1973. Industrial production at constant prices declined by 2.1 per cent in 1973 as against an increase of 23 per cent in 1972. The output index below gives the change in industrial production in real terms over the last five years.

TABLE II (D) 3
Output Index 1969/70-73

1969/70	—	100.00
1970/71	—	168.17
1971	—	168.55
1972	—	208.91
1973	—	204.37**

1 See Table II (D) 5.

2 Salt, Leather, Ceramics, Mineral Sands, Steel, Tobacco Industries, Petroleum, Weaving Supplies, Gems, Plantations, Peoples' Bank. D. F. C. C, State Trading (Tractor), Paddy Marketing, State Trading (Textiles), Paranthan Chemicals.

3 Flour, Tyre, Cement, Film, Consolidated Exports, State Trading (General), A.I.C.C, C.W.E.;

4 Textiles.

5 State Development & Construction, C. T. B., Port (Cargo) Corporation, Milk Board.

6 Reclamation & Development Board, Hardware.

7 Oils and Fats, State Timber, Port Tally & Protective Services, Fertilizer.

† Provisional, total includes only those enterprises that have furnished data.

†† Figures are for 24 manufacturing corporations.

* Based on 13 major manufacturing corporations in the Public Sector.

** Based on provisional & estimated data.

However, despite the decline in the growth of this sector some industries in the public sector showed an increase in production in 1973. Noteworthy increases took place in Ceramics, Textiles, and Paper. A number of other major industries in the state sector namely, Steel, Tyre, Milk and Flour Milling, showed substantial declines in output.

Capacity utilisation was low in a large number of public industrial enterprises. For example, the Steel Corporation worked only 40 per cent of its installed capacity. Other corporations which worked well below capacity were Tyre, Hardware, Leather, and the Milk Board. Among the major factors contributing to the low utilisation of capacity were the lack of continuity in supplies of certain raw materials, absenteeism and the breakdown of machinery. Apart from this, a great number of corporations had built-in weaknesses from the inception, such as, over capitalisation, excess machine capacity, surplus work-force, absence of forward planing, deficient managerial know-how, and limited markets.

The sales turnover of industrial corporations increased from Rs. 1,319 million in 1972 to Rs. 1,695 million in 1973 or by 28 per cent. This excludes the value of sales arising from purely trading activities, i.e. sale of imported finished goods. Increase in receipts from sales was not due to an increase in production but largely due to the upward revision of prices in the course of 1973. Of the reporting corporations, 15 have increased the prices of their products substantially. The prices of certain products that have had an appreciable price increase are given below.

Table II (D) 4
Price increases of selected products in 1973

		Rupees		
Product		1972	1973	% Increase
1. State Flour Milling Corporation				
(a) Flour (per ton.)	..	650.00	1500.00	131
(b) Atta (per ton.)	..	1344.00	2464.00	83
2. Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation				
(a) Sugar (per ton.)	..	1031.00	1904.00	85
(b) Rum (per gallon)	..	135.00	721.00	434
3. Ceylon Oils and Fats Corporation				
(a) Chick mash (per ton.)	..	615.00	920.00	50
(b) Milk Max (per ton.)	..	361.00	440.00	22
4. National Milk Board				
(a) Condensed Milk (per can)	..	1.15	1.65	44
(b) Pasturised Full cream milk (per pint)	..	.53	.86	62
5. National Textile Corporation				
(a) Yarn 2/20's corded in cones (per lb.)	..	5.00	7.90	58
(b) Poplin - White (per yard)	..	2.75	3.55	29
6. Ceylon Tyre Corporation				
(a) Truck Tyres (7.15 x 20) (per unit)	..	645.00	840.00	30
(b) Car Tyres (5.60 x 13) (per unit)	..	105.00	165.00	57

Source: Above Mentioned Corporations,

Industrial corporations have contributed Rs. 7.8 million to the Consolidated Fund in 1973 as against Rs. 35.8 million in 1972.

The total foreign exchange earnings of industrial corporations resulting from exports increased from Rs. 114.1 million in 1972 to Rs. 167.1 million in 1973. Of this, the Petroleum Corporation accounted for Rs. 134.4 million, Graphite Corporation Rs. 11.8 million, Mineral Sands Corporation Rs. 6 million Oils and Fats Corporation Rs. 4.8 million, and State Flour Milling Corporation Rs. 3.1 million.

The average rate of return before tax on capital employed in production was 2.6 per cent as against 9.2 per cent in 1972, while the return on investment was 1.79 per cent in 1973 as against 4.8 per cent in 1972. The highest return on capital employed was shown by the Ceramics Corporation which recorded 16.5 per cent, while State Flour Milling & Tyre Corporation recorded a return of less than 5* per cent. The total wage bill and the number employed in the industrial corporations cannot be estimated as all corporations have not reported their figures.

* Percentage range of the highest and lowest return given here is based on corporations that have furnished data.

Annual Capacity, Output and Sales

Corporation ¹	Units of output	1970/71		
		Capacity	Production	Sales
1. National Milk Board				
Processed Milk ..	Th. pints.	42,340	32,054	32,687
Condensed Milk ..	Th. cans	25,000	14,615	14,916
Powdered Milk ..	Th. 1 lb. tins	12,000	11,920	11,280
2. Ceylon Oils & Fats				
Coconut oil ..	Tons	1,750	1,178	344
Provender ..	"	37,400	48,839	44,111
Fatty Acids ..	"	3,600	1,057	1,094
Glycerine ..	"	360	126	149
Other oils ..	"	n. a.	327	117
3. Sri Lanka Sugar				
Kantalai Unit				
Sugar ..	Metric tons	21,000	8,000	8,000
Spirits ..	Th. proof glns.	600	800	750
Gal Oya Unit				
Sugar ..	Metric tons.	19,200	5,400	5,400
Spirits ..	Th. proof glns.	750	800	700
4. State Flour Milling				
Flour ..	Tons	50,400	48,028	47,388
Other Products ² ..	"	19,600	18,290	15,615
5. National Salt Corporation				
Salterns ..	Tons	70,000	53,043	60,352
Private Salterns ..	"	21,100	10,311	24,144
6. Marketing Department				
Fruit Cannery				
Jams ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	1,864	1,962
Juices ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	537	553
Creams ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	50	109
Other Products ³ ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	588	533
7. Government Distillery				
State Distillery's Corporation				
Ordinary Arrack ..	Proof gallons	620,000	170,940	168,339
Double Distilled ..	Proof gallons	20,000	700	700
8. National Textile				
Yarn ..	Th. lbs.	20,600	2,513	1,339
Textile ..	Th. yds.	27,100	5,780	6,447
Finishing ..	Th. yds.	75,000	3,906	3,874
Import of Yarns ..	Th. lbs.	—	—	—
9. Ceylon Leather Products				
Shoes ..	Th. pairs	350	241	257
Chrome Leather ..	Th. sq. ft.	1,250	1,109	179
Bark & Other Leather ..	Th. lbs.	420	243	57
Miscellaneous Goods ..	Th. nos.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
10. Ceylon Plywoods				
Gintota Factory				
Th. sq. ft. 3 ply				
Plywood		30,000	24,298	—
of which				
Tea chests Th.		1,450	1,043	1,066
Kosgama Factory				
Th. sq. ft. ply				
Plywood		—	—	—
Th. sq. ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ "				
Chip boards		—	—	—
11. State Timber				
Sawn Timber ..	Th. Cu. ft	n. a.	678	678
Plywood ..	"	n. a.	480	480
12. Eastern Paper Mills				
Manufacturing-Paper ..	Tons	9,000	9,463	9,278
Trading-Paper Imports ..	"	—	3,044	6,978

Annual Capacity, Output and Sales

Corporation ¹	Units of output	1970/71		
		Capacity	Production	Sales
13. Paranthan Chemicals				
Caustic Soda ..	Tons	1,500	1,375	1,344
Chlorine ..	"	1,300	576	524
Table Salt ..	"	400	276	294
Hydrochloric Acid ..	"	1,500	192	145
Imports of Caustic Soda ..	"	n. a.	2,766	2,616
14. Ceylon Tyre				
Tyres ..	Nos.	250,000	84,342	83,147
Tubes ..	Nos.	152,000	99,325	84,232
Flaps ..	Nos.	88,000	32,529	29,882
15. Ceylon Petroleum Refinery				
Gasoline ..	Mt. Tons	n. a.	143,441	n. a.
Kerosine ..	"	n. a.	266,990	n. a.
Chemical Naphtha ..	"	n. a.	113,263	n. a.
Diesel ..	"	n. a.	424,997	n. a.
Asphalt ..	"	n. a.	30,467	n. a.
Fuel Oil ..	"	n. a.	698,469	n. a.
Blending Plant Lubricating Oil ..	Th. gallons	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
16. Ceylon Ceramics				
Crockery ..	Tons	2,700	1,889	2,144
Sanitary-ware ..	"	500	543	594
Wall Tiles ..	"	300	179	185
Kaolin ..	"	5,000	3,613	3,055
Electrical Equipment ..	"	—	—	—
17. Ceylon Cement				
Kankasanturai ..	Tons	250,000	188,972	184,482
Galle ..	"	100,000	65,572	63,604
Puttalam ..	"	220,000	96,272	91,928
18. National Small Industries				
Bricks & Tiles ..	Th. Nos.	14,736	11,272	10,930
19. Ceylon Mineral Sands				
Ilmenite ..	Tons	93,212	92,412	81,840
Rutile ..	"	2,071	2,146	1,110
Zircon ..	"	8,737	121	—
20. State Graphite				
Plumbago ..	Tons	—	—	—
21. Ceylon Steel				
Rolled Products ..	Metric Tons	81,000	23,714	25,995
Wire Products ..	Metric Tons	12,000	5,654	6,183
22. State Hardware				
Hardware Factory ..				
Hardware items ..	Th. units	3,400	922	1,001
Cast Iron Foundry - Castings ..	Casting Tons	6,000	15	—
23. Ceylon Fisheries				
Wet & Frozen Fish ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	5,680	5,755
Canned Fish ..	Th. Cans	n. a.	851	n. a.
Cured Fish ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	739	739
Fish meal ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	241	283
Shark Liver oil ..	Th. gallons	n. a.	5	4
Shark Fins ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	9	n. a.
Ice ..	Th. lbs.	n. a.	17,670	17,670

1. All figures are for calendar years. 1970/71 figures are for accounting year i. e. Industrial Corporations April - March, Fruit Canning Factory & Government Distillery, October-September.
2. Includes bran, pollard, rulan, atta.
3. Includes fruit slices, jellies, sauces, chillie powder & treacle.

(quantity) of State Industries

TABLE II (D) 5 (Contd.)

1971			1972			1973 (Budgeted)		
Capacity	Production	Sales	Capacity	Production	Sales	Capacity	Production	Sales
1,650	1,408	1,382	1,650	1,420	1,390	1,650	1,480	1,470
1,435	542	513	1,435	638	639	1,435	781	756
—	349	346	—	408	394	—	386	365
1,980	481	330	1,980	641	416	1,980	486	389
—	—	—	—	—	—	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
250,000	158,400	137,539	250,000	157,095	156,053	250,000	149,460	166,482
250,000	108,399	97,240	250,000	86,671	3,278	250,000	82,233	73,263
—	33,726	25,707	—	12,104	468	n. a.	33,511	27,953
n. a.	113,698	137,533	n. a.	139,313	131,762	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
n. a.	199,416	691,201	n. a.	246,653	278,663	—	251,000	n. a.
n. a.	90,866	—	n. a.	107,525	—	—	128,000	n. a.
n. a.	331,594	404,232	n. a.	111,801	407,301	—	407,000	n. a.
n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	32,212	6,022,874	—	31,000	n. a.
n. a.	671,446	691,863	n. a.	687,673	593,217	—	673,000	n. a.
n. a.	3,716	3,819	n. a.	3,498	3,709	—	4,000	3,917
2,700	2,145	2,272	2,700	2,965	n. a.	2,700	2,927	n. a.
500	593	229	500	622	n. a.	500	574	n. a.
300	308	320	360	331	n. a.	300	219	n. a.
5,000	3,113	3,137	4,550	3,884	n. a.	5,000	4,791	n. a.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250,000	194,205	196,578	250,000	177,083	176,016	200,000	182,090	185,436
100,000	57,055	60,953	100,000	62,779	66,675	75,000	54,884	56,150
220,000	127,759	129,290	220,000	137,172	138,802	440,000	178,169	180,806
23,284	10,871	6,706	13,866	8,402	8,878	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
91,000	95,335	85,300	93,000	81,200	86,430	88,000	92,005	85,211
2,550	2,545	1,010	3,350	2,117	3,353	2,800	2,216	2,932
200	138	—	200	—	15	—	—	120
—	—	—	—	7,028	6,297	—	7,679	7,673
80,000	26,416	29,026	80,000	32,573	30,936	80,000	23,896	29,520
12,000	7,184	6,309	12,000	7,477	6,006	12,000	4,697	6,907
74,000	832	921	64,000	1,402	1,275	n. a.	2,007	2,355
6,000	3,200	2,800	6,000	4,369	5,212	6,000	4,100	4,586
—	10,206	5,934	—	10,070	5,711	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	847	n. a.	—	412	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	715	580	—	514	474	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	240	283	—	148	153	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	5	4	—	4	4	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	44	44	—	41	41	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	17,682	17,682	—	18,862	18,862	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	—	—	—	—	—	n. a.	—	—

Source: Data furnished by respective Corporations.

Value of Production, Sales, Profitability and

Corporation ¹	Value of Production ²				Value of	
	1970/71	1971	1972	1973	1970/71	1971
1. National Milk Board	54,720	61,416	104,323	148,651	66,653	79,129
(a) Processing and other	15,505	16,300	28,025	31,167	20,370	20,500
(b) Condensed Milk Factory	12,217	12,649	23,190	34,236	15,936	17,354
(c) Powdered Milk Factory	26,998	32,467	53,108	83,248	30,347	41,275
2. Ceylon Oils and Fats	31,574	n. a.	43,075	46,420	22,654	22,867
3. Sri Lanka Sugar	27,623	n. a.	34,888	n. a.	34,650	n. a.
(a) Kantalai Factory	11,817	n. a.	—	—	18,235	n. a.
(b) Gal Oya Factory	15,806	n. a.	—	—	16,415	n. a.
4. State Flour Milling	36,123	46,737	56,330	58,092	35,236	47,025
(a) Flour	29,723	39,288	45,120	42,074	29,208	39,104
(b) By products	6,400	7,449	11,210	16,018	6,028	7,921
5. National Salt	6,335	8,478	15,518	12,110	8,449	8,753
6. Tobacco Industries	—	—	13,567	52,300	—	—
7. State Distillery	2,875	2,737	—	71	2,753	2,972
8. National Textiles	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Manufacturing	24,015	46,778	81,959	134,401	25,489	32,629
(b) Trading	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
9. Ceylon Leather Products	6,952	9,238	9,938	9,234	6,833	9,059
(a) Shoe Factory	3,778	5,915	6,579	5,258	5,771	—
(b) Tannery	3,174	3,323	3,359	3,976	1,062	—
10. Ceylon Plywoods	11,369	n. a.	17,892	—	11,503	9,626†
(a) Gintota Factory	11,369	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	11,503	9,626
(b) Avissawella Factory	—	—	n. a.	—	—	—
11. State Timber	23,914	10,424	18,473	21,138	36,821	19,459
12. Eastern Paper Mills	23,360	25,241	33,913	50,300	52,977	28,100
(a) Manufacturing	23,360	25,241	n. a.	n. a.	34,375	28,100
Paper Factory	—	—	n. a.	n. a.	—	—
Paper Board Mill Project	—	—	n. a.	n. a.	—	—
(b) Trading	2,941	n. a.	—	—	18,602	n. a.
13. State Printing	—	n. a.	3,454	n. a.	—	n. a.
14. Paranthan Chemicals	5,182	3,857	4,453	5,616	6,813	4,067
(a) Manufacturing	3,144	3,857	4,453	5,616	3,329	4,067
(b) Trading	2,038	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	3,484	n. a.
15. Ceylon Tyre	43,500	34,353	58,853	55,423	32,800	43,628
16. Ceylon Petroleum	150,228	153,380	252,499	277,925	19,594	—
(a) Refinery	133,800	134,237	235,709	263,214	—	—
(b) Blending Plant	16,428	19,143	16,790	14,711	19,594	—
17. Ayurvedic Drugs	1,174	1,589	3,282	3,764	1,591	2,567
18. State Fertilizer Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Ceylon Ceramics	8,485	10,959	12,932	12,843	16,119	21,568
20. Ceylon Cement	77,082	84,694	83,117	102,514	74,690	84,992
(a) Kankesanturai Factory	39,684	41,397	37,187	43,702	38,741	41,900
(b) Galle Factory	15,737	14,552	15,066	14,270	15,265	15,440
(c) Puttalam Factory	21,661	28,745	30,864	44,542	20,684	29,090
21. National Small Industries	9,679	10,154	11,240	n. a.	8,972	12,419
(a) Carpentry Section	5,547	5,873	7,850	—	4,962	5,659
(b) Brick & Tile Factories	4,132	4,281	3,390	—	4,010	6,700
22. Ceylon Mineral Sands	4,564	4,690	4,358	4,800	5,887	4,553
(a) Ilmenite Factory	2,627	2,852	2,763	3,131	4,470	3,751
(b) By products Factory	1,937	1,838	1,595	1,669	1,417	802
23. Ceylon Steel	49,622	51,839	66,071	53,204	47,161	63,258
(a) Manufacturing	49,622	51,839	66,071	53,204	47,161	63,258
(b) Trading	n. a.	—	—	—	—	—
24. Ceylon State Hardware	5,240	6,778	12,279	17,674	4,698	6,977†
(a) Hardware Factory	3,761	4,516	8,544	14,113	4,196	5,645
(b) Cast Iron Foundry	1,479	1,065	3,735	3,561	502	1,332
25. Ceylon Fisheries	n. a.	5,589	5,627	7,739	n. a.	10,954
26. Marketing Department Fruit Canning Factory	4,070	3,539	n. a.	n. a.	4,516	n. a.

Source: Corporation Division of the Treasury and respective Corporations.

1. Figures are for calendar years. 1970/71 figures are for accounting years. i.e. Industrial Corporation: April–March. National Milk Board January–December, Fruit Canning Factory and Government Distillery October–September.

2. Value of production ex-factory, except for Plywoods & Oils and Fats whose value of production is given at sale price. Value of imports c.i.f.

Investment of State Industries 1970-71 to 1973

TABLE II(D) 6

Rupees Thousand

Sales		Profit (+) or Loss (-) 3				Capital Investment 4			
1972	1973	1970/71	1971	1972	1973	1970/71	1971	1972	1973**
98,040	115,278	+ 1,368	+ 5,812	- 11,493	- 35,776	71,438	72,300	73,037	79,382
24,052	24,323	- 3,879	+ 156	- 6,026	- 3,129	—	—	—	—
19,757	26,009	+ 900	n. a.	- 3,757	- 13,052	—	—	—	—
54,231	64,946	+ 4,347	+ 5,656	- 1,709	- 19,595	—	—	—	—
41,311	48,059	+ 120	+ 2,823	+ 380	- 400	26,372	31,300	29,595	32,685
49,796	n. a.	+ 7,921	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	164,385	145,500	120,119	132,449
—	—	+ 5,682	n. a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	+ 2,239	n. a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
56,125	61,475	+ 162	+ 1,842	+ 3,634	+ 3,022	37,022	58,500	85,486	78,203
45,669	50,964	+ 162	+ 1,842	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,456	22,511	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,960	13,331	+ 2,271	n. a.	+ 1,360	+ 2,104	23,119	28,700	28,626	34,099
14,609	48,347	—	—	+ 3,648	+ 7,196	—	—	n. a.	n. a.
—	—	—	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	—	+ 2,123	+ 6,638	+ 17,936	+ 6,500	302,821	63,500	350,104	400,025
61,494	125,512	- 76	+ 3,217	—	—	—	—	—	—
n. a.	n. a.	+ 2,199	+ 3,421	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,161	14,139	- 1,064	- 145*	+ 131	+ 681	14,429	77,432	19,325	n. a.
7,096	8,380	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
3,065	5,759	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
75,154	n. a.	+ 111	+ 1,179	+ 2,513	n. a.	8,496	103,800	137,349	132,449
n. a.	n. a.	+ 111	+ 1,179	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
n. a.	n. a.	—	—	n. a.	n. a.	—	—	n. a.	n. a.
27,286	40,238	+ 155	+ 1,177	+ 200	- 2,478	330	16,600	19,607	28,068
48,442	68,345	+ 4,079	+ 893	+ 11,160	n. a.	113,831	121,300	157,039	186,837
n. a.	n. a.	+ 2,708	- 575	—	—	—	—	—	—
n. a.	n. a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
n. a.	n. a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	+ 1,371	+ 1,468	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,635	n. a.	- 693	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	14,100	15,350	16,832
5,251	6,320	+ 648	+ 622†	+ 381	+ 700	11,802	14,700	16,983	33,083
5,251	6,320	n. a.	+ 87	+ 381	+ 700	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
n. a.	n. a.	—	+ 535	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
62,405	56,302	+ 6,200	+ 8,500	+ 9,900	+ 4,400	91,915	110,300	99,376	100,676
582,212	829,285	+ 14,616	+ 20,700	n. a.	- 52,300	239,400	n. a.	267,200	150,000
582,212	829,285	+ 11,430	+ 17,370	n. a.	- 54,900	239,400	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
—	—	+ 3,186	+ 3,330	n. a.	+ 2,600	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
3,374	3,577	+ 133	+ 372**	+ 869	n. a.	2,172	2,800	3,891	8,760
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,400	8,969	9,210
26,021	29,606	+ 3,250	+ 3,165†	+ 5,500	+ 7,000	28,224	35,400	71,114	80,508
84,204	104,305	+ 22,952	+ 14,452	+ 17,966	+ 15,000	187,360	324,900	372,272	354,400
36,971	44,505	+ 16,052	n. a.	—	—	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
16,002	14,599	+ 2,850	n. a.	—	—	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
31,231	45,202	+ 4,050	n. a.	—	—	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
11,279	n. a.	- 970	- 1,577	- 1,196	n. a.	28,060	26,000	25,200	n. a.
7,864	—	- 610	n. a.	- 1,024	—	—	—	n. a.	n. a.
3,415	—	- 360	n. a.	- 172	—	—	—	n. a.	n. a.
10,828	11,736	+ 1,622	+ 2,432	+ 3,070	+ 3,700	18,960	n. a.	30,870	38,641
6,561	8,057	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
4,267	3,679	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
73,587	87,997	+ 1,435	+ 1,914†	+ 7,973	+ 12,533	137,707	138,000	146,969	296,234
73,587	87,997	+ 1,435	+ 1,914	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	n. a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,073	17,933	n. a.	- 4,554	- 4,729	- 3,100	52,314	49,000	49,633	47,001
7,844	13,995	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	+ 400	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
4,229	3,938	n. a.	—	—	- 3,500	n. a.	n. a.	n. n.	n. a.
9,639	13,811	n. a.	- 6,500	- 8,000	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	56,343	73,800
n. a.	n. a.	+ 160	+ 495	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.

3. Profit before taxation.

4. Capital Investment = Capital + Reserves + Long terms liabilities - Accumulated Losses.

5. Value of production refers to value of imports.

** Budgeted.

† For 9 months form April to December 1971.

TABLE II (D) 7

Employment in the State Industries 1969/70 to 1973

		Number of Persons				
Corporation ¹		1969/70	1970/71	1971	1972	1973
1.	National Milk Board	1,692	1,760	1,954	2,161	2,166
	(a) Processing and distribution	1,305	1,340	1,782	1,924	1,929
	(b) Condensed Milk Factory	226	226	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	(c) Powdered Milk Factory	161	194	172	237	237*
2.	Eastern Paper Mills	1,240	1,380	1,881	2,220	2,685
3.	Ceylon Ceramics	998	1,130	1,060	1,256	1,436
4.	Ceylon Oils & Fats	770	810	889	938	924
5.	Ceylon Plywoods	1,199	1,226	1,647	2,455	2,455*
6.	Ceylon Leather Products	690	864	908	1,045	993
7.	Paranthan Chemicals	317	321	315	350	374
8.	Ceylon Cement	2,379	2,332	2,573	2,700	2,739
9.	Sri Lanka Sugar	2,234	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,114
10.	Ceylon Mineral Sands	407	426	475	486	503
11.	National Salt	1,492	1,589	2,013	1,151	1,007
12.	National Textiles	2,170	2,700	4,124	6,040	7,087
13.	Ceylon Steel	960	927	943	1,143	1,167
14.	Ceylon Tyre	1,302	1,423	1,657	1,798	2,006
15.	National Small Industries	2,060	1,939	1,935	1,950	—
16.	Ceylon State Hardware	1,085	1,124	1,400	1,425	1,398
17.	State Flour Milling	425	481	551	550	523
18.	Ceylon Fisheries	3,417	2,861	1,807	1,256	1,307
19.	State Fertilizer Manufacturing	60	93	105	99	99
20.	Ceylon Petroleum—Oil Refinery	477	381	418	496	512
	Blending Plant	66	66	115	129	90
21.	Ceylon Ayurvedic Drugs	147	142	201	329	233
22.	State Timber	1,517	1,606	2,394	2,360	2,360*
23.	State Printing	92	107	n.a.	353	353*
24.	Marketing Department—Fruit Canning Factory	170	n.a.	n.a.	229	229*
25.	State Distillery—Seeduwa	83	83	n.a.	n.a.	114
26.	State Graphite	—	—	—	1,609	1,544
27.	Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation	—	—	—	112	179
Total		27,449	25,771	29,365	34,640	40,597

Source: Figures Supplied by the respective Corporations.

- Figures are for accounting years, i.e. Industrial Corporations April–March, National Milk Board and Petroleum Corporation January–December, Fruit Canning Factory and Government Distillery October–September, Figures for 1971, 1972 and 1973 are for Calendar year.

* Figures as at end of December 1972.

TABLE II (D) 8

Exports by State Industrial Corporations

Rupees Thousand

Corporation	1971		1972		1973	
	Quantity	Exch. Earned (Rs. '000)	Quantity	Exch. Earned (Rs. '000)	Quantity	Exch. Earned (Rs. '000)
1. Ceylon Ceramics						
Crockery 4 inch Saucers Dozs.	—	—	—	—	—	937.0
Kaolin Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Mineral Sands						
Ilmenite Tons	85,300	3,751.4	86,430	4,217.0	85,211	4,888.0
Rutile Tons	1,010	802.2	3,225	2,579.0	2,800	2,190.0
Zircon Tons	—	—	10	3.0	101	24.0
3. Plywoods						
Plyboards Sq. Ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. State Flour Milling						
Bran & Pollard Tons	15,771	4,465.0	16,940	4,161.0	11,871	3,195.0
5. Ceylon Oils & Fats						
Fatty Acids Tons	1,903	4,236.0	1,482	4000.0	1,749	4,380.0
Glycerine Tons	250	486.0	231	514.0	196	488.0
6. Petroleum						
Naphtha (Mt. Tons)	—	—	—	12,392.0	128,716	19,459.0
Furnace Oil (Mt. Tons)	548,673	57,914.0	410,248	6,423.0	54,950	4,142.0
Bunkers & Other „	114,062	24,438.9	114,117	69,829.0	586,715	110,810.0
7. State Hardware						
Pruning Knives Nos.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardware Items Units	7,200	15.5	12,300	11.0	—	245.0
8. Graphite						
Plumbago Tons	—	—	—	9,753.0	7,462	11,836.0
9. Leather Products						
Chrome Leather Sq. ft.	8,000	21.0	108,500	165.0	610,170	1,584.0
Bark Leather Lbs.	22,249	56.0	129,756	94.0	130,345	122.0
Shoes Nos.	—	—	—	—	1,522	11.0
Other Nos.	—	—	—	—	—	274.0
10. Cement						
K. K. S. Cement Tons	—	—	50	4.5	—	—
11. Ceylon Fisheries						
Wet & Frozen Fish Lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shark Fins Lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Ceylon Steel						
Rolled Products (Mt. Tons)	—	—	—	—	1,050	1,819.0
Wire Products „ „	—	—	—	—	200	313.0
13. Ceylon Tyre Corp.	—	—	—	—	—	411.0
Total		96,186.0		114,145.5		167,128.0

Source: Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs and respective corporations.

3. INDUSTRIES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

A. Food, Beverages and Tobacco

(a) Milk Board

In 1973, there was a general decrease in the production and sale of all products of the processing division, with the exception of butter. This situation could be mainly attributed to the fall in demand following the mid-year increase in prices of all milk products. The excess milk purchases were diverted to the condensed milk factory and the powdered milk factory, increasing their production marginally. Overall, the turn-over of the Board increased by 17 per cent, primarily on account of the price increase.

The Milk Board's prices have remained unchanged since 1968 until the price revision of 1973. Prices paid for raw milk too were kept constant since 1967, despite an increase in cost of production. This was an important contributory factor in dampening milk production in the country, which was evident from the reduction in the Board's purchases towards end of 1972. The policy of the Board up to 1973 was to keep consumer prices low and the position was partly rectified in 1973 when the purchase price was raised to a maximum of 65 cents per pint.

In 1973, the Milk Board sustained a loss of Rs. 35 million. This substantial increase in the loss was due to the higher prices paid for raw milk, the inclusion of milk imports under FEECs, and the rise in prices of imported inputs used in manufacture.

(b) Oils and Fats Corporation

With the exception of oils, the output of the Corporation declined in 1973. The output of provender was 52,000 tons. This represented the utilisation of only 56 per cent of installed capacity. One reason for the low utilisation of capacity was the reduced purchases of imported raw materials on account of higher world prices. The lower production in 1973 created an acute shortage of poultry feeds in the country.

Receipts from sales, however, increased by Rs. 7 million owing to an upward revision of prices in February 1973. The price increase was induced by the imposition of FEECs on imported raw materials and a general increase in the cost of all raw materials used in production. The Corporation sustained a loss in its operations even after the price increase, because this increase in prices was inadequate to offset the increase in costs.

(c) Sugar Corporation

Data relating to 1973 were not made available by this Corporation. This is the third year in succession where the corporation has been unable to furnish any information on its operations for the year under review. In view of the unprecedented increase in the world prices of sugar, a close review of the operations of this Corporation is necessary in order to ascertain the overall economics of large scale sugar production in Sri Lanka.

(d) State Flour Milling Corporation

In the year under review, the output of flour fell by nearly 5,000 tons compared to an increase of 10,000 tons in 1972. This decrease was attributed to a shortfall in the supplies of imported grain and breakdowns in machinery. There was a corresponding drop in the production of by-products such as bran and pollard. However, with a view to meeting the increase in domestic demand for its products after the reduction in rice and flour rations, the Corporation has increased the production of one of its by-products, i. e., Atta flour. Despite the drop in production in 1973, the Flour Mill's capacity utilisation was a high 95.5 per cent. In this respect the Flour Milling Corporation is one of the few corporations that has had a capacity utilisation of over 95 per cent.

Despite a general increase in prices, the profits of the Corporation in 1973 fell by Rs. 0.6 million to Rs. 3.0 million. This was largely due to the increase in the prices of imported wheat grain. The foreign exchange earnings from bran and pollard too showed a decrease of Rs. 1.0 million to Rs. 3.2 million as compared to 1972. Despite a high capacity-utilisation, the return on capital employed was only 3.7 per cent. One reason for the low rate of return is that the Corporation had to maintain the price of the finished product comparatively low, despite the higher prices paid for wheat grain. Its contribution to the Consolidated Fund in 1973 was Rs. 5 million.

(e) National Salt Corporation

The production of salt declined by 34,000 tons to 121,000 tons or by 22 per cent in 1973. This production, however, exceeded the domestic demand of 90,000 tons per annum and as a result the Corporation had a substantial stock of salt at the end of the year. Receipts from sales increased from Rs. 8.96 million in 1972 to Rs. 13.33 million or by 48 per cent in 1973, largely owing to the increase in the selling price of salt from Rs. 100 to Rs. 167 per ton in May 1973.

On a higher turnover, the Corporation made a profit (before tax) of Rs. 2.1 million as against Rs. 1.3 million in the previous year. The return on capital employed in production was 8.4 per cent as compared to 6.2 per cent in 1972. This figure is still too low for an industry with a low rate of capital utilization and accordingly there is room for the rationalisation of production costs.

B. Textiles - Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries*(a) National Textile Corporation*

As compared to 1972, production at the Thulhiriya Mill increased in 1973. The highest increase was in the production of yarn amounting to 7.3 million yards while there were marginal increases in other products. The Mill has consumed imported raw materials worth Rs. 39.4 million during the year. Prices of the products of this mill were revised as a result of the imposition of FEECs on cotton yarn. Employment at this Mill in 1973 was 3,722 and the wage bill was Rs. 3.0 million. The loss for 1973 is estimated at Rs. 3.5 million.

Production at the Veyangoda Mill too, showed an increase. The higher sales turnover was partly due to the revision of prices. The estimated profit for the year was Rs. 10.1 million compared to a profit of Rs. 2.6 million in the previous year. Total employment at the Veyangoda Mill was 2,380.

The Textile Mill at Pugoda was commissioned in 1973 and during the year total production amounted to 9,000 lbs. of yarn and 51,000 yards of grey cloth. Financial results for the year have not yet been estimated. The Mill provided employment for 798 persons.

(b) Ceylon Leather Products Corporation

In the year under review, the output of shoes and bark leather declined, while the production of chrome leather and leather goods increased slightly. In 1973, the shoe factory worked at 60 per cent of capacity and was only able to meet the domestic demand of shoes by drawing down previous stocks. The Corporation recommenced its export business and from its exports of shoes, chrome, and leather goods, earned Rs. 2.0 million in foreign exchange.

Earnings from sales increased by 10 per cent in 1973 largely on account of the increases in the prices of shoes and leather. Profit for the year was estimated at Rs. 0.68 million.

C. Wood and Wood Products

(a) Ceylon Plywoods Corporation

Data for 1973 were not made available.*

(b) State Timber Corporation

The State Timber Corporation undertakes the sawing and sale of timber and the extraction of timber by mechanised units.

During the year, production and sales were higher than in the previous year. Despite the higher turnover, this Corporation sustained a loss of Rs. 2.4 million in 1973 as against a profit of Rs. 0.2 million in 1972. The Corporation exported 1,856 cu. ft. of logs in 1972, but there were no exports in 1973.

D. Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing

(a) Eastern Paper Mills Corporation

With the commissioning of the new paper board mill at Valaichchenai, the Corporation now has the capacity to manufacture 22,500 tons of paper and paper board. In 1973, the actual production of paper and paper board was 19,337 tons representing 86 per cent utilisation of capacity, which is an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year. According to provisional figures, the profits of the Corporation declined in 1973 owing to the increase in import prices and a higher wage bill. Financial accounts for 1973 have not yet been finalised.

* This Corporation did not have basic details of production and sales for 1973. The corporation is the principle supplier of tea chest panels to the tea industry. In view of the progressive increase in the price of tea chest panels a review of the activities of this corporation is of special significance.

(b) State Printing Corporation

The State Printing Corporation commenced production towards the end of 1970. The value of output in 1972 was Rs. 3.4 million as against Rs. 1.9 million in 1971. Data relating to 1973 have not been made available.

E. Chemical, Petroleum, Rubber and Plastic Products*(a) Paranthan Chemicals Corporation*

Two major products of the Corporation, namely caustic soda and liquid chlorine recorded an increase in 1973 while other products showed a decline over the previous year. Meanwhile, corresponding increases in sales were shown in caustic soda and liquid chlorine.

Corporations profit (befor tax) is estimated at Rs. 0.7 million as against Rs. 0.4 million in the previous year.

(b) Ceylon Tyre Corporation

In 1973, the production of both truck and car tyres suffered a set-back due to the breakdown of machinery, causing acute shortages in the local market. The production of 'agricultural' tyres, however, increased due to the increase in the demand for these tyres on account of the food drive.

This Corporation has an installed capacity to produce 250,000 tyres and 250,000 tubes a year. Since commercial production commenced in 1967, capacity utilization has been rather erratic. In the case of tyres, capacity utilization in the first year was 23 per cent; it gradually rose up to 28 per cent in 1969/70, and reached a sudden peak of 63 per cent in 1971. Thereafter, production has fallen gradually to 60 per cent in 1973. In the case of tubes, fluctuation was more pronounced. From an initial production of 40 per cent of capacity in the first year, it dropped to 25 per cent in 1960/70, reached a peak of 85 per cent in 1970/71 and thereafter has dropped sharply to a low utilisation rate of 33 per cent in 1973. The Corporation has given three main reasons for the inability to utilise installed capacity, namely, the shortage of moulds for the manufacture of tyres, the breakdown of machinery (especially the major breakdown in October) and the shortage of imported raw materials for the production of tyres and tubes. The Corporation has an installed capacity far in excess of the requirements of the local market. Thus, if production is increased to maximum capacity, export markets will have to be found for a major part of its products.

The total value of sales, however, declined in spite of the increase in sales of 'agricultural' tyres. The Corporation also exported tyres, tubes and flaps during the year and earned Rs. 0.4 million in foreign exchange. This together with the low utilization of capacity, contributed to an acute shortage of tyres in the market. This was especially felt by the Corporation's main customer namely the Ceylon Transport Board which had to import tyres to meet its requirements. In December the Corporation revised the prices of all its products as a result of the increase in the prices of imported raw material which constitute about 75 per cent of the value of material used in manufacture.

Profits (before tax) in 1973 was Rs 4.4 million as against Rs. 9.9 million in the previous year.

(c) *Ceylon Petroleum Corporation*
Oil Refinery

In 1973, the overall volume of production at the Oil Refinery remained at the previous year's level. While the production of super petrol declined substantially over the previous year, the output of chemical naptha increased from 107,000 tons in 1972 to 128,000 tons in 1973. Value of output, increased by Rs. 31.5 million or by 12.8 per cent on account of higher cost of imported crude oil. The average c. i. f. price of crude oil increased from Rs. 91 per ton in 1972 to Rs. 146 per ton in 1973 or by 60 per cent. In 1973, the Corporation earned Rs. 134.4 million in foreign exchange by exporting the products of the Refinery.

In 1973, the Refinery made an estimated loss of Rs. 54.9 million as against a profit of Rs. 33.1 million in 1972. This large fall in earnings by Rs. 88 million is attributed by the Refinery to the internal pricing system. For purposes of calculating profits, some products are priced at the old import price which prevailed at the time when these identical products were imported, and others, at prices prevailing in the early part of 1973, prior to the general increase in the prices of these finished products. For purposes of general accountability, this system of pricing is unsatisfactory. The Corporation should endeavour to calculate its earnings on real prices prevailing at the time, rather than on hypothetical prices which are irrelevant and out of date.

Lubrication Oil Blending Plant

At this plant, base oils and additives are blended into various grades of lubricants. In 1973, output has recorded an increase over the previous year. Sales too, have shown an increase. The profit for the year is estimated to be Rs. 2.6 million.

(d) *Ceylon Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation*

The Corporation produces about 150-200 different kinds of drugs and medicines. In 1973, the capital employed by the Corporation in production was Rs. 5.4 million. The value of output was Rs. 3.7 million in 1973 compared to Rs. 3.2 million in the previous year. The accounts for the year under review have not yet been finalised.

(e) *State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation*

This Corporation, was originally established in 1966 to set up a fertilizer factory. No data were available as it has not commenced production.

F. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Petroleum Products)

(a) *Ceylon Ceramics Corporation*

With the exception of kaolin, the output of this corporation declined in 1973 as compared to the previous year. However, the crockery section at the Negombo Factory and the crockery and sanitaryware sections at the Piliyandala Factory

worked at maximum capacity. Slight increases were recorded in both value of production and sales revenue. In 1973 the Corporation made an enhanced profit of Rs. 7.0 million largely on account of an upward price revision made during the year. This represents a 16.5 per cent return on capital employed. The Corporation made a contribution of Rs. 1.5 million to the Consolidated Fund in 1973.

(b) *Ceylon Cement Corporation*

The total output of cement showed an increase from 377,000 tons in 1972 to 415,000 tons in 1973. The cost of production per ton of cement ranged from Rs. 240 at the Kankasanturai Factory to Rs. 260 at the terminal grinding plant at Galle. Average capacity utilization was low in 1973, and this was primarily due to a shortfall in production at the Puttalam Factory caused by unfavourable weather conditions towards the end of the year. At Puttalam, the extraction of lime and clay had to be suspended due to the inundation of the pits, from which these raw materials were obtained.

The profit for 1973 is estimated at Rs. 15 million as against Rs. 17.9 million in previous year.

(c) *National Small Industries Corporation*

The Corporation went into liquidation with effect from October 1st, 1972. It was established in 1958 with a view to integrating and managing a series of small industries; some of these industries were totally unrelated to each other. The three major activities of the Corporation were the establishment of carpentry workshops, brick and tile factories and an ayurvedic drugs factory. From its inception the viability of this corporation was in doubt and until its liquidation, it was not able to show a profit for any one year. The average net loss for each year of its operation was around Rs. 1 million, while the total net loss for the whole period has been over Rs 15 million. In 1969, it handed over the unprofitable drug making complex to a new Corporation, but despite this, it failed to become economically viable in respect of its two major activities, i. e. the brick and tile factories and the carpentry workshops. On liquidation, the brick and tile factories were handed over to the Ceramics Corporation on 1st October, 1972 and the carpentry workshops, to the Plywood Corporation on 1st November, 1972.

(d) *Ceylon Mineral Sands Corporation*

In 1973 the Corporation showed a large increase in the production of Ilmenite; production increased by 13 per cent over the previous year. The output of rutile showed only a slight increase, while there was no production of refined zircon. The reasons given are the inferior quality of mineral sands used in the production of rutile, and the lack of water for the production of zircon. Despite the decline in exports of rutile and ilmenite, the Corporation's export earnings increased by Rs. 1 million or by 10 per cent in 1973, as a result of the higher prices fetched by ilmenite. Export earnings would have been much higher if not for the fall in demand in the world market which resulted in a reduction in price of rutile from £ 60 in 1972 to £ 50 per ton in 1973.

The Corporation made a profit (before tax) of Rs. 3.7 million in 1973 as compared to a profit of Rs. 3.1 million in the previous year. The return on capital employed was 13.8 per cent.

(e) State Graphite Corporation

Two major graphite mines, namely Kolongaha and Kahatagaha, came under the management of this Corporation, in addition to the Bogala mines.

The output increased from 7,028 tons in 1972 to 7,679 tons in 1973. The foreign exchange earned rose by 21 per cent to reach Rs. 11.8 million in 1973. Profit before tax is estimated at Rs. 5.7 million in 1973.

G. Basic Metal Industries

(a) Ceylon Steel Corporation

In 1973, the output of rolled steel and wire products declined by 26 per cent and 37 per cent respectively, while sales too showed a corresponding decline. As a result, capacity utilization has decreased further during the year to 30 per cent and 39 per cent for rolled steel and wire products, respectively.

In 1973, a steel foundry for the manufacture of carbon and alloy steel was commissioned with a rated output of 75 tons, and the production during the first year of operation was 44 tons.

The Corporation earned Rs. 3.2 million (inclusive of FEECs) from exports in 1973. On a higher turnover, the Corporation made an enhanced profit (estimated) of Rs. 12.5 million. This was principally the result of price increases following a price rise of imported raw materials.

H. Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment

(a) State Hardware Corporation

There was an overall increase in production at the factory at Yakkala while the production at the Cast Iron factory declined slightly. Value of output in 1973 increased substantially. There was an increase in sales of mammoties and other agricultural equipment. The Corporation exported 500 tons of cast iron products and earned Rs. 0.24 million in foreign exchange.

In spite of an increase in price of most of its products, the Corporation is expected to make a loss of Rs. 3.1 million in 1973, due largely to an increase in the cost of production.

4. OTHER PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

(a) Ceylon Fisheries Corporation.

Relevant data for 1973 were not made available

(b) State Plantations Corporation

In relation to the previous year, the performance of the State Plantations Corporation improved in 1973. During the year, the Corporation managed 29 plantations and four factories. The revenue from the operation of plantations increased from Rs. 22.8 million in 1972 to Rs. 28.3 million in 1973. The Corporation

increased its profits from the plantations while it made a marginal profit from the 4 factories which incurred losses in the previous year. Taken together (plantations and factories) the total profits of the Corporation is estimated at Rs. 2.4 million compared to Rs. 1.3 million for the 15 month period ending December 1972.

The Land Reform Commission has adopted a policy of handing over the more productive estates coming under the land reforms to this Corporation. With this added responsibility, a substantial increase in the scope and activities of this Corporation can be anticipated.

TABLE II (D) 9
State Plantations Corporation (a)

Items	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1973*
1. Capital Invested (Rs '000) (b)	36,290	38,414	40,965	46,253	42,100
On Plantations	29,262	31,386	33,815	39,095	42,100
On Factories	7,028	7,028	7,150	7,158	—
2. Plantations					
Numbers	15	13	13	23	29
Acreage	14,250	13,015	12,827	32,887	39,235
Acreage Planted	9,699	9,691	9,814	22,853	27,250
Revenue (Rs. '000)	4,740	4,403	5,936	22,815	28,307
Profit (+) or Loss (-)					
(Rs. '000) (c)	+ 12	+ 30	+ 448	+ 1,785	+ 2,262
Employment (Nos.)	7,389	6,202	6,775	19,146	21,076
3. Factories					
Numbers	4	4	4	4	4
Revenue (Rs. '000)	4,175	3,081	3,802	4,284	3,921
Profit (+) or Loss (-) (c)					
(Rs. '000)	- 109	- 145	+ 29	- 513	+ 136
Employment (Nos.)	351	298	226	290	290
4. Total					
Revenue (Rs. '000)	8,951	7,484	9,738	27,099	32,228
Profit (+) or Loss (-)					
(Rs '000) (c)	+ 11†	- 115	+ 477	+ 1,272	+ 2,398
Employment (Nos.)	7,740	6,500	7,001	19,436	21,366

Source: Ceylon State Plantations Corporation.

(a) Figures are for accounting years October to September, but figures for 1971/72 are 15 month period ending December 1972.

(b) Cumulative as at end of accounting year

(c) Profit before Tax

* Estimated figures † Revised figures based on Auditor General's Report.

B. Transport, Storage and Communication

(a) Ceylon Transport Board

Certain salient aspects of the operations of the Ceylon Transport Board in the last five financial years are shown in Table II (D) 12.

With an additional investment of about Rs. 37 million, the Board's vehicle fleet increased from 6,300 in 1972 to 6,637 in 1973. However, the available effective fleet declined during the year due to frequent breakdown of vehicles; this resulted in widening of the gap between the available effective fleet and the number of vehicles required to provide a satisfactory service.

According to the estimates provided by the Board, the operated mileage decreased by nearly 20 million miles while the lost mileage caused by breakdowns and non-availability of crews at required times increased from 50 million miles in 1972 to 68 million miles in 1973. Meanwhile, dead mileage due to empty travel of buses from garages to standing points etc., recorded a marginal fall. The total number of passengers carried, which had been increasing over the years rose to 1,413 million in 1973. The average vehicle utilisation is estimated to be 171 miles per day.

The greater increase in expenditure offset the increase in revenue and resulted in the Board operating at a loss of Rs. 12 million in 1973 compared with Rs. 10 million in the previous year.

The number of employees remained almost static and the total workforce was 52,848 in 1973. On an average, the number of employees per bus was 8 in 1973, while managerial and technical staff works out to 5 persons per bus.

(b) Port (Cargo) Corporation

Certain salient aspects of the operations of the Corporation in the last five financial years are shown in Table II (D) 12.

The total cargo handled by the Corporation continued to decline in the year under review. This was caused by a fall in the cargo handled at the ports of Colombo and Trincomalee, arising mainly from import restrictions.

Both revenue and expenditure of the Corporation declined in 1973. As a result, the loss is estimated at Rs. 5.1 million which is slightly higher than that in the preceding year.

(c) Port Tally and Protective Services Corporation

In 1973, total expenditure increased by Rs. 0.3 million while the total income from services rendered declined by Rs. 0.6 million. The Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 1.2 million (before Tax).

TABLE II (D) 10
Transport, Storage and Communication

Ceylon Government Railway¹	1968/69	1969/70	1971	1972	1973
1. Capital Invested ² (Rs. '000)	665,679	687,455	730,336(a)	761,977(b)	808,545(c)
2. Track Mileage (Miles)	1,076	1,080	1,140	1,140	1,140
3. Vehicles (Nos.)	7,484	7,400	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
(a) Locomotives	393	328			
(b) Carriages	7,091	7,072			
4. Traffic Carried					
(a) Passengers (Mln.) ⁴	85.5	84.62	81.8	85.4	88.1(c)
(b) Goods (Mn. tons) ⁵	1.8	1.70	1.8	1.7	1.9
5. Traffic Mileage					
(a) Passenger mileage (Mn. Passenger miles)	1781.2	1825.8	1,724.0	1,924.0	2,001.0(c)
(b) Goods mileage (Mn. ton miles)	220.0	228.3	203.8	207.4	201.9(c)
6. Total Revenue (Rs. '000)	109,681	117,042	116,279(a)	177,858(b)	149,833
(a) Passengers	57,038	60,293	63,566	102,024	89,258
(b) Goods	43,913	46,337	48,422	69,333	53,043
(c) Other	8,730	10,412	4,291	6,501	7,532
7. Total Expenditure ⁶ (Rs. '000)	140,679	144,010	147,010(a)	194,922(b)	167,707
8. Profit (+) or Loss (-) (Rs. '000) ⁷					
(a) On working	-30,998	-27,022	-30,731	-17,064	-17,874
(b) Overall	-57,438	-55,122	-61,907(d)	-61,694	-56,614
9. Employment					
(a) Employed Number ⁸	23,826	25,388	n. a.	25,858	26,320
(b) Total Wage Bill (Rs. '000) ⁹	98,576	105,201		107,676	188,713
Ceylon Transport Board¹	1969/70	1971	1972*	1973*	
1. Capital Invested ² (Rs. '000)	320,392	376,494	454,121	506,642	
(a) Vehicles	251,942	294,364	345,718	382,812	
(b) Others	68,450	82,130	108,403	123,830	
2. Vehicle Fleet (Nos.)					
(a) Owned	5,923	6,404	6,300	6,637	
(b) Operating Stock	5,625	5,834	5,923	6,034	
(c) Available Effective	4,524	5,813	4,301	4,095	
(d) Required	4,724	4,940	4,979	4,996	
(e) Operated Average	4,170	4,494	4,785	4,910	
3. Mileage (Mn. Miles)					
(a) Scheduled	269.5	301.2	311.5	310.3	
(b) Operated	233.8	241.1	270.0	250.9	
(c) Lost	42.8	64.3	50.8	68.0	
(d) Dead	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	
4. Capacity Utilization					
(a) Total seat miles (Mn. miles)	12,333.7	12,625.8	14,346.0	13,391.0	
(b) Total passengers carried (Mn. nos.)	1,357.7	1,335.8	1,390.4	1,413.0	
(c) Total passenger miles (Mn. miles)	7,394.4	7,419.1	8,697.9	9,213.2	
(d) Load Factor (%)	60.0	58.8	60.6	68.8	
(e) Average Vehicle Utilization (Miles per day)	154	147	171	171	
5. Revenue (Rs. '000)	287,916	n.a.	402,072	430,902	
(a) Passenger Fares	280,143	n.a.	398,352	424,426	
(b) Other	7,773	n.a.	3,720	6,476	

* Estimated.

1. As at end accounting year October-September. Latest figures are for calendar year. Some figures are being rounded off to the nearest '000. 2. Cumulative as at end of financial year. 3. Based on valuation of Colombo Port assets in 1955, which amounted to Rs. 177.4 million. 4. Included season ticket travel computed on the basis of 50 journeys a month. 5. Including non-paying goods transport. 6. Includes annuities and interest. 1969/70 and 1970/71 figures exclude them. (a) 1.10.70 to 30.9.71 (b) 1.10.71 to 31.12.72 (c) Approximate (d) Including annuities paid also.

TABLE II (D) 10
Transport, Storage and Communication

Ceylon Transport Board¹	1969/70	1971	19772*	1973*	
6. Expenditure ¹⁰ (Rs. '000)	322,100	366,743	412,277	442,921	
7. Wage Bill (Rs. '000)	180,300	203,991	231,596	236,388	
8. Employment ⁸ (Nos.)	40,832	48,140	53,989	52,848	
9. Profit (+) or Loss (-) ⁷ (Rs. 000)	-34,187 ¹³	-56,707	-10,205	-12,019	
Air Ceylon Limited¹	1968/69	1969/7	1971	1972	1973
1. Value of Assets ² (Rs. '000)	22,149	80,304	140,304	n.a.	n.a.
2. Passengers & Goods carried					
(a) Passengers (Nos.)	78,666	98,351	119,479	n.a.	n.a.
(b) Goods (tons)	523	576	630	n.a.	n.a.
3. Passenger & Ton Mileage					
(a) Passenger Mileage ('000)	59,619	69,545	69,710	n.a.	217,946
(b) Goods Ton Mileage ('000)	1,883	1,779	1,620	n.a.	n.a.
4. Capacity Utilization (Load Factor %)					
(a) Internal Services	67.1	59.6	53.5	n.a.	n.a.
(b) Regional Services	43.1	31.8	33.0	n.a.	n.a.
(c) International Services					
5. Total Revenue (Rs. '000)	3,274	17,546	19,097	52,389	55,132
6. Total Expenditure (Rs. '000)	1,279	18,237	55,549	42,019	36,298
7. Profit (+) or Loss (-) ⁷ (Rs. '000)	+ 1,995†	- 691	+ 2,078	+ 3,517	+ 8,028
8. Employment ⁸ (Nos.)	609	681	716	806	n.a.
Ceylon Shipping Corporation	1968/69	1969/70	1971	1972*	1973
1. Capital contributed by the Govt. (Rs. '000)	—	—	8,160	8,500	10,900
2. Total Income (Rs. '000) of which foreign exchange earnings	—	—	1,765	n.a.	n.a.
3. Total Expenditure (Rs. '000)	—	—	1,010	n.a.	n.a.
4. Profit (+) / Loss (-) ⁷ (Rs. '000)	—	—	+1,812	+11,319	n.a.
5. Employment ⁸ (Nos)	—	—	108	80	111
Colombo Port Commission¹	1969/70	1971	1972	1973	
1. Capital Invested ^{2 3} (Rs. '000)	326,772	343,761	362,590	374,654	
(a) Colombo Port	289,059	303,852	321,488	330,217	
(b) Galle Port	31,914	33,610	33,944	34,480	
(c) Trincomalee Port	2,100	2,331	3,098	4,322	
(d) Other Ports	3,699	3,948	4,060	5,635	

7. Profit before taxation. 8. As at end of year. 9. Includes Superannuation. 10. Includes interest paid on Government Loans. 11. Amended figures. 12. Approved Cadre. Not-actual. 13. Without bonus and provision for redundant stores.

TABLE II (D) 10

Transport, Storage and Communication

Colombo Port Commission ¹		1969/70	1971	1972	1973	
2. Revenue (Rs. '000)	..	44,414	50,574	51,716	40,801	
(a) Colombo Port	..	44,048	50,309	51,314	40,475	
(b) Out Ports	..	366	265	402	326	
(i) Galle Port	..	60	72	134	114	
(ii) Trincomalee Port	..	266	179	257	211	
(iii) Other Ports	..	40	14	11	1	
3. Working Expenditure (Rs. '000) ¹⁵	..	30,419	30,551	30,293	30,629	
(a) Colombo Port	..	30,015	29,785	29,124	29,033	
(b) Other Ports	..	379	742	1,140	1,437	
(c) Coast Protection	..	25	24	29	164	
4. Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) ¹⁴ (Rs. '000)	..	- 4,448	+ 3,034	+ 2,595	n. a.	
(a) Colombo Port	..	+ 5,252	+ 5,731	+ 4,555	n. a.	
(b) Other Ports	..	- 9,700	- 2,697	- 1,960	n. a.	
5. Employment ⁸ (Nos.)	..	8,647	9,013	8,456	8,443	
Port Cargo Corporation ¹		1968/69	1969/70	1971	1972	1973
1. Capital Invested (Rs. '000)	..	51,637	53,608	54,324	57,250	57,250
(a) Colombo	..	50,137	50,137	50,137	55,505	55,505
(b) Galle	..	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,670	1,670
(c) Trincomalee	..	—	1,971	2,687	75	75
2. Goods Handled ('000 tons)	..	3,531	3,071	2,984	2,619	2,545
(a) Colombo	..	3,223	2,757	2,729	2,426	2,353
(b) Galle	..	47	59	62	26	34
(c) Trincomalee	..	261	255	193	167	158
3. Revenue (Rs. '000)	..	115,555	123,560	122,780	122,987	117,962
(a) Colombo	..	105,662	114,484	114,683	116,235	111,984
(b) Galle	..	1,406	1,158	1,707	1,118	1,220
(c) Trincomalee	..	8,487	7,918	6,390	5,634	4,758
4. Expenditure (Rs. '000)	..	113,695	122,079	132,006	127,595	123,116
(a) Colombo	..	98,276	105,514	114,641	109,622	106,212
(b) Galle	..	3,294	3,622	3,966	3,821	3,617
(c) Trincomalee	..	12,125	12,943	13,399	14,152	13,287
5. Profit (+) or Loss (-) (Rs. '000)	..	+ 1,861	+ 1,481	- 9,226	- 4,609	- 5,154
(a) Colombo	..	+ 7,386	+ 8,970	+ 42	+ 6,631	+ 5,772
(b) Galle	..	- 1,888	- 2,464	- 2,259	- 2,704	- 2,397
(c) Trincomalee	..	- 3,637	- 5,025	- 7,009	- 8,518	- 8,529
6. Employment ⁸ (Nos.)	..	20,170	19,632	19,889	19,102	17,590
(a) Colombo	..	16,891	16,425	17,264	16,062	15,000
(b) Galle	..	847	854	800	784	740
(c) Trincomalee	..	2,432	2,353	1,825	2,256	1,850
7. Wage Bill (Rs. '000)	..	95,780	102,605	109,035	104,184	99,222
(a) Colombo	..	83,199	88,881	94,081	n.a.	
(b) Galle	..	2,995	3,367	3,829	n.a.	
(c) Trincomalee	..	9,586	10,357	11,125		
Postal & Telecommunication Services ^{1 16}		1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	
1. Capital Invested ² (Rs. '000)	..	121,438	130,569	141,092	n.a.	
2. Postal Service (Rs. '000)	..					
(a) Income	..	58,524	62,428	62,878	65,619	
(b) Expenditure	..	55,931	58,832	65,323	70,724	
(c) Net Profit (+) or Loss (-)	..	+ 2,593	+ 3,596	- 2,445	- 5,105	
3. Telegraph Service (Rs. '000)	..					
(a) Income	..	26,686	24,229	27,451	29,068	
(b) Expenditure	..	27,983	26,448	29,162	30,828	
(c) Net Profit (+) or Loss (-)	..	- 1,297	- 2,219	- 1,711	- 1,760	
4. Telephone Service (Rs. '000)	..					
(a) Income	..	26,319	29,975	34,281	44,875	
(b) Expenditure	..	27,872	30,616	34,589	37,358	
(c) Net Profit (+) or Loss (-)	..	- 1,553	- 641	- 308	+ 7,517	
5. Operating Results (Rs. '000)	..					
(a) Total Income	..	112,567	117,639	125,789	140,890	
(b) Total Expenditure	..	112,886	117,043	130,275	140,352	
(c) Net Profit (+) or Loss (-) ⁷	..	- 319	+ 596	- 4,486	+ 538	
6. Employments (Nos.)	..	23,421	23,683	23,884	24,577	

Source: Data furnished by the respective institutions.

14. The Port Commission like most Government departments maintains accounts on a revenue and expenditure basis. 15. Recurrent expenditure. 16. Including Overseas Telecommunication Services. * Provisional. † Revised figures based on Auditor General's Report.

(d) *Postal and Telecommunication Services*

Data for 1973 were not made available.

C. Wholesale and Retail Trade

(a) *Co-operative Wholesale Establishment*

Certain basic statistics relating to the C.W.E. for the five years ending 1973 are given in Table II (D) 13. The Trading activities of the C.W.E. has shown a general decline in 1973. Receipts from sales fell from Rs. 369 million in 1972 to Rs. 320 million in 1973 on account of reduced supplies of goods caused by the curtailment of imports. Imports fell substantially from Rs. 172 million in 1972 to Rs. 99 million in 1973. Employment and the wage bill increased slightly. The net profits before tax fell sharply from Rs. 51 million in 1972 to Rs. 12 million in 1973. The value of sales per person employed in 1973 was Rs. 59,000 as against Rs. 68,000 in 1972.

The Budget for 1974 does not indicate a significant improvement in performance from that of 1973.

(b) *Ceylon Petroleum Corporation*

In the year under review there was a fall in the volume of crude oil imports. However, in view of the increase in import prices, the cost of products sold increased from Rs. 356 million in 1972 to 515 million in 1973.

Although the volume of sales remained almost static during 1973, sales revenue increased by 36 per cent on account of the upward price revision of petroleum products made in August 1973.

The net trading profits is estimated to be Rs. 42 million as against Rs. 35 million in 1972. The foreign exchange earnings of the Corporation recorded an increase from Rs. 69.3 million in 1972 to Rs. 134.4 million in 1973.

(c) *Ceylon Fertilizer Corporation*

Imports of raw material and the mixing of fertilizer by the Corporation has continued to increase over the years. In the first nine months of 1973 the Corporation imported 276 thousand tons of fertilizer as against 274 thousand tons in the previous year. This was to meet the requirements of the government's agricultural programme.

The Corporation made a loss of Rs. 4.3 million for the nine months compared to a profit of Rs. 16.0 million in the previous year. In view of the rise in import prices of fertilizer, the Corporation had to increase its selling price in October, 1973. Meanwhile, the sales of fertilizer were limited in the last few months of the year as a result of the shortage of fertilizer in the world market.

TABLE II (D) 11

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Ceylon Petroleum Corporation		1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Capital Invested ¹ (Rs. '000)	..	196,688	204,891	276,515	290,000
(a) Trading Network	..	47,726	55,250	99,003	—
(b) Oil Refinery	..	144,531	145,234	167,653	—
(c) Blending Plant	..	4,375	4,375	5,794	—
(d) Seismic Survey	..	56	32	4,165	—
2. Oil Imports and Purchases (Mn. glns)	..	469.4	399.7	470.9	454.0
(a) Crude Oil	..	—	3.6	—	—
(b) Gasoline	..	—	12.3	4.7	—
(c) Auto Diesel	..	—	4.9	—	—
(d) Industrial Diesel	..	—	—	—	—
(e) Furnace Oil	..	—	—	—	—
(f) Kerosene	..	—	19.2	6.6	6.3
(g) Aviation Fuels	..	—	—	1.1	2.8
3. Oil Sales (Mn. glns.)	..	43.7	40.4	38.8	38.3
(a) Gasoline	..	65.3	73.4	72.8	72.7
(b) Auto diesel	..	20.2	24.0	33.4	36.9
(c) Industrial Diesel	..	47.1	165.2	138.5	174.2
(d) Furnace Oil	..	76.3	193.5	77.9	75.4
(e) Kerosene	..	—	—	11.4	13.8
(f) Aviation Fuels	..	—	—	—	—
4. Income (Rs. '000)	..	406,384	508,676	471,788	644,000
(a) Oil Sales	..	401,298	464,148	461,975	635,000
(b) Others	..	5,086	44,528	9,813	9,000
5. Expenditure (Rs. '000)	..	380,821	—	436,566	602,000
(a) Purchase price of products sold	..	329,395	n.a.	356,574	515,000
(b) Other	..	51,426	n.a.	79,992	87,000
6. Net Trading Profit (+) ² (Rs. '000)	..	+25,563	+ 51,170	+ 35,222	42,000
7. Employment (Nos.) ³	..	2,756	3,184	3,493	3,001
Co-operative Wholesale Establishment		1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Capital Working (nett) (Rs. '000)	..	66,448	n.a.	95,075	95,075
2. Total Turnover - (Rs. '000)	..	397,260	424,638	380,440	323,950
3. Total Expenditure (Rs. '000)	..	380,040	137,652	388,898	331,375
4. Profit (+) or Loss - ² (Rs. '000)	..	+17,218	+ 15,497	+ 51,071	+12,000
5. Employment (Nos.) ³	..	5,233	6,184	5,430	5,353
Ceylon Fertilizer Corporation		1970/71	1971	1972	1973
1. Capital Invested - (Rs '000)	..	13,889	n.a.	54,485	50,556
2. Imports of Fertilizer (Tons)	..	201,785	267,984	275,506	—
3. Value of Imports (c.i.f. Rs '000)	..	66,916	87,204	133,310	128,356
4. Sales Quantity - (Tons)	..	201,680	268,904	373,632	—
5. Sales Value - (Rs '000)	..	102,166	118,940	163,707	136,389
6. Profit (+)/Loss (-) ² (Rs '000)	..	+ 9,071	+ 10,100	+ 15,981	- 4,279
7. Employment - (Nos.) ³	..	372	446	476	491

Source: Data furnished by the respective Corporations.

1 Cumulative as at end of year - January - December except for Ceylon Fertilizer Corporation

2 Profit before taxation

3 As at end of years.

TABLE II (D) 12

Construction

State Engineering Corporation ^a .		1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971†	1972
1. Capital Invested ^(c) (Rs. '000)	..	27,995	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
2. Value of Assets (Rs. '000)	..	30,647	41,864	39,619	35,356	28,983
3. Output (Rs. '000)	..					
i. Value of contracts undertaken during the year	..	95,346*	59,703*	32,533*	n.a.	n.a.
ii. Value of consulting and other services provided during the year	..	72	41	n. a.	n.a.	n.a.
iii. Value of contracts outstanding at the end of the year	..					
4. Income (Rs. '000)	..	7,583	11,433	67,471	25,379	66,781
i. Construction & consultancy	..	6,265	9,862	65,904	23,853	62,197
ii. Other	..	1,318	1,571	1,567	1,526	4,584
5. Expenditure (Rs. '000) ^(d)	..	4,890	19,277	73,420	38,886	59,281
6. Profits (+)/Loss (-) (Rs. '000 ^d)	..	+2,693	-7,844	-5,949	-13,507	+7,500
7. Employment — (Nos.)	..	12,123	15,533	14,582	n.a.	9,670
i. Labour	..	10,927	13,610	13,605	n.a.	4,782
ii. Other	..	1,196	1,923	977	n.a.	4,888
Colombo District (Low Lying Areas) Reclamation & Development Board ^(b)		1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972	1973
1. Capital Invested ^(c) (Rs. '000)	..	2,857	4,250	10,000	—	—
2. Acreage of land reclaimed	..	13.3	9.16	15.8	15.89	10.95
3. Revenue (Rs. '000)	..	—	—	n. a.	28	157
4. Expenditure (Rs. '000)	..	1,741	1,677	7,467	728	603
5. Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (Rs. '000)	..	-3030†	-1951†	+8,533	- 699	- 446
6. Employment (Nos.)	..	65	78	77	83	82

Source: Data furnished by respective Corporations.

(a) For accounting years April to March.

(b) For accounting years October to September.

(c) Cumulative as at end of accounting year. (after setting off losses)

(d) Before tax.

† Revised figures based on Auditor General's Report 1969/70.

* Provisional

‡ Figures are 9 months only.

1972 and 1973 figures are for the calendar year.

(d) State Gem Corporation

State Gem Corporation showed a significant increase in its trading activities in 1973. Purchases of precious and semi-precious stones amounted to Rs. 107 million during the year, as compared with Rs. 12 million in 1972. The total sales too, recorded a corresponding increase from Rs. 7.2 million in 1972 to Rs. 46.5 million in 1973. The value of stocks at the end of the year was Rs. 81.5 million, which is three times the sales turnover (without FEECs) for 1973. On the higher turnover in 1973, the Corporation made a profit of Rs. 8.8 million.

(e) Paddy Marketing Board

In 1973, the value of paddy purchased by the Board is estimated at Rs. 436 million as against Rs. 368 million in 1972. The Board made a profit (before tax) of Rs. 8.5 million in 1973 as against Rs. 5.8 million in the previous year.

D. Electricity, Gas and Water*(a) Ceylon Electricity Board.*

Data on the operations of the Board in 1973 along with comparable data for the last five financial years are shown in Table II (D) 15.

Generation of power by the Board has increased progressively over the years and was 983 million Kw in 1973. In the year under review, total revenue increased to Rs. 142 million. This was largely on account of an increase in earnings from electricity sales, arising from the increase in the price of electricity to the consumer, and the introduction of penalty rates for non-payment of bills on due dates. Despite the increase in revenue, profits declined from Rs. 38 million in 1972 to Rs. 31 million in 1973 on account of an increase in the costs of power generation. During the middle of the year, the Board introduced periodical power cuts as a conservation measure to tide over the acute shortage of rainfall in the main catchment areas of the hydel reservoirs.

TABLE II (D) 13

Electricity Board

		1969/70	1971	1972	1973
Ceylon Electricity Board(a)					
1. Capital Invested(b)	Rs. '000	867,800	1,034,349	1,094,932	1,164,932*
2. Capacity (Megawatts)					
i. Installed capacity		262.0	262.0	262.0	262.0
(a) Hydro Power		192.0	192.0	192.0	192.0
(b) Thermal Power		70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
ii. Effective capacity		225.0	233.0	223.0	223.0
3. Power generated and Sold	Mn. Kwt.				
i. Units generated		974.0	849.0	944.0	983.0*
ii. Units available(c)		966.0	843.0	933.0	961.0
iii. Units lost in transmission etc.		149.0	121.0	110.0	n. a.
iv. Units sold		817.0	712.1	812.3	851.8
4. Electricity sales	Mn. Kwt.	817.0	712.1	812.3	851.8
i. Domestic		78.0	65.0	72.0	80.0
ii. Commercial		109.0	93.0	99.0	107.0
iii. Industrial		412.0	373.0	447.0	465.0
iv. Local authorities		205.0	180.0	193.0	198.0
v. Other(d)		13.0	1.1	1.3	1.8
5. Total Revenue	Rs. '000	122,280	115,048	134,514	142,000*
i. Electricity sales		117,620	108,579	128,883	135,000
ii. Other		4,660	6,469	6,131	7,000
6. Plant Utilization Factor(e)	Percent	33.1	37.0	41.1	42.8
7. Total Expenditure of which:	Rs. '000	93,670	101,102	127,191	141,299*
i. Generation		9,440	7,070	12,870	30,250
ii. Transmission		7,610	6,770	4,995	5,743*
iii. Distribution		8,250	7,580	9,813	11,284*
iv. Overheads(f)		35,600	38,560	57,231	84,345*
v. Interest & annuities		32,770	41,122	42,282	40,277*
8. **Profit (+) or Loss (-)(g)	Rs. '000	+28,300	+ 42,627	+ 38,568	+ 31,301*
9. Employment(h)	Nos.	5,970	7,517	7,872	—

Source: Ceylon Electricity Board.

(a) For accounting years October-September. Figures for 1971, 1972 and 1973 are for calendar year.

(b) Cumulative as at end of year.

(c) Units generated less units used in stations.

(d) Including Gal Oya Development Board, Public lighting etc.

(e) Average ratio of Plant utilization.

(f) Head Office etc.

(g) Before taxation.

(h) As at end of year.

* Provisional

Before charging contribution to the Consolidated Fund appropriation to the Loan Redemption Reserve.

Table II (D) 14

Insurance Corporation (a)

Item	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Capital Contributed (Rs. '000) ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
2. Life Insurance					
No. of Life policies in force ..	149,603	151,015	158,700	163,800	169,063
Value of life policies in force (Rs. '000) ..	896,600	997,800	1,093,100	1,160,000	1,249,980
Premium income (Rs. '000) ..	43,296	51,355	60,340	61,610	70,020
Claims ..	2,530	n. a.	5,000	7,700	5,679
Life Assurance Fund (Rs. '000) ..	127,878	168,813	215,140	266,750	n.a.
Total income ..	49,971	61,044	71,080	76,700	86,020
Total expenditure ..	19,931	20,108	15,360	14,590	n. a.
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) (Rs. '000) ..	+33,039	—	—	—	—
Expense ratio (%) ..	31.6	31.2	26.35	24.10	n.a.
3. Fire Insurance Rs. '000					
Net Premium ..	25,839	23,100	24,500	25,300	32,668
Net claims paid and outstanding ..	5,731	7,584	1,300	6,100	1,600
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	+12,929	+15,326	+17,000	+14,000	n.a.
Underwriting reserve ..	16,795	15,015	15,900	16,400	21,230
4. General Accident Insurance (Rs. '000)					
Net Premium ..	35,111	32,797	6,400	7,900	11,246
Net claims paid and outstanding ..	42,665	45,972	2,000	3,200	955
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	+1,947*	+2,470	+2,100	+2,200	n.a.
Underwriting reserve ..	n. a.	n. a.	4,200	5,100	7,310
5. Marine Insurance (Rs. '000)					
Net Premium ..	7,934	6,295	3,700	5,700	16,593
Net claims paid and outstanding ..	4,211	8,304	4,700	3,900	5,600
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	+1,249*	+3,978	+2,600	+1,600	n.a.
Underwriting Reserve ..	7,944	6,295	3,700	5,700	10,790
6. Employment (Nos.) ..	1,617	1,901	1,998	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Insurance Corporation

(a) Figures are for financial year January to December.

* Revised figures based on Auditor General's Report - 1969/70

E. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

(a) Insurance Corporation of Sri Lanka

This Corporation has improved its performance since the commencement of business in 1962. The number and value of the life insurance policies issued and outstanding showed an increase, which is almost equal to that of the previous year. Premium income has recorded a substantial increase by Rs. 8.4 million as compared to the increase of Rs. 1.2 million in 1972.

The Corporation received enhanced premium income from all other activities such as fire insurance, marine insurance, and motor insurance. Details of the financial results cannot be given since the final accounts of the Corporation are not yet finalised.

Table II (D) 15

Other Financial Institutions¹

	(Capital Rs. '000)					Profit (+) or Loss (-) (Rs. '000)					Employment Numbers				
	68/69	69/70	1971	1972	1973	68/69	69/70	1971	1972	1973	68/69	69/70	1971	1972	1973
1. Central Bank (Jan. - Dec.) ..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	+ 6,877†	+ 5,190†	+12,541	+13,179	+22,083	1,476	1,531	1,541	1,596	1,703
2. Bank of Ceylon (Oct. - Sept.) ..	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	+15,899	+15,217	+20,006	+27,490	+28,384	2,319	2,486	2,562	2,759	3,091
3. People's Bank (Oct. - Sept.) ..	5,663	5,664	5,664	9,500	9,500	+ 2,302†	+ 5,503	+10,186	+15,395	+23,148	2,029	2,317	2,863	3,358	3,365
4. Agricultural & Industrial Credit Corporation (Oct. - Sept.) ..	29,350	29,350	29,350	29,350	29,350	+ 646†	+ 747†	+ 840	+ 1,248@	+ 1,038	52	56	52	50	50
5. National Savings Bank (Jan. - Dec.) ..	—	—	—	—	n. a.	—	—	—	+ 9,355	n. a.	—	—	21	599	n. a.
6. State Mortgage Bank (Oct. - Sept.) ..	8,314	10,902	10,902	10,902	n. a.	+ 485	+ 150	+ 313	+ 940	n. a.	86	91	62	87	n. a.
7. Development Finance Corporation (Apr. - March) ..	8,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	+ 884	n. a.	+ 882	+ 2,249	+ 2,373	25	33	48	44	39

Source: Data Furnished by respective Institutions

1. Figures are for accounting years of the institutions as indicated.
Latest three years figures are for the calendar year.

* Budgeted.

† Revised figures based on Auditor General's Report.

@ Figures for 15 months.

TABLE II (D) 16

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation^(a)

Items	1968/69	1969/70	1971	1972*
1. Value of Assets (Rs. '000) (cumulative)	21,537	21,881	21,828	24,591
2. Revenue (Rs. '000)	10,077	12,411	12,007	16,182
Licence Fees	4,458	5,073	6,186	7,500
Commercial Services Sale of Time	4,778	5,834	3,865	6,500
Other	841	1,504	1,956	2,182
3. Expenditure (Rs. '000)	9,662	11,814	13,282	16,647
National Service	4,920	6,201	7,638	n. a.
Commercial Services	4,742	5,613	5,644	n. a.
4. Profit (+) or Loss (—) (Rs. '000)(b)	+415	+597	-1,275	-465
5. Employment (Nos.)	1,050	1,308	1,498	2,245

Source: Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation.

(a) For financial years October to September.

(b) Before Taxation.

• Provisional.

Figures for 1971 & 1972 are for calendar year.

F. Other Services**(a) Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation**

Data for 1973 were not made available.

(b) National Lotteries Board

During the period under review the Board conducted 71 lotteries as against 63 lotteries in the previous year. However, income from the sale of tickets declined from Rs. 24 million in 1972 to Rs. 22 million in 1973. Expenditure too is expected to be lower in 1973. Final accounts of the Board have not been supplied for the year under review. The Board has contributed Rs. 9.1 million to the Consolidated Fund.

TABLE II (D) 17
National Lotteries Board (a)

Items	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971	1972	1973
1. Capital Invested (Rs. '000)(b) ..	751	760	1,469	n. a.	916	n. a.
2. Number of Lotteries held ..	56	64	69	67	63	71
3. Income (Rs. '000) ..	37,297	33,680	30,542	29,153	25,229	22,087
(a) Sale of Tickets ..	36,089	33,672	28,129	27,653	24,293	n. a.
(b) Other ..	1,208	8	709	1,500	936	n. a.
			1,704(e)			
4. Expenditure (Rs. '000) ..	36,115	33,933	28,425	28,575	26,179	17,917
(a) Value of Prizes ..	14,436	13,562	11,252	11,061	9,717	8,835
(b) Other ..	21,679	20,371	17,173	17,514	16,452	n. a.
5. Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (Rs. '000)(c) ..	+ 1,182	- 253	+ 2,117	+ 577	- 255	n. a.
6. Amount Contributed to the consolidated Fund (Rs. '000)(g)	14,479	13,509	11,567	11,371	9,989	9,082
7. Employment (d) (Nos.) ..	93	115	133	n. a.	136	132

Source: National Lotteries Board

(a) Figures are for accounting years October to September, latest figures are for calendar year

(b) Cumulative as at end of accounting year.

(c) Before taxation.

(d) As at end of accounting year.

(e) Forfeited prizes kept back for new building.

(f) Includes contribution to Consolidated Fund.

(g) This amount is included in item 4 (b).

TABLE II (D) 18

Other Trading Corporations

Corporation	Total Investment (Rs. 000)+		Imports (Rs. 000)		Exports (Rs. 000)		Total Expenditure (Rs. 000)		Total Income (Rs. 000)		Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) Rs. 000		Employment (Nos.)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
1. Sri Lanka State Trading (General) Corporation	29,988	29,488	78,738	72,000	—	—	83,992	76,900	99,494	86,125	+17,039	+ 8,700	436	458
2. Sri Lanka State Trading (Consolidate Exports) Corporation	7,689	9,172	—	—	180,687	156,137	136,627	121,795	181,866	157,394	+ 4,199	+ 2,436	126	197
3. Sri Lanka State Trading (Tractor) Corporation	7,055	2,869	34,527	23,250†	—	—	52,204	26,508†	51,596	28,665†	+ 2,943	+ 3,711	83	105
4. State Gem Corporation	7,225	40,138	—	—	6,667‡	42,592‡	—	—	—	—	+ 1,648	+ 8,811	100	164
5. State Film Corporation	2,722	13,160	1,442	4,469†	—	—	2,060	5,332†	2,288	3,155†	+ 315	+ 200	36	71
6. State Pharmaceuticals Corporation	1,027	4,914	1,073	n.a.	—	—	1,484	n.a.	231	n.a.	+ 187	n.a.	32	n.a.
7. Coconut Marketing Board	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55	61
8. Paddy Marketing Board	202,375	334,070	—	—	—	—	379,030	449,051†	421,301	447,457†	+ 5,814	+ 8,475†	1,748	1,971
9. Building Materials Corporation	4,197	12,396	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
10. State Weaving Supplies Corporation	28,936	20,766	79,270	39,480	—	960‡	117,260	124,840	103,300	143,210	+ 5,250	+11,310	142	148
11. State Trading Corporation (Textile)	49,425	61,242	101,261	188,694	—	—	198,877	182,364	231,031	180,115	+13,389	+21,343	1,013	795

+ Total Investment = Capital + Reserves + Long term liabilities - Accumulated losses.

† Estimated
‡ With FEECs.

Source: Corporation Division of the Treasury and individual corporations.

TABLE II (D) 19

River Valleys Development Board (a)

Item	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1972
1. Capital Invested (b) (Rs. Mn.)	n. a.	924	979	1,062
(a) Gal Oya Scheme	n. a.	670	680	680
(b) Uda Walawe Scheme	n. a.	254	299	382
2. Cultivations				
(a) Gal Oya - Acreage of Paddy	95,901	98,333	—(c)	—(c)
- Acreage of other				
Subsidiary food				
crops (d)	2,319	2,311	—(c)	—(c)
(b) Uda Walawe - Acreage of paddy	5,511	7,618	8,548	9,357
- Acreage of other				
subsidiary food				
crops (d)	1,573	1,575	1,037	1,426
- Acreage of cotton	—	15	15	100
3. Youth Settlement (Nos.)				
(a) Gal Oya	138	138	—(c)	—(c)
(b) Uda Walawe	239	239	239	239
4. Profit (+) or Loss (-) (Rs. '000)				
Gal Oya	- 8,710	-152,397	-154,000	—(c)
Uda Walawe	- 6,394	- 20,295	- 30,295	-18,719
Of the entire Board	-16,104	-172,692	-184,295	-18,719
5. Employment (Nos.)				
Gal Oya	4,785	6,958	3,066	415
Uda Walawe	6,034	10,335	11,272	14,060
Head Office	6,263	664	416	214

Source: River Valleys Development Board.

(a) Figures are for financial years October to September. Latest figures are for the calendar year.

(b) Cumulative as at end of accounting year.

(c) Handed over to Govt. Agent.

(d) Subsidiary food crops include, chillies, onions, yams, grams and vegetables.

† Revised figures based on Auditor-General's Report.