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- *To show navigation tree in the side pane, select the menu: View -> Documentmap*
- *Click here to complete Contact Person(s) information*
- *Click here to go to Table of Contents*

H.Header data

H.0.1 National Descriptor
[National Descriptor]

> Sri Lanka

H.0.7 Data category notes
[Data category notes]

> National accounts

0. Prerequisites

0.1 Legal environment

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics
[Laws and administrative arrangements specifying the responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics]

> The DCS produces and disseminates data under the Statistical Ordinance and Census Ordinance, which gives it the authority to conduct censuses of population, housing, agriculture, livestock, trade, labour, industry, or commerce or other such matters as it deems necessary for ascertaining the demographic, social, or economic conditions of the inhabitants of Sri Lanka.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies
[Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies are adequate.]

> DCS
>   Data sharing and coordination are based on internal understanding and goodwill among the data producing/compiling agencies.
> National Accounts
>   Data sharing and coordination are based on internal understanding and goodwill among the data producing/compiling agencies.

0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data
[Measures ensuring individual reporters' data are kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only.]

> DCS
>   Confidentiality of individual respondents' data is maintained through Data Dissemination Policy approved by the Government of Sri Lanka.
> National Accounts
>   Data are published on a level of aggregation that prevents direct or indirect disclosure of individual data.

0.1.4 Ensuring statistical reporting
[Legal mandates and/or measures to require or encourage statistical reporting.]
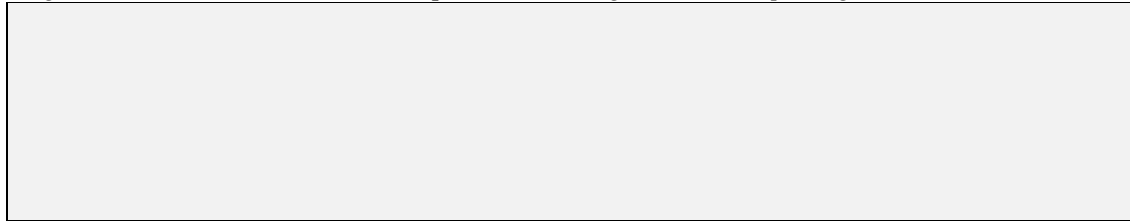
0.2 Resources

0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing
[Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing for statistical programs currently available as well as what would be required for programmed statistical outputs.]

> National Accounts
>   Existing number of staff is adequate to perform the required tasks. Senior, middle level and junior staff is trained and knowledgeable on the concepts and methods of calculation. Considerable efforts are devoted to ensure a continuous compilation process in order to ensure collection, compilation and publication of the National Accounts on a Quarterly basis.
> Sufficient IT peripherals and resources as well as financial resources for compiling the statistical series have been allocated for forming the tasks.

0.2.2 Ensuring efficient use of resources
[Measures implemented to ensure efficient use of resources.]

> National Accounts
>   To ensure the efficient use of resources, indicators and measures are been uses using the technology and budget estimates.

0.3 Relevance

0.3.1 Monitoring user requirements

[How the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are monitored.]

0.4 Quality management

0.4.1 Quality policy
[Processes in place to focus on quality.]

0.4.2 Quality monitoring
[Processes in place to monitor the quality of the statistical program.

0.4.3 Quality planning
[Processes in place to deal with quality considerations in planning the statistical program.]

1. Integrity

1.1 Professionalism

1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics
[Measures to promote impartiality in production of statistics.]

National Accounts

   The National accounts estimates provide a systematic summary of all economic transaction in the country. There is a long standing tradition since independence to compile and disseminate National Accounts by the DCS and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL). Now, the DCS is the central government agency responsible for compiling National accounts since 2007.

1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination
[Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination.]

> DCS
>
> DCS is making an effort to establish a national statistics committee on this matter with the title of "Sri Lanka National Data Committee" headed by the DCS.
>
> National Accounts
>
> Methodology of compilation and selection of sources is the responsibility of the DCS on National Accounts.

1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics
[Entitlement to, opportunity for, and historical frequency of, comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics by the appropriate statistical entity.]

> National Accounts
>
> To prevent misinterpretation or misuse of statistics are made by providing explanatory materials and documentation. Explanations are distributed by the press meetings with on to one discussions and Q&A.

1.2 Transparency

1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination
[Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination.]

> DCS
>
> Data for the users are freely available with the DCS terms and conditions. Printed copies of published reports and other publications are available at the sales counter of the department and many of the reports can be freely downloaded from the DCS web. Data Dissemination policy of the DCS can be downloads from the DCS web on
> http://www.statistics.gov.lk/databases/data%20dissemination/DataDissaPolicy_2007Oct26.pdf.
>
> National Accounts
>
> Terms and conditions related to National Accounts are based on DCS policies. However, terms and conditions are publically available on the DCS web.

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release
[Disclosure of Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release.]

> DCS
>
> There is no access to data before they are released to the public. In a number of cases such as National Accounts, other agencies precisely Central Bank cooperate in compilation of data.
>
> National Accounts
>
> Only Central Bank can be access to the National Accounts during the compilation process. Public or no any other agency can't access before release the data.

1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products
[Identification of statistical agencies/units producing disseminated statistics.]

> DCS
>
> There is no commentary by senior government officials on the release of any data by the DCS. In many cases, the data release contains a detailed technical commentary.
>
> National Accounts
>
> Data released to the public are clearly identified as the product of DCS. Attribution to the agency as such is not explicitly requested.

1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.
[Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.]

DCS

Data are indicated as provisional or revised in all DCS publications. There is normally no advance notice of major changes in methodology, but technical descriptions of changes accompany release of data in DCS publications.

National Accounts

Major changes in methodology are only made at the time of revision of the base year. Public are informed of minor changes in methodology at the time the change are introduce.

1.3 Ethical standards

1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior
[Measures implementing and enforcing guidelines for staff behavior.]

DCS

Guideline for all government officers maintained as "Establishment Codes" and "Financial Codes" by the Government of Sri Lanka. On the other hand, all statisticians and statistical officers have to oath the common format from the DCS.

National Accounts

Internal guidelines are maintained by the National Accounts division for the staff behavior to be a National Accountant.

2. Methodology

2.1 Concepts and definitions

2.1.1 Concepts and definitions
[Degree to which the overall structure of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

National Accounts

The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) compile annual & quarterly national accounts estimates at current and constant prices (2010=100). All concept and definitions are used to estimate National Accounts table recommended by the United Nations "System of National Accounts". SNA 1993 is partly implemented by the DCS. The production approach is mainly used to estimate Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Expenditure approach and income approach are also derived by the DCS.

External transactions on current account, Reconciliation of key aggregates at current prices, Government consumption expenditure by purpose, Private consumption expenditure by object, Supply and disposition table for Agriculture sector and Production Accounts at basic price at each major industry group tables also prepared by DCS.

DCS produces "quick estimates" within 3 months of the end of the year and final estimates about 9-10 months after the end of the year. Implementation of SNA93 was started and as a result Production Accounts at Basic Prices were introduced for each major production item and included in the Publication.

DCS prepare estimates of gross fixed capital formation and changes in stocks.

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 Scope

2.2.1.1 Scope of the data
[Scope of the data.]

> Transaction Coverage: All possible transactions have been covered, i.e. all legal transactions and there are limitations for illegal transactions.
> Geographic Coverage: National Accounts covers all geographical territory of Sri Lanka, although data collection in some regions is limited. The transactions of Foreign Currency Banking Units of commercial banks and duty free zones are included in the accounts.
> Unit Coverage: The national accounts in principle cover all resident units; informal activity is estimated indirectly in most activities.

2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage
[Exceptions to coverage.]

> Exceptions to coverage
>   Some illegal activities cannot be identified and household production for their own consumption is under covered.

2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activity
[Unrecorded activity.]

> DCS makes no adjustments for unrecorded activity other than the indirect estimation methods, no estimates are made for underground activity.

2.3 Classification/sectorization
2.3.1 Classification/sectorization
[Broad consistency of classification/sectorization systems used with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

> The classification of productive activity for both systems basically follows the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC rev. 3) with some variations at the second digit. Thirteen   production activities are identified: 1. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 2. Mining and quarrying; 3. Manufacturing; 4. Electricity, Gas and water; 5. Construction; 6. Wholesale and retail trade, 8. Hotels & restaurants; 9. Transport and communications; 10. Banking, insurance and real estate etc... 11. Ownership of dwellings 12. Government services 13. Private services

2.4 Basis for recording
2.4.1 Valuation
[Types of prices (market, historical, administrative, basic, purchasers', producer, etc.) used to value flows and stocks.]

> DCS values output at producers' prices and basic prices. Intermediate consumption and final consumption are valued at purchasers' prices. Nonmarket output is valued at cost. Exports are valued f.o.b. and imports are valued c.i.f.

2.4.2 Recording basis
[Degree to which recording meets requirements for accrual accounting.]

The accrual basis of recording is used for all transactions except those from government administrative records which are on a cash basis.

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures

[Broad consistency of grossing/netting procedures with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

Transactions between establishments within the same enterprises are recorded on a gross basis.

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Source data

3.1.1 Source data collection programs

[Comprehensiveness of source data from administrative and survey data collection programs, and appropriateness of the collection modality for country-specific conditions.]

DCS generally used data sources for the estimation of national accounts. The primary sources are reports of large-scale public corporations and export authorities, administrative records of government and financial institutions, industrial production surveys, production data and import data for commodity flow estimation method. Specific sources are noted below. For the production approach at current and constant prices, the following are the main sources:

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries — For export crops (tea, rubber, coconut) Sri Lanka Tea Board, Rubber Development Department, and Coconut Development Authority all of which supply monthly data; for paddy, seasonal surveys by DCS; sugar — quarterly data supplied by sugar manufacturing companies; tobacco — Ceylon Tobacco Company and Agriculture Department; animal husbandry — DCS estimates based on reports from field officers; fruits and vegetables —reports from DCS field officers based on area cultivated and eye estimates of yield; forestry —Timber Corporation. Fire wood estimates are made on the basis of data on Household expenditure Surveys and related indicators. Fisheries—quarterly data collected by Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic resources.

Mining and quarrying — Gem stone output is estimated from export data; other mining output is obtained from monthly and quarterly reports of mining companies.

Manufacturing — Processing of tea, rubber, and coconut from monthly reports by Sri Lanka Tea Board, Rubber Development Department, and Coconut Development Authority; factory industry from CBSL annual survey of industries; small industry output is estimated from some production data supplemented with data on tax collections, small scale surveys, and electricity sales to small industries.

Electricity and water — Monthly and quarterly administrative records of Ceylon Electricity Board, Lanka Electricity Company and National Water Supply and Drainage Board etc.

Construction — Indirectly estimated from quarterly data on sales of basic building materials (cement, steel, roofing materials, PVC pipe, and wall and floor tiles), quarterly index of housing construction starts, imports of building materials and consultancy fees charged by State Engineering Corporation.

Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants — Import and export trade estimated from monthly

trade statistics; domestic trade estimated from production and consumption statistics supplemented by quarterly data on tax collections; quarterly reports from hotels and restaurants and tourist guest nights.

Transport, storage and communications — Port services from monthly volume measures and annual accounts of the Sri Lanka Ports Authority; aviation from Sri Lankan Airlines Ltd.; rail transport from monthly data and volume measures and annual accounts of the Ceylon Government Railway; bus transport from quarterly data supplied by private bus companies. Telecommunication from surveys conducted by Telecom Regulatory Commission and postal services from the annual accounts of the Postal Department.

Financial Services, real estate and business services — Quarterly banking sector data received by the Bank Supervision Department of the CBSL, quarterly statistics on income, salaries, wages, profit and employment provided by other financial corporation's; quarterly reports from insurance companies; real estate from annual accounts of real estate companies, and for business services from surveys conducted by the National Accounts Department of the CBSL.

Public administration , other government services & defence, other community, social and personal services — data on salaries, wages, and employment supplied by the Treasury, provincial councils, and Ministry of Local Government, the quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey of the CBSL and other services from surveys conducted by National Accounts Division of CBSL. The DCS estimates are based on indicators developed according to sample surveys conducted in selected districts and based on household expenditure surveys. Expenditure approach at current prices: Most sources for the expenditure approach are the same as for the production approach described above. Distribution of local production is estimated in the production accounts. So, expenditure information can be extracted from these accounts. Sources for private consumption include domestic production, adjusted for changes in inventories, and imports. Government consumption is based on the administrative records of the central government, provincial councils, and local governments. Capital formation is based on value added in the construction sector and imports of plant and machinery, transport equipment and other capital goods. Imports and exports of goods and services are obtained from the balance of payments accounts.

3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording
[Degree to which source data approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required (as described in 2.1.1-2.4.3).]

National Accounts

Source data generally are consistent with the definitions, scope, and classifications needed for National Accounts purposes. They also are normally consistent with the time of recording, with the notable difference between those sources data that are available on the agricultural year ("kanna") instead of the fiscal year. However, even in that case additional information is available to make a more satisfactory allocation in time possible.

3.1.3 Source data timeliness
[Source data timeliness relative to what is required for producing statistical outputs whose timeliness meets applicable data standard (SDDS requirements or GDDS recommendations).]

National Accounts

Some source data become available only after two years. Balance sheet information, for example, takes one year time to come in and be treated by the statistical agencies. Audited data from public enterprises are only available after two years after the reference year. Budget data take about two years to be finalized.

On the whole, however, the situation is acceptable. All price indexes are timely, except for the export and import unit values, which show a one-year lag. International trade statistics are available within one month, the balance of payments statistics are in time for the national accounts.

3.2 Assessment of source data

3.2.1 Source data assessment

[Routine assessment of source data—including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records (e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error); whether assessment results are monitored; how results are used to guide statistical processes.]

National Accounts

For many surveys used in the national accounts, information about sampling errors is available. When available, the information on both sampling and non-sampling errors is carefully reviewed.

The various imputation techniques to deal with imputation methods for non-response in surveys are well known in the country. National Accountants has regular meetings with other DCS officials to try and reduce non-response.

All data received by the DCS are routinely checked for outliers and other improbable results.

Even though the data have been reviewed in earlier stages, sometimes the DCS still finds outliers in the provided information. Such values are discussed with the data providers. Surveys and census are routinely audited by way of post-enumeration checks and other measures to verify the accuracy of the data collection.

Before use for national accounts purposes the source data are analyzed on temporal consistency and consistency with related data sources. Consistency checks on definitions, valuation, reference periods and classifications always are conducted.

3.3 Statistical techniques

3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques

[Statistical techniques in data compilation to deal with data sources (e.g., to align them with target concepts from 2.1.1).]

Source data is examined for the statistical techniques adopted in the production of National Accounts. Regular interaction takes place with source agencies responsible for the collection of data.

3.3.2 Other statistical procedures

[Statistical techniques employed in other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis).]

Agriculture Sector

Primary phase of productions of Agricultural outputs are treated as agriculture sub sectors generally. For example green leaves of tea are considered as the output for tea in agriculture sector. Also similarly the latex is considered as the output for rubber agriculture sector. Further process in tea green leaves or latex is treated as industrial output.

Industry Sector

Industry sector include sub sectors of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water & and Construction. Production approach is used to estimate value added in this Sector. *In mining sub sector* coverage areas are minerals, precious & semi precious stones & others. *For manufacturing*, value added is based industrial output and intermediate costs are derived from annual sample and quarterly surveys on the manufacturing industry and volume index supplied by Central Bank. Value added for small-scale manufacturing is estimated using indirect method based on labor force survey *For Electricity* estimate done using power generation, sales output value & quantity and other relevant data supplied by Ceylon Electricity Board. Sales output value and import quantity and value use for estimate value added for Gas sub sector. Water generated quantity taken from Water Supply and Drainage Board. In the absence of direct data on *construction*, value added is computed using indirect methods. The method used in the computation of value added at national level in the construction sector is known as the material approach which is a UN recommended method.

Service Sector

Wholesale and retail trade this sub sector divided into three sub sectors such as Import Trade, Export Trade and Domestic Trade. Exports and Imports output have been estimated as the relevant percentages of the turn over individually. Output of Domestic Trade has been estimated by the agricultural products and industrial products for locally consumed.

Transport and communications- Value added of transport sector is compiled using production approach while communication is compiled using income approach. Due to lack of surveys related to road transportation indirect method is used for the compilation of passenger transportation and transport margin. For transport services, output and intermediate cost estimates are based on profit and loss accounts of major enterprises such as Sri Lanka Railway, the Sri Lanka Ports Authority, and Sri Lankan Airlines. Small scale transport is estimated indirectly from measures of output of goods transported. Telecommunications and postal services are based on profit and loss accounts of the Telecom companies and the Postal Department.

Banking Insurance & Real Estate etc- for the banking sector gross output and intermediate consumption is obtained from the relevant banks. Value added for other financial intermediation and insurance is based on costs including salaries and wages, profits, and depreciation reported by financial corporations. Services related to owner-occupied dwellings are estimated rental values (imputed rent) given in Household expenditure surveys and related indicators. Public administration and defense is estimated from budgetary data provided by ministry of finance Ministry of Provincial councils and Local Government

Value added for other services are based on surveys and, where relevant, General Sales Tax (GST) records.

Current price estimates by the expenditure method

Private consumption is directly estimated on the basis of domestic production and imports of goods and services and information derived from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Government consumption is estimated directly from administrative records of government purchases of goods and services. Gross fixed capital formation is estimated from value added in construction plus imports of investment goods and domestic production of capital goods, which is a small proportion. Changes in stocks are estimated from enterprise reports and survey data. Imports and exports are derived from the balance of payments accounts.

Constant price estimates of value added:

By the production method are compiled by extrapolating base year estimates by increases in volume

indices and by deflating current price estimates by appropriate price deflators. The former method is used for agriculture, manufacturing, electricity and water, transport and telecommunications services, and import and export trade margins. Current price estimates are deflated for construction, domestic wholesale/retail trade, financial and other services, and public administration. Double deflation is not used to estimate value added at constant prices.

Reconciliation

The discrepancies between GDP estimated by the production method and by the expenditure method are analyzed to assess the quality of the two procedures. These discrepancies are published by the DCS.

3.4 Data validation

3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]

Data source are been used to compile National Accounts are checked with other cross checking sources.

3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]

There is routine system to assess intermediate data with the other sources whichever necessary.

3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs

[Investigation of statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs.]

Supply and Use Table (SUT) is the first and best practice to investigate discrepancies and inconsistencies of the data sources. National Accounts division is adopting SUT framework in a regular basis for this purpose.

Discrepancy between Production approach, Expenditure approach and Income approach is estimated as "statistical discrepancy" and it is published along with the estimates. While estimates on production approach are published quarterly, the expenditure approach estimates are released annual basis.

3.5 Revision studies

3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses

[Periodicity with which studies and analyses of revisions are carried out; whether and how they are used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3).]

National Accounts data published after each quarter as provisional and published the revised data as final estimates in the next time. The division investigates the direction and magnitude of revisions between provisional and final estimates.

4. Serviceability

4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

4.1.1 Periodicity
[Periodicity of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

Quarterly

4.1.2 Timeliness
[Timeliness of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

Within three months after the end of the reference quarter, within four months after the reference year for annual estimates.

4.2 Consistency

4.2.1 Internal consistency
[Consistency of statistics within the dataset.]

Quarterly national accounts estimates are broken down by thirteen detailed industrial groupings. Annual estimates are broken down by the fifteen detailed industrial groupings and also by expenditure components to allow assessment of reasonableness. At present steps have been taken to expand industrial groupings of GDP up to 17 detailed ISIC groupings.

4.2.2 Temporal consistency
[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics over a reasonable period of time.]

4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency
[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks.]

National Accounts and Balance of Payments (BOP) are constantly checked and they are balanced internally with each other. Government finance also constant with the above two sources.

4.3 Revision

4.3.1 Revision schedule
[Transparency and regularity of revision schedule.]

4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised data
[Identification of preliminary and/or revised data.]

All the estimates are subject to revise and the publications suggest that the preliminary estimates are subject to change.

4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses
[Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (see also 3.5.1).]

5. Accessibility

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Statistical presentation
[Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts).]

Quarterly, Annual national accounts data are compiled and disseminated by the Department of Census & Statistics. Data (GDP) are produced in both current and constant (base 2010) prices in millions of Sri Lanka rupees. Annual GDP is presented by production, expenditure and income approach but Quarterly GDP is compiled only Production Approach. The data are compiled from the administrative records, government and financial institutions and survey records.

The DCS also prepares capital finance accounts, partial sectoral accounts for general government households, and supply and disposition accounts for agriculture. Estimates are prepared at current prices and at constant (2010) prices. Prepare estimates of gross fixed capital formation and changes in stocks.

5.1.2 Dissemination media and format

5.1.2.1 Hard copy - New release
[Hard copy - New release.]

5.1.2.2 Hard copy - Weekly bulletin
[Hard copy - Weekly bulletin.]

5.1.2.3 Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin
[Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin.]

5.1.2.4 Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin
[Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin.]

Quarterly National Accounts estimates are published on the department website.

5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other
[Hard copy - Other.]

Hard copy: Annual bulletin

"National Accounts of Sri Lanka, " Department of Census and Statistics

5.1.2.6 Electronic - On-line bulletin or data
[Electronic - On-line bulletin or data.]

Data available at http://www.statistics.gov.lk/

5.1.2.7 Electronic - Other
[Electronic - Other.]

5.1.3 Advance release calendar
[Pre-announcement of the release schedule for statistics.]

The DCS releases selected statistical information including certain census & survey reports on pre announced dates in the Advanced Data Released calendar (ADRC) published in the department website. Any revisions to these dates will be informed to the users by publishing revised dates in the ADRC at least two weeks before the scheduled dates given in the calendar. The objective of the ADRC is to let data uses know when the data will be released by the DCS and to make all data accessible to all parties

Quarter-ahead precise release dates are disseminated in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board.

5.1.3.1 ARC Note
[ARC Note.]

5.1.4 Simultaneous release
[Degree to which statistics are made available to all users at the same time, and modalities used to achieve this.]

Relevant data are released simultaneously to the public through news and publications. Greater use is being made of through posting on the internet.

5.1.5 Dissemination on request
[Dissemination on request of unpublished but non-confidential statistics.]

> Available Data can release upon request.

5.2 Metadata

5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques
[Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques, including annotation of differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines.]

> There is no published methodology at present.

5.2.2 Disseminated level of detail
[Customization of detail and format of tables for the target groups of users.]

5.3 Assistance to users

5.3.1 Dissemination of information on contact points
[Dissemination of information on contact points for each subject field.]

5.3.2 Availability of documents and services catalogs
[Dissemination of catalogs of publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges.]

Catalogues of publications with the price of each publication are available on the web as well as in some publications.

Contact Person(s):
[Please provide information below as relevant]

Contact 1

Applies To:	☒*Base page* ☐*Summary Page* ☐*Dissemination Page*
Prefix/First Name/Last Name:	Dr. A.J Satharasinghe
Title:	Director General
Unit:	
Division:	
Department:	Census and Statistics
Agency:	Ministry of Finance and Planning
Address1:	306/71,
Address2:	Polduwa Road,
City/State:	Battaramulla
Postal Code:	
Phone: Country Code/City Code/Number	+94 11 2147001
Fax: Country Code/City Code/Number	+94 11 2147011
Email:	amara.satharasinghe@statistics.gov.lk

Contact 2

Applies To:	☐*Base page* ☒*Summary Page* ☐*Dissemination Page*
Prefix/First Name/Last Name:	Mr. W.W.M.A.S Premakumara
Title:	Director
Unit:	
Division:	National Accounts Division
Department:	Census and Statistics
Agency:	Ministry of Finance and Planning
Address1:	306/71,
Address2:	Polduwa Road,
City/State:	Battaramulla
Postal Code:	
Phone: Country Code/City Code/Number	+94 11 2687004
Fax: Country Code/City Code/Number	+94 11 2676012
Email:	premakumara@statistics.gov.lk

Contact 3

Applies To:	☐*Base page*	☐*Summary Page*	☐*Dissemination Page*
Prefix/First Name/Last Name:			
Title:			
Unit:			
Division:			
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Agency:			
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Address2:			
City/State:			
Postal Code:			
Phone: Country Code/City Code/Number			
Fax: Country Code/City Code/Number			
Email:			

Table Of Contents