



FINAL BUDGET POSITION REPORT (ANNUAL REPORT) 2023

**Ministry of Finance,
Economic Stabilization
& National Policies
Sri Lanka**



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2023

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC
STABILIZATION & NATIONAL POLICIES
SRI LANKA**

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| AAIB | Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board |
| AASL | Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited |
| ACI | Airport Council International |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AIT | Advance Income Tax |
| APIT | Advance Personal Income Tax |
| ASPI | All Share Price Index |
| ASYCUDA | Automated System for Customs Data |
| ATPS | Alternate Tax Payment System |
| AWCMR | Average Weighted Call Money Rate |
| AWDR | Average Weighted Deposit Rate |
| AWLD | Average Weighted Lending Rate |
| AWPLR | Average Weighted Prime Lending Rate |
| BIA | Bandaranaike International Airport |
| BoC | Bank of Ceylon |
| BOI | Board of Investment |
| BOP | Balance of Payment |
| BP | British Pharmacopoeia |
| CAR | Capital Adequacy Ratio |
| CASA | Current and Saving Account Ratio |
| CBSL | Central Bank of Sri Lanka |
| CCFL | Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company Limited |
| CCPI | Colombo Consumers' Price Index |
| CEB | Ceylon Electricity Board |
| CECB | Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau |
| CERA | Centre for Robotics |
| CESS | Commodity Export Subsidy Scheme |
| CFC | Ceylon Fisheries Corporation |
| CFCL | Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited |
| CFHC | Ceylon Fishing Harbours Corporation |
| CICT | Colombo International Container Terminals |
| CID | Customs Import Duty |
| CIT | Corporate Income Tax |
| CIABOC | Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption |
| CKDU | Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| COPA | Committee on Public Accounts |
| CPA | Child Protection Authority |
| CPC | Ceylon Petroleum Corporation |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CPL | Chilaw Plantations Limited |
| CRA | Colombo Rubber Auction |
| CSE | Colombo Stock Exchange |
| CTA | Colombo Tea Auction |
| CUB | Committed Undisbursed Balance |
| DFCC | Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon |
| DLB | Development Lotteries Board |
| DRL | Debt Repayment Levy |
| DRP | Debt Relief Package |
| DTET | Department of Technical Education and Training |
| ECT | East Container Terminal |
| EDSL | Excise Department of Sri Lanka |
| e-GP | electronic Government Procurement |
| EFF | Extended Fund Facility |
| EMDEs | Emerging Markets and Developing Economies |
| EMEs | Emerging Market Economies |
| EPF | Employees' Provident Fund |
| EPL | Elkaduwa Plantations Limited |
| ESC | Economic Service Charge |
| ETF | Employees, Trust Fund |
| ETFB | Employees Trust Fund Board |
| FCBUS | Foreign Currency Banking Units |
| FCTFF | Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| FGPCs | Farmer's Grain Preservation Centers |
| FOB | Free on Board |
| FPSF | Fuel Price Stability Fund |
| FSRU | Floating Storage Regasification Unit |
| G to G | Government to Government |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Products |
| GIZ | German International Cooperation |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| GOR | Gross Official Reserves |
| GOSL | Government of Sri Lanka |
| GVA | Gross Value Added |
| GWh | Giga Watt hours |
| GWP | Gross Written Premium |
| HDFC | Housing Development Finance Corporation Bank |
| HDL | Hotel Developers Lanka Limited |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IPP | Independent Power Producer |
| IRCSL | Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka |
| IRD | Inland Revenue Department |
| ISBs | International Sovereign Bonds |
| ISBs | International Sovereign Bonds |
| IT/BPO | Information Technology and Business Processing Outsourcing |
| ITMIS | Integrated Treasury Management Information System |
| ITN | Independent Television Network |
| JEDB | Janatha Estates Development Board |
| JICA | Japan International Corporation Agency |
| KGLL | Kahatagaha Graphite Lanka Limited |
| KPL | Kurunegala Plantations Limited |
| KTFL | Kalubiwitiyana Tea Factory Ltd |
| kWh | Kilo Watt hours |
| LC | Letter of Credit |
| LCBs | Licensed Commercial Banks |
| LFPR | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| LIBOR | London Inter Bank Offered Rate |
| LMSL | Lanka Mineral Sands Limited |
| LNG | Liquefied Natural Gas |
| LSL | Lanka Sathosa Limited |
| LTU | Large Tax Payers Unit |
| LTU | Large Tax Administration Unit |
| M _{2b} | Board Money |
| MarCom | Marketing an Communication |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| MCU | Medium Corporate Unit |
| MEs | Micro Enterprises |
| MEFP | Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies |
| MFA | Micro Finance Act, No.6 of 2016 |
| MILCO | Milco (pvt) Ltd |
| MOP | Muriate of Potash |
| MRPs | Maximum Retail Prices |
| MSD | Medical Supply Division |
| MSMEs | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| NAITA | National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority |
| NBT | Nation Building Tax |
| NCGI | National Credit Guarantee Institute |
| NCPI | National Consumer Price Index |
| NCRCS | New Comprehensive Rural Credit Scheme |
| NCRE | Non – Conventional Renewable Energy |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NITF | National Insurance Trust Fund |
| NLB | National Lotteries Board |
| NLDB | National Livestock Development Board |
| NMRA | National Medicines Regulatory Authority |
| NOP | Net Open Positions |
| NPL | Non-Performing Loans |
| NRFC | Non-Resident Foreign Currency |
| NSB | National Savings Bank |
| NSBS | Nearest School is the Best School |
| NVQ | National Vocational Qualifications |
| NWS&DB | National Water Supply and Drainage Board |
| OD | Overdrafts |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| OGA | Other Government Agencies |
| OPEC | Organization of Petroleum Export Countries |
| PAL | Ports and Airport Development Levy |
| PAYE | Pay – As – You – Earn |
| PB | Peoples Bank |
| PBO | Budget Office in Parliament |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| PDE | Product Design Engineering |
| PFIs | Participatory Financial Institutions |
| PFM | Public Finance Management |
| PIT | Personal Income Tax |
| PLC | Public Limited Company |
| PMB | Paddy Marketing Board |
| PMCUs | Primary Medical Care Units |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| POD | Permanent Overdrafts |
| PRC | Project Review Committee |
| PSB | Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank |
| RAMIS | Revenue Administration Management Information System |
| RCU | Regional Corporate Unit |
| RCEP | Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership |
| RDB | Regional Development Bank |
| RFC | Resident Foreign Currency |
| RFP | Request for Proposals |
| RII Act | Regulation of Insurance Industry Act, No. 43 of 2000 |
| ROA | Return on Assets |
| ROE | Return on Equity |
| RPCs | Regional Plantation Companies |
| RRMS | Revenue Risk Management System |
| RSPGLoC | Rooftop Solar Power Generation Line of Credit |
| RSS1 | Rubber Smoked Sheet 1 |
| S & P | Standard and Poor's |
| SAGT | South Asia Gateway Terminals |
| SCL | Special Commodity Levy |
| SD&CC | State Development and Construction Corporation |
| SDA | Special Deposit Account |
| SDFR | Standing Deposit Facility Rate |
| SDR | Special Drawing Rights |
| SEC | Securities and Exchange Commission |
| SEC | State Engineering Corporation |
| SEZ | Special Economic Zone |
| SGST | Special Goods and Services Tax |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|----------|--|
| SJGH | Sri Jayawardanapura General Hospital |
| SLA | Sri Lanka Airlines |
| SLADC | Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation |
| SLC | Sri Lanka Customs |
| SLDBs | Sri Lanka Development Bonds |
| SLECIC | Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation |
| SLFR | Standing Lending Facility Rate |
| SLHB | Sri Lanka Handicraft Board |
| SLIBTEC | Sri Lanka Biotechnology Institute |
| SLIC | Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation |
| SLINTEC | Sri Lanka Institute of Nanotechnology |
| SLPA | Sri Lanka Ports Authority |
| SLRC | Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation |
| SLREIT | Sri Lanka Real Estate Investment Trust |
| SLSI | Sri Lanka Standard Institute |
| SLSPC | Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation |
| SLTB | Sri Lanka Transport Board |
| SLTDA | Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority |
| SMELoC | Small and Medium Enterprise Line of Credit |
| SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SMIB | State Mortgage and Investment Bank |
| SOBEs | State Owned Business Enterprises |
| SOEs | State Owned Enterprises |
| SPC | State Pharmaceutical Corporation |
| SPMC | State Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Corporation |
| SRCC & T | Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion and Terrorism Fund |
| SRR | Statutory Reserve Ratio |
| SSCL | Social Security Contribution Levy |
| STC | State Timber Corporation |
| TEU | Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units |
| TIN | Tax Identification Number |
| TL | Telecommunication Levy |
| TSP | Triple Super Phosphate |
| TVD | Tax on Voluntary Disclosure |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|----------|--|
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| UCU | Upper Corporate Unit |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNIVOTEC | University of Vocational Technology |
| US | United States |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| USP | United States Pharmacopoeia |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |
| VFM | Value of Money |
| VOAs | Vote on Accounts |
| VTA | Vocational Training Authority |
| WB | World Bank |
| WCT | West Container Terminal |
| We-Fi | Women Entrepreneurs Financial Institute |
| WEO | World Economic Outlook |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WHT | Withholding Tax |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |
| Y-O-Y | Year on Year |

SRI LANKA AT A GLANCE 2021 – 2023

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|--|---------|-----------|---------------------|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| GDP | | | | TOTAL GOVERNMENT DEBT (Rs. Bn) | 17,614 | 27,492 | 28,696 |
| GDP at Market Prices (Rs. Bn) | 17,612 | 24,064 | 27,630 | Total Government Debt (Percent of GDP) | 100.0 | 114.2 | 103.9 |
| GDP at Market Prices (USD Bn) | 88.6 | 76.8 | 84.4 | Domestic (Percent of GDP) | 63.0 | 62.5 | 61.7 |
| Per Capita GDP at Market Prices (Rs.) | 794,926 | 1,084,882 | 1,253,785 | Foreign (Percent of GDP) | 37.0 | 51.8 | 42.1 |
| Per Capita GDP at Market Prices (USD) | 3,999 | 3,464 | 3,830 | Total Debt Service (Percent of GDP) | 13.5 | 12.5 | 15.4 |
| GDP (Growth %) | 4.2 | -7.3 | -2.3 | | | | |
| GNP (Growth %) | 4.7 | -7.6 | -3.0 | PROVINCIAL BUDGET | | | |
| Inflation – GDP Implicit Price Deflator (%) 2010=100 | 8.0 | 47.5 | 17.5 | Revenue (Rs. Bn) | 63.9 | 73.8 | 85.3 |
| Inflation – CCPI (%), 2013=100 (Annual Average) | 6.0 | 46.4 | 17.4 | Tax Revenue (Rs. Bn) | 55.1 | 59.9 | 64.2 |
| Unemployment (%) | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | Expenditure (Rs. Bn) | 382 | 393 | 454 |
| Labour Force Participation Rate (%) | 49.9 | 49.8 | 48.6 | Central Government Transfers (Rs. Bn) | 318.3 | 318.7 | 368.2 |
| STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY | | | | MONETARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS | | | |
| Share of GDP (%) | | | | Narrow Money (Rs. Bn) | 1,460 | 1,454 | 1,658 |
| Agriculture | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | Broad Money(M_{2b}) (Rs. Bn) | 10,647 | 12,290 | 13,189 |
| Industry | 30 | 29.8 | 25.6 | Money Growth (M_{2b}) (%) | 13.2 | 15.4 | 7.3 |
| Services | 55.9 | 57.0 | 59.9 | | | | |
| Tax-Subsidies | 5.4 | 4.7 | | ACCESS TO BANKING & FINANCE | | | |
| Sectoral Growth (%) | | | | Domestic Commercial Banks | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Agriculture | 1.0 | -4.2 | 2.6 | Branches | 2,871 | 2,882 | 2,886 |
| Industry | 5.7 | -16.0 | -9.2 | Foreign Commercial Banks | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Services | 3.4 | -2.6 | -0.2 | Branches | 46 | 44 | 43 |
| | | | | Specialized Banks | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| EXTERNAL TRADE | | | | Branches | 705 | 706 | 706 |
| Exports (USD Mn) | 12,499 | 13,106 | 11,911 | | | | |
| Imports (USD Mn) | 20,637 | 18,291 | 16,811 | ATMs | | | |
| Trade Balance (USD Mn) | -8,139 | -5,185 | -4,900 | Domestic Commercial Banks | 5,920 | 6,175 | 6,391 |
| Tourism Earnings (USD Mn) | 507 | 1,136 | 2,068 | Foreign Commercial Banks | 52 | 53 | 47 |
| Worker's Remittances (USD Mn) | 5,491 | 3,789 | 5,970 | Specialized Banks | 466 | 474 | 505 |
| Current Account Balance (USD Mn) | -3,284 | -1,448 | 1,559 | | | | |
| Overall Balance of Payments (USD Mn) | -3,967 | -2,806 | 2,826 | Insurance Companies | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| | | | | Registered Finance Companies | 39 | 36 | 33 |
| GOVERNMENT FINANCE | | | | Specialized Leasing Companies | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Revenue (Rs. Bn) | 1,457 | 1,979 | 3,049 | Student Savings Units | 3,793 | 3,794 | 3,882 |
| Tax Revenue (Rs. Bn) | 1,298 | 1,751 | 2,721 | Credit Cards Issued | 285,888 | 240,653 | 199,124 |
| Non-Tax Revenue (Rs. Bn) | 159 | 228 | 328 | Credit Cards in Use | 2,054,985 | 2,054,896 | 1,987,857 |
| Revenue (USD Mn) | 7,326 | 6,098 | 9,309 | | | | |
| Tax Revenue (USD Mn) | 6,527 | 5,396 | 8,306 | EXCHANGE RATES | | | |
| Non Tax Revenue (USD Mn) | 800 | 703 | 1002 | Annual Average | | | |
| Total Expenditure and Net Lending (Rs. Bn) | 3,522 | 4,473 | 5,357 | Rs/USD | 198.88 | 324.55 | 327.53 |
| Recurrent Expenditure (Rs. Bn) | 2,748 | 3,520 | 4,700 | Rs/SDR | 283.18 | 431.91 | 436.88 |
| Capital Expenditure and Net Lending (Rs. Bn) | 774 | 953 | 657 | | | | |
| Current Account Balance / (Present of GDP) | -7.3 | -6.4 | -6.0 | NEER (2017=100) (24-Currency Basket) | 78.64 | 53.99 | 53.30 |
| Primary Deficit/(Percent of GDP) | -5.7 | -3.7 | 0.6 | REER (2017=100) (24-Currency Basket) | 83.58 | 77.49 | 71.39 |
| Budget Deficit / (Percent of GDP) | -11.7 | -10.2 | -8.3 | | | | |
| Total Expenditure and Net Lending (USD Mn) | 17,708 | 13,782 | 16,354 | | | | |
| Recurrent Expenditure (USD Mn) | 13,815 | 10,856 | 14,349 | Year End | | | |
| Capital Expenditure and Net Lending (USD Mn) | 3,893 | 2,936 | 2,006 | Rs/USD | 200.43 | 363.11 | 323.92 |
| Budget Deficit (USD Mn) | -10,348 | -7,580 | -6,968 | Rs/SDR | 280.53 | 483.24 | 434.60 |

(a) Provisional

* Included arrears

n.a. - not available

NEER – Nominal Effective Exchange Rate

REER – Real Effective Exchange Rate

SRI LANKA AT A GLANCE 2021 – 2023

| | 2021 | 2022 | | 2023 |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Duty free items – Raw Materials | 4,441 | 4,454 | Free | 3,724 |
| 5% Duty | – | – | 15% | 526 |
| 10% Duty | 476 | 476 | 20% | 2,643 |
| 25% Duty | – | – | Specific | 852 |
| 15% Duty Intermediate Goods | 2,420 | 2,420 | Specific & Advelorum (Mixed) | 412 |
| 30% Duty Luxury Goods & Motor Vehicles | – | – | | |
| 75% Duty Tobacco | – | – | | |
| 85% Duty Cigarettes | – | – | | |
| 125% Duty Liquor | – | – | | |
| Specific Duty | 75 | 75 | | |
| Specific & Advelorum | 391 | 391 | | |
| Total | 7,803 | 7,816 | Total | 8,157 |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | 2021 | 2022 | 2023^(a) | |
| Mid Year Growth of Population (%) | 1.1 | 0.1 | -0.6 | |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (2017) | 75.5 | 75.5 | 75.5 | |
| Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 persons) | 12.9 | 12.4 | 11.2 | |
| Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 persons) | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | |
| Literacy Rate – (%) ^(c) | | | | |
| Average | 93.3 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Male | 94.3 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Female | 92.3 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Computer Literacy Rate (%) | 34.3 | 36.0 | 39.5 ^(b) | |
| Dependency Ratio (%) | 49.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 | |
| MOTOR VEHICLE IMPORTS | | | | |
| Motor Cars | 1,979 | 523 | 1,113 | |
| Motor Cycles | 1,861 | 2,826 | 5,025 | |
| Three-Wheelers | 2,094 | 226 | 13 | |
| Tractors | 13,520 | 3,455 | 2,394 | |
| Motor Vehicles for Transport of Goods | 2,067 | 235 | 197 | |
| Passenger Van and Buses | 52 | 177 | 455 | |
| Other | 259 | 48 | 9 | |
| TOTAL VEHICLE STOCK | | | | |
| Motor Cars | 900,380 | 901,869 | 903,685 | |
| Three-Wheelers | 1,184,320 | 1,184,356 | 1,184,416 | |
| Motor Cycles | 4,827,719 | 4,836,779 | 4,856,979 | |
| Buses | 112,864 | 113,268 | 113,953 | |
| Dual Purpose Vehicles | 449,323 | 450,083 | 450,669 | |
| Motor Vehicles for Transport of Goods | 383,873 | 385,188 | 385,708 | |
| Land Vehicles – Tractors | 392,046 | 396,415 | 399,199 | |
| Land Vehicles – Tailors | 78,729 | 81,289 | 82,525 | |
| Quadricycle and Motor Home | 2,448 | 2,448 | 2,448 | |
| ACCESS TO BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | |
| Access to Pipe-borne Water (% of Population) | | | 54.3 | 60.4 |
| Access to Safe Drinking Water (% of Population) | | | 94.4 | 96.0 |
| Telecommunications | | | | |
| Fixed Access Services ('000) | | | 2,852 | 2,651 |
| Cellular Phones (No. of Subscribers) ('000) | | | 29,959 | 28,838 |
| Internet and email Subscribers (Including mobile internet services) ('000) | | | 22,106 | 21,668 |
| Postal | | | | |
| Public Post Offices | | | 4,064 | 3,995 |
| Private Post Offices | | | 130 | 140 |
| Roads | | | | |
| National Road Length (Km) | | | 12,537 | 12,537 |
| National Road Density (Km ²) | | | 0.19 | 0.19 |
| Ports | | | | |
| Vessels Arrived | | | 4,180 | 4,073 |
| Total Container Traffic ('000 TEUs) | | | 7,249 | 6,862 |
| Total Cargo Handled ('000 MT) ^(d) | | | 109,356 | 100,376 |
| Transshipment Containers Handling ('000 TEUs) | | | 6,050 | 5,832 |
| Production of Agriculture Sector | | | | |
| Tea (Mn Kg) | | | 299 | 252 |
| Rubber (Mn Kg) | | | 77 | 71 |
| Coconut (Mn Nuts) | | | 3,120 | 3,391 |
| Paddy ('000 MT) | | | 5,150 | 3,393 |
| Fresh Milk (Mn Ltr.) | | | 513 | 506 |
| Fish ('000 MT) | | | 436 | 397 |

(b) During first 06 months

(c) Based on Quarterly Labour Force Survey, DCS

(d) Excluding KKS, Myliddy, Point of Pedro and Karraynagar Ports.

SRI LANKA AT A GLANCE 2021 – 2023

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|--|----------|---------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS | | | | PRINT MEDIA | | | |
| HEALTH | | | | Newspapers (No.) | | | |
| Public Hospitals | 618 | 617 | 619 ^(h) | Sinhala | 122 | 78 | 77 |
| Private Hospitals | 243 | 250 | n.a. | Tamil | 24 | 29 | 29 |
| Primary Medical Care Units | 542 | 544 | 545 ^(h) | English | 43 | 37 | 36 |
| Beds** | 78,228 | 78,228 | 89,786 ^(h) | Bilingual/Trilingual | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| | | | | ELECTRONIC MEDIA | | | |
| | | | | Television Services | 25 | 25 | 24 |
| PROFESSIONALS | | | | Government | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Doctors** | 18,992 | 20,209 | 21,796 ^(h) | Sinhala | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Nurses** | 38,743 | 39,091 | 39,257 ^(h) | Tamil | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Attendants | 8,176 | 8,334 | 7,740 ^(h) | Bilingual | – | – | 1 |
| Midwives | 8,792 | 8,758 | n.a. | Private | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| | | | | Sinhala | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | | | | Tamil | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | | English | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| EDUCATION | | | | Bilingual | – | – | 1 |
| Government | | | | Radio Services | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Schools | 10,146 | 10,126 | 10,104 | Government | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| Students ('000) | 4,049 | 3,970 | 3,888 | Sinhala | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Teachers | 241,054 | 236,738 | 241,114 | Tamil | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Private | | | | English | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Schools | 123 | 126 | 126 | Private | 37 | 36 | 36 |
| Students ('000) | 141 | 142 | 142 | Sinhala | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Teachers | 8,275*** | 8,040 | 7,760 | Tamil | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Pirivenas | | | | English | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Schools | 819 | 822 | 822 | INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW) | | | |
| Students ('000) | 70 | 69 | 69 | Total | 4,186 | 4,084 | 4,381 |
| Teachers | 7,347 | 7,128 | 7,050 | Public Sector | 3,040 | 3,071 | 3,218 |
| | | | | Hydro Power | 1,383 | 1,413 | 1,413 |
| WOMEN PARTICIPATION | | | | Thermal Power | 1,554 | 1,554 | 1,701 |
| Women Population ('000) ^{(e) (f)} | 11,429 | 11,441 | 11,367 | Fuel | 654 | 654 | 801 |
| Employed Women ('000) | 2,699 | 2,774 | 2,702 | Coal | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| Women Participation in the Labour Force (%) | 31.8 | 32.1 | 31.3 | Other | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Unemployed Women (%) | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.0 | Private Sector | 1,146 | 1,013 | 1,163 |
| | | | | Hydro Power | 414 | 414 | 419 |
| | | | | Thermal Power – Fuel | 433 | 270 | 387 |
| CAPITAL MARKET | | | | Other | 299 | 329 | 357 |
| Market Capitalization (Rs. Bn) | 5,489 | 3,847 | 4,249 | POVERTY | | | |
| Average Daily Turnover (Rs. Mn) | 4,888 | 2,972 | 1,697 | Poverty Head Count Index | 14.3 ^(g) | 14.3 ^(g) | 14.3 ^(g) |
| All Share Price Index (ASPI) 1985=100 | 12,226 | 8,490 | 10,654 | Poverty Gap Index (%) | 0.6 ^(g) | 0.6 ^(g) | 0.6 ^(g) |
| S&P SL 20 Index (2004 =1,000) | 4,233 | 2,636 | 3,068 | Gini Coefficient of Per Capita Expenditure | 0.39 ^(g) | 0.39 ^(g) | 0.39 ^(g) |
| Market Price Earnings Ratio- End of the Year (%) | 13.6 | n.a. | n.a. | Average Daily kilo Calorie Intake | 2,120 ^(g) | 2,120 ^(g) | 2,120 ^(g) |

** Government

*** Including Special School Teachers and Excluding International Schools Teachers

(e) Women Population estimates were calculated based on final results of the Census of Population and Housing 2012

(f) 15 years and over population

(g) Based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2019), DCS

(h) As of end June 2023

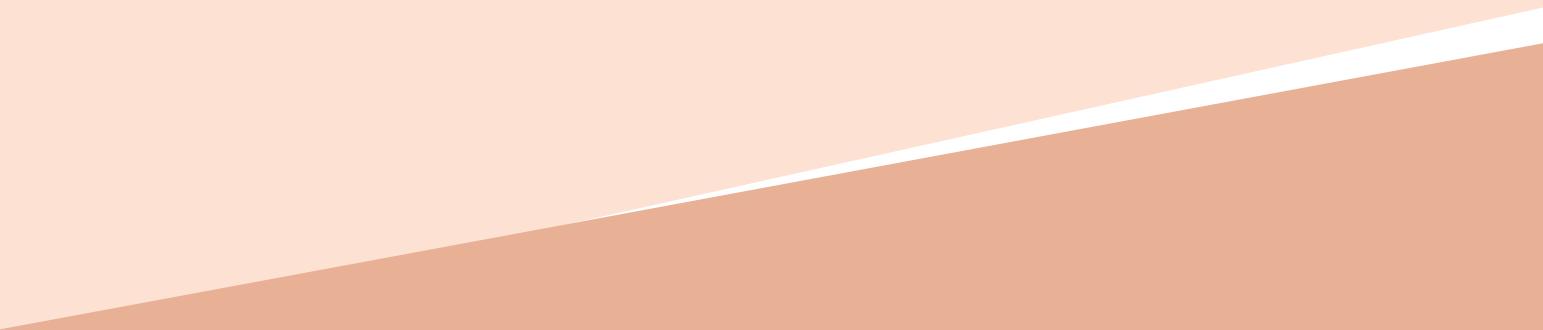
SRI LANKA AT A GLANCE 2021 – 2024

Government Tax Rate (%)

| | 2021 | 2022 | | 2023 | 2024 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Personal Income Tax Relief | Rs. 3,000,000 | Rs. 3,000,000 | Personal Income Tax Relief | Rs. 1,200,000 | Rs. 1,200,000 |
| Taxable income | Rate (%) | Rate (%) | Taxable income | Rate (%) | Rate (%) |
| Next Rs. 3,000,000 | 6 | 6 | First Rs. 500,000 | 6 | 6 |
| Next Rs. 3,000,000 | 12 | 12 | Next Rs. 500,000 | 12 | 12 |
| Balance | 18 | 18 | Next Rs. 500,000 | 18 | 18 |
| | | | Next Rs. 500,000 | 24 | 24 |
| | | | Next Rs. 500,000 | 30 | 30 |
| | | | Balance | 36 | 36 |

| | As at end | | | As at end | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023/24 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | |
| Corporate Tax (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Rate | 24 | 24 (prior to 01.10.2022) | 30 | | | | | |
| | | 30 (from 01.10.2022) | | | | | | |
| Agro – Farming | Exempt | Exempt (prior to 01.10.2022) | 30 | Length below 60 mm | 6,750 | 6,750 | 13,360 (from 01.01.2023) | 18,270 |
| | | 30 (from 01.10.2022) | | | | | 16,030 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| IT and Enabled Services | Exempt | Exempt (prior to 01.10.2022) | 30 | Length 60–67 mm | 28,850 | 28,850 | 34,620 (from 01.01.2023) | 47,360 |
| | | 30 (from 01.10.2022) | | | | | 41,540 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| Manufacturing | 18 | 18 (prior to 01.10.2022) | 30 | Length 67–72 mm | 41,100 | 41,100 | 49,320 (from 01.01.2023) | 67,470 |
| | | 30 (from 01.10.2022) | | | | | 59,180 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| Export of Goods | 14 | 14 (prior to 01.10.2022) | 30 | Length 72–84 mm | 46,600 | 46,600 | 55,920 (from 01.01.2023) | 76,490 |
| | | 30 (from 01.10.2022) | | | | | 67,100 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| Export of Services | Exempt | Exempt | Exempt | Length Exceeding 84 mm | 51,800 | 51,800 | 62,160 (from 01.01.2023) | 85,030 |
| Liquor & Tobacco | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | | 74,590 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Rate | 8 | 8 (prior to 01.06.2022) | 15 | | | | | |
| | | 12 (from 01.06.2022) | 18 (From 01.01.2024) | | | | | |
| | | 15 (from 01.09.2022) | | | | | | |
| Exports | – | – | – | Coconut Processed/Molasses Arrack | 4,460 | 4,460 | 5,350 (from 03.01.2023) | 7,320 |
| Social Security Contribution Levy (%) | – | 2.5 (from 01.10.2022) | 2.5 | | | | 6,420 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| Ports and Airports Development Levy (%) | 10 | 10 | 10 | Country Made Foreign Liquor | 4,570 | 4,570 | 5,500 (from 03.01.2023) | 7,525 |
| Telecommunications Levy (%) (other than Internet) | 11.25 | 15 | 15 | | | | 6,600 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| Share Transaction Levy (%) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | Malt Liquor (Beer) above 5% in Strength | 3,450 | 3,450 | 4,150 (from 03.01.2023) | 5,680 |
| CUSTOMS DUTY (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Inputs / Raw Material | 0 | 0 | 0 | Malt Liquor (Beer) less than 5% in Strength | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,960 (from 03.01.2023) | 5,415 |
| Intermediate Goods | 10 | 10 | 15 | Liquor made from any cereal other than toddy | 3,300 | 3,300 | 4,750 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| Finished and Luxury Goods | 15 | 15 | 20 | | | | 4,750 (from 01.07.2023) | |
| | | | | Imported Malt Liquor | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| | | | | Imported Wine | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 |

| SOCIAL & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY INTERNATIONAL RANKING (2023) ^(a) | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-------|------------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Index Name | No of Countries | Sri Lanka | India | Bangladesh | Bhutan | Maldives | Nepal | Pakistan |
| Prosperity Index | 167 | 91 | 103 | 124 | N/A | N/A | 110 | 136 |
| Competitiveness Index (2019) | 141 | 84 | 68 | 105 | N/A | N/A | 108 | 110 |
| Human Development Index | 193 | 78 | 134 | 129 | 125 | 87 | 146 | 164 |
| Global Hunger Index | 125 | 40 | 111 | 81 | N/A | N/A | 69 | 102 |
| Global Innovation Index | 132 | 90 | 40 | 105 | N/A | N/A | 108 | 88 |
| Corruption Perception Index | 180 | 115 | 93 | 149 | 26 | 93 | 108 | 133 |
| Doing Business Index (2020) | 190 | 99 | 63 | 168 | 89 | 147 | 94 | 108 |
| World Happiness Index | 137 | 112 | 126 | 118 | N/A | N/A | 78 | 103 |
| Economic Freedom Index (2022) | 176 | 136 | 131 | 123 | 90 | 160 | 142 | 152 |



PART I

Macro-Fiscal Perspectives

01

Fiscal Policy, Strategy, and Challenges in the Context of Managing the Macroeconomy

1.1 Overview

The Sri Lankan economy made significant progress toward restoring macroeconomic stability in 2023, following the tumultuous economic crisis that peaked in 2022. The path to revival was reflected in the recovery of economic growth and single-digit level inflation since the second half of the year, along with a primary budget surplus, and a surplus in the current account of the balance of payments by end 2023. These achievements were a result of the steadfast implementation of a comprehensive macroeconomic reform programme by the government to decisively handle the deepest, most complex and unprecedented economic crisis in the post-independence history of the country. In this process, the resilience shown by the Sri Lankan people in stabilizing the economy, within a relatively short period of time, is highly commendable. Whilst progress has been made, it is not a time to be complacent. The road to recovery for Sri Lanka is long and the country must stay the course. Committed and concerted efforts are essential to put the country on a sustainable development path. The ongoing macroeconomic rebalancing should be carefully understood and considered in designing and implementing respective policy responses.

The severe economic crisis in 2022, which led to major shortages of essential supplies, subjected almost all citizens to unimaginable hardships—job losses, income depletion, business downturns, diminished living standards and increased multi-dimensional poverty —was most acutely felt by the poor and vulnerable people. A rapid policy response was warranted given the fact that remedial policy measures had been delayed for a prolonged period, as identified by judicial scrutiny of the causes of the economic crisis¹. After almost two years, whilst the continuous supply of essential goods and services has been re-established, the government is in the process of gradually restoring a sustainable and inclusive economic growth path through a range of reforms and policy initiatives. The government is determined to make a concerted effort to implement changes which are conducive for the advancement of the country and its people.

¹ "... As we have discussed hereinbefore, prolonged inaction due to arbitrary, irrational and/or manifestly unreasonable decisions and inadequate measures over the period under consideration had heavily contributed to disastrous consequences", p. 117, Decision of the Supreme Court on the Case No. SC FR 195/2022, 14 November 2023, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka.

Source: https://supremecourt.lk/images/documents/sc_fr_195_2022_and_212_2022.pdf

The Government has made progress in stabilizing the economy through nuanced economic policy that balances long term structural reforms whilst minimizing near term disruption. In stabilizing the economy, a wide range of reforms had to be implemented within an extremely narrow window of opportunity. This includes numerous fiscal reforms covering tax policy, tax administration, and legislation; financial/monetary sector reforms, such as the new Central Bank of Sri Lanka Act and revisions to the Banking (Special Provisions) Act; State Owned Enterprise (SOE) reforms, including cost reflective pricing, liberalization of the fuel market, balance sheet restructuring and strategic divestment process to reduce fiscal risks; debt restructuring, governance reforms, and welfare reforms, including the overhaul of a three decade old Samurdhi programme through the introduction of the Aswesuma programme. Many of these reforms are included in the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) programme, supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), approved in March 2023 and the other reform efforts are particularly being supported by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The ongoing support of international partners and multilateral institutions has been crucial in navigating the deep crisis that the country is in.

Following the stabilization of the economy due to measures taken to decisively address the root causes of macroeconomic vulnerability, transformative policy reforms are being implemented in key areas to fundamentally restructure the economy to achieve a high, sustainable, and inclusive growth by exploiting Sri Lanka's potential and using available opportunities to prevent a recurrence of such an economic crisis. Hence, in addition to the above measures, a number of new policies and laws are being implemented, including public finance reforms in the new Public Financial Management Bill (PFM Bill); debt management reforms in the new Public Debt Management Bill; and the growth enhancing reforms, such as those in the new Economic Transformation Bill, to institutionalise and give legal effect to the reform programme. Fiscal institutions are also being established or revamped in order to bolster the institutional framework that can support the envisaged reform process. This includes new institutions such as the Public Debt Management office (PDMO), the State Owned Enterprises Restructuring Unit, and a broader strategy for restructuring the Treasury as a whole to create an institution that is fit for purpose to catalyze economic development in the modern era.

The structural shift to a competitive outward oriented economy is embodied in trade and tariff reforms, as well as entering in to comprehensive trade agreements with strategic partners. Sri Lanka intends to join the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement which would enable the country to link into dynamic regional value chains to drive investment, trade, and growth. Factor market reforms are being pursued to unlock productive capacity of the economy, including labour and land market reforms, along with education and energy sector reforms, agriculture modernization, digitalization and climate related policies, towards a new economic framework that optimizes local capabilities to capitalize on emerging global opportunities. Factor market reforms that unlock the production economy are a necessary complement to enable the achievement of low and stable long term inflation. Such measures will reduce the requirement for ad-hoc administered price interventions to support affordability going forward.

Many of these long neglected reforms have been discussed for around two decades and in some cases, for up to 50 years, as can be seen in the agreements signed by the Sri Lankan authorities with the IMF in 1977² and 1983³. During this period, our neighbours, particularly in South East Asia, have adopted sound macroeconomic policies, integrated with the global economy and built competitiveness, invested in education, and attracted global capital and know-how, allowing rapid economic take-off and improvement of the quality of life of their populations. However, it is very unfortunate that Sri Lanka is still trying to implement some of the policies that were planned to be implemented 50 years ago, leaving the country well behind its peers. Therefore, the present extremely narrow but unique window of opportunity should be used wisely to once and for all to implement deep and permanent structural reforms to address the fundamental flaws in the economy, without being swayed by ideological dogma, but following an evidence

² "Statement of Economic and Financial Policies of the Government of Sri Lanka" attached to "Sri Lanka – Standby Arrangement", 16 December 1977, International Monetary Fund.

Source: <https://stoprdcom01e2.blob.core.windows.net/all-files/IG/Production%20Hosting/Adlib/Public%20Documents/EB/236464.PDF>

³ "Sri Lanka – Letter of Intent", 08 August 1983, International Monetary Fund.

Source: <https://stoprdcom01e2.blob.core.windows.net/all-files/IG/Production%20Hosting/Adlib/Public%20Documents/EB/103356.PDF>

based professional approach, while avoiding any policy mistakes or experiments, which will be extremely costly and unaffordable to the country.

The inter-connected nature of the crisis makes navigating the required multi-dimensional reforms a difficult task. For instance, the interactions between fiscal policy measures, SOE restructuring, the state banks and financial sector, monetary and exchange rate policy, welfare policies, debt restructuring, result in a single policy measure having multiple impacts across other policy areas. Hence, a very carefully coordinated policy mix is required to bring Sri Lanka out of this deep economic crisis on a sustainable manner.

More importantly, disruption in the reform measures related to these multiple, interconnected moving parts has the potential to unravel the entire system and quickly reverse the gains that have been achieved in the last 2 years. Hence, the reform process requires an extensive level of support from all the stakeholders, strong coordination, effective communication, and careful implementation.

The depth of this economic crisis is such that there is no choice but to implement the reforms as quickly as possible whilst managing potential short term risks, although state capacity is stretched to the limit, requiring simultaneous efforts to strengthen capacity. It is important to understand that the reforms are essential to overcome the crisis, instill investor confidence as well as to create critical macroeconomic buffers. In the process, the protection of the poor and the vulnerable, who have been severely affected, was given highest priority with a three-fold increase in the expenditure on social safety nets in 2023 (compared to pre-crisis 2019) and the same amount being allocated for 2024 as well with enhanced coverage, improved targeting and delivery, and increased governance and transparency. Social protection has extended beyond cash transfers through granting free hold land rights to citizens. This is expected to economically empower a large number of households by making land assets more useful for economic purposes. Accordingly, it is particularly important that all Sri Lankans understand the necessity for such radical restructuring measures as a last chance for emerging from this serious crisis, restoring economic stability, and bringing about prosperity and well-being of all citizens.

Hence, the next stage of the policy implementation will be towards solidifying the stability and implementing above mentioned structural reforms to bolster the economic recovery, which is a task that needs broader political and social consensus. In this process, the government has to simultaneously implement policies to address legacy issues as well as identified new policies to unlock growth and prosperity. Addressing legacy issues in many areas has already been given the priority, but these measures often create headwinds for other economic activity. For instance, restructuring legacy debt of SOEs creates pressure on the balance sheets of state banks, requiring the government to allocate funds to re-capitalise these banks.

At the same time, the new policies are envisaged to create a competitive, export-oriented, green, and digitalized economy with higher economic growth over time to improve living standards and to prevent the country from experiencing a second default of the debt in the period ahead. It is critically important to understand that Sri Lanka cannot afford another crisis of this magnitude.

Towards this end, it is essential to ensure continuity of the IMF-EFF programme, completion of the debt restructuring process and the uninterrupted execution of productivity and efficiency enhancing reforms to address the structural issues in the economy. In fact, the intention of the government is to implement economic reforms that go beyond the IMF-EFF programme. It is in that context that the Economic Transformation Bill has been presented, which will be complemented by PFM Bill and Public Debt Management Bill, coupled with the already implemented Central Bank of Sri Lanka Act No. 16 of 2023. These laws establish a strong foundation to undertake economic management in a sustainable manner to ensure the transition of the economy towards a sustainable path in the future. The Economic Transformation Bill in particular outlines a set of key macroeconomic targets that articulate a common minimum economic framework that can prevent the repeat of a crisis and ensure inclusive prosperity. This includes a sustainable level of growth, export orientation, multi-dimensional poverty reduction, a robust and inclusive labour market, debt sustainability objectives, and a stable fiscal path. It is expected that these targets can be agreed

upon in a bi-partisan manner, whilst future governments may retain the policy flexibility as to how these outcomes can be achieved. The Bill also establishes the key institutional framework to support this process of structural reform.

One of the most critical steps in the economic recovery has been the process of restructuring Sri Lanka's debt to restore debt sustainability, and rebuild credibility and confidence. As the IMF does not allow it to lend to countries with unsustainable debt in the absence of a credible process of debt restructuring, the very complex process of debt restructuring is being undertaken amidst diverse types of instruments and creditors. As Sri Lanka was not eligible for the Common Framework being a middle income country, Sri Lanka had to chart its own course in navigating this complex process. The debt restructuring negotiations are progressing satisfactorily with the constructive engagement and cooperation of all creditor groups, which is an essential step towards the completion of the debt restructuring process. The cash-flow relief envisaged through the debt restructuring process will significantly reduce the burden on the fiscal structure, enabling budget deficits to be financed in a sustainable manner without relying on inflationary monetary financing.

Fiscal and debt related reforms are critical to ensure disciplined fiscal operations and effective debt management in the post-debt restructuring environment to create the fiscal space to invest in social and economic infrastructure. It is important to understand that prolonged fiscal indiscipline has been a root cause for many of the ills in the macroeconomy at present. In fact, the government's fiscal reform efforts have been able to convert a Treasury overdraft of close to Rs. 900 billion with two state banks in 2021 into a positive cash balance with the state banks, creating a buffer to withstand potential shocks in the absence of monetary financing and provisional advances from the Central Bank and limited foreign financing. In order to sustain this, the generation of adequate revenue and maintenance of the quality and appropriate quantity of expenditure in priority areas like education, health, public transport, and social protection, in line with the desirable aggregates, is essential. The provisions in the new PFM bill, which will

establish a framework of fiscal rules, Debt Management Bill, which will establish a separate PDMO, the Economic Transformation Bill which will provide medium to long term commitments in key economic variables, and the forthcoming Procurement Law will provide the necessary guidance and commitments in this regard to ensure responsibility, transparency, cost effectiveness and much needed discipline in managing government fiscal operations. Improving governance, addressing corruption vulnerabilities and preserving integrity are paramount in all these endeavours to instil public confidence and improve service delivery. The Anti-Corruption Act No. 9 of 2023 and the strengthened authority of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption (CIABOC) will particularly facilitate the achievement of these objectives.

Parliamentary oversight of the public finances and government policy matters has been strengthened further with the establishment of twenty Sectoral Oversight Committees (SOCs). The SOCs are authorized to review any Bill, except those specified in Article 152 of the Constitution, as well as Treaties, Reports (including Annual and Performance Reports) concerning institutions under their scope, or any other matter referred to them by Parliament, another Committee, or a Minister that pertains to their designated subjects and functions. The effective Parliamentary oversight has become critical in an environment where there had been only a very minimal number of SOC meetings held in 2020 when the crisis was gradually approaching, in comparison to the significant increase of the number of SOC meetings in the post-crisis period. In addition, the Parliamentary Budget Office Act, No. 6 of 2023 establishes a Budget Office in Parliament (PBO) to evaluate and conduct an independent assessment of the reports and proposals provided to Parliament for the policy making process while providing independent and non-partisan costing analyses related to policies in manifestos of recognized political parties or independent groups, which will lead to more transparent and affordable public policy.

Institutional and legal reforms constitute an integral part of the reform efforts. Significant progress has already been made by the Government by introducing a number of new laws and making necessary revisions to the existing laws. These legal and institutional reforms will

empower key institutions and this should be used effectively by the respective entities to ensure that the country's much needed reform process is strongly supported, their actions are aligned with the government's policies, and the overall development objectives of Sri Lanka are met as envisaged.

The above process will be complemented with the other growth promoting reforms indicated above to create employment opportunities, raise income of the people and improve living standards. In this endeavour, a shift from inward oriented growth drivers in the non-tradable sector to an economy driven by non-debt creating inflows, such as export of goods and services, as well as foreign direct investment, is envisaged with opening up of the economy to international trade and investment, and integrating into global value chains while fostering an innovative entrepreneurial Sri Lanka. The revival of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector with appropriate policies is also a priority of the government. With these policies and measures, the economy is expected to shift to a more inclusive and sustainable trajectory, where the growth is led by green initiatives, while taking advantage of opportunities associated with climate prosperity. The challenges, such as climate change and population ageing, could act as headwinds to progress along this path. In addition, exogenous factors, such as escalating conflicts and geopolitical tensions that could disrupt supply chains and amplify commodity price volatility could also disrupt the progress. Hence, efforts are being stepped-up to promote resilience by re-building fiscal and external buffers, enhancing trade and other inflows, cross-border investment, and commodity supply networks.

It should be clearly noted that the improvements in the macroeconomy, particularly in the fiscal sector, have been achieved with the sacrifices made by everyone, particularly the general public, who felt the brunt of the crisis and the subsequent corrective measures. While the extensive reforms that are being implemented may cause difficulties for the current generation, already burdened by the impacts of multiple crises, those are intended to secure a brighter Sri Lanka for the generations to come with an accommodative economic environment, progressive tax structure, improved, efficient and transparent public financial management system, strong institutions, and enabling legal

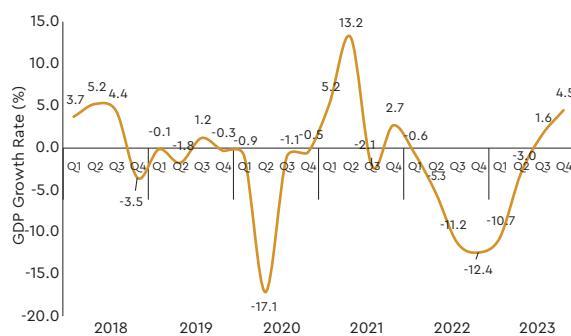
framework for both the private and public sector to operate efficiently and effectively with integrity. Hence, preserving and sustaining the hard earned progress in fiscal consolidation and all other areas is essential without any policy reversals. Such policy reversals could adversely affect the continuation of the IMF supported EFF programme, undermine investor confidence, and irreversibly damage policy credibility of the country, all of which could lead to a deeper socioeconomic and political crisis, which will be far worse than the economic crisis experienced in 2022. This is true in the context of the environment prior to as well as after the forthcoming elections. Given that the first steps on this difficult journey have already been taken, it is essential that as a country, Sri Lanka does not go back to its past practices of living beyond its means. Hence, in order to arrive at a sustainable solution, it is important for Sri Lanka as a country to reach a "new social contract".

1.2. Economic Conditions of 2023

The economy shifted towards a positive economic growth momentum since the third quarter of 2023 after recording contractions for six consecutive quarters.

Positive growth outcomes in the second half of the year helped to halt the economic contraction to 2.3 percent which is much lower than the previously anticipated contraction of around 3.6 percent and a significant improvement over the contraction of 7.3 percent recorded in 2022.

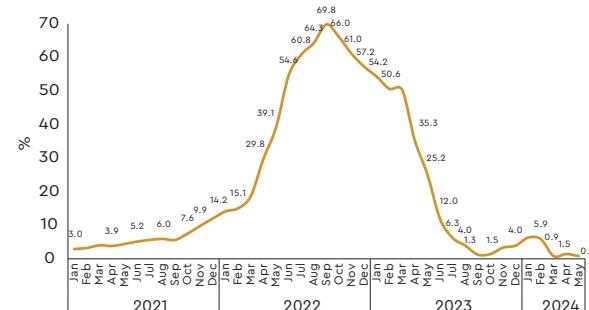
Figure 1.1 | Quarterly GDP Growth Rate



Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Year-on-year inflation as measured by the Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI), which reached the historically highest level of 69.8 percent in September 2022, returned to a single-digit level in July 2023, and has remained at the single-digit level since then, benefiting from monetary policy actions. Inflation declined to 0.9 percent in May, 2024. The unemployment rate remained unchanged in 2023 compared to 2022, whereas the labour force participation rate dropped to 48.6 percent in 2023 from 49.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 1.2 | Monthly Movements of Inflation - Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI)



Source: Department of Census and Statistics

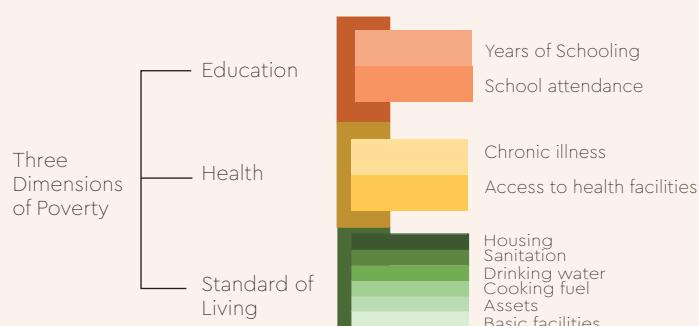
Note: 2020 January-2023 January based on CCPI (2013=100) and 2023 February- 2024 May based on CCPI (2021=100)

However, as the economic crisis led to loss of employment and decline in household income, poverty levels increased in Sri Lanka. As per the World Bank, poverty (at the USD 3.65 per capita per day level, and 2017 Purchasing Power Parity) reached 25.9 percent in 2023 compared to the pre-COVID levels of 11.3 percent in 2019. Gini-coefficient increased to 38.5 percent in 2023 from 37.7 percent in 2019, reflecting increased income inequality.

Box 1.1 | Multidimensional Poverty in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka recognizes the multiple ways in which poverty manifests, where deprivation in education, health, and living standards, including sanitation, access to drinking water, and housing conditions reflect poverty beyond monetary conditions. Accordingly, Sri Lanka has introduced the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which has three dimensions; health, education, and living standards to identify the deprivation experienced by the poor based on ten indicators.

Structure of the National MPI in Sri Lanka



Source: Department of Census and Statistics

The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2019 revealed that, approximately one out of every six (16 percent) people in Sri Lanka are multidimensionally poor.

The highest level of deprivations can be seen in the sectors of health, cooking fuel, drinking water, and other basic facilities.

The Child MPI measures individual poverty among children aged 0–4 years old and it comprises of four dimensions which include child development as a new dimension. This measures two deprivations of early childhood: undernutrition and early childhood development. According to the child MPI, 42.2 percent of the 0–4 years old children are multi-dimensionally poor (Based on 2019 HIES). The main causes for the child multidimensional poverty are nutrition related factors; underweight or stunted growth, and early childhood development.

Impact of the Economic Crisis

The economic crisis following the COVID-19 pandemic and external shocks pushed numerous vulnerable households below the poverty line. The recent information of the World Bank reveals that 25.9 percent of Sri Lankans remain below the poverty line in 2023.

Due to the difficulties in conducting annual surveys, in 2023, the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) conducted a Household Survey on Impact of Economic Crisis. Thereby, the alterations in access to crucial services like healthcare, education, and overall living standards were assessed. The key impacts of the crisis on households can be summarised as follows.

60.5% of households have decreased their total household average monthly income

91% of households experienced an increase in their total household average monthly expenditure.

22% of households have indebted due to economic crisis

7% of total population changed their health treatment procedure due to economic crisis

54.9% of individuals (aged 3–21) schooling has been affected by the economic crisis

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Further, the National Citizen Survey (NCS) 2022 – 2023 revealed that, approximately six in ten people (55.7 percent) in Sri Lanka are Multi dimensionally Vulnerable (MVI). Years of schooling attendance and physical health condition are also key for the Multidimensional vulnerability. Moreover, 82 percent of the multidimensionally vulnerable people live in rural areas which requires more policy focus in the areas of indebtedness, resilience to disaster and access to water sources. Families with People with Disability are experiencing greater levels of vulnerability across multiple dimensions. Furthermore, the NCS revealed that families spend around 5 hours per day caring for dependents, which highlights the need for paying greater attention to the Care Economy.

Approximately
6 in 10 are
multidimensionally
vulnerable

10.1 Mn of 12.3 Mn
vulnerable people,
live in rural areas

35.6% of the
population
vulnerable in
accessing Water

33.4% of the
population are
vulnerable to
household Debt

48.8% of the
population are
vulnerable to
Disasters

Source: United Nations Development Programme

Poverty and Nutrition

Poverty is associated with hidden hunger nutrient deficiencies, which exacerbate severity of malnutrition in individuals. The country has been facing the double burden of malnutrition over the past few decades, characterized by coexistence of undernutrition along with overweight, obesity or diet related non-communicable diseases. Children, pregnant mothers, and adults are the most vulnerable segments in poverty due to nutrition deficiencies. If unaddressed, this will severely affect human capital formation of the country leading to weaker economic outcomes.

|  Children |  Pregnant Mothers |  Adults |
|--|---|--|
| Children < 5 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing trend of stunting, wasting & underweight Wasting of children aged 6–59 months is a critical public health problem School children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing trends of overweight and obesity Increasing prevalence of Anemia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increasing trend of percentage of mothers with low BMI (13.9 percent in 2021 to 14.6 percent in 2022) High rates of low birth weight (LBW) seen in areas where higher percentage of mothers have a low BMI Increasing LBW children from 6.5% 2022 to 11.5 percent 2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing trend of overweight and obesity among adults Emerging micronutrient deficiencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vitamin D deficiency across all age categories Zn deficiency |
| Overweight and obesity are emerging public health problems among all age groups including school children and pregnant mothers | | |

Source: Family Health Bureau

Key Reform Initiatives

The government introduced a key reform initiative to reach the most vulnerable families through better targeting with a new "Social Registry" in 2023. The low income families were selected through new criteria using "the multidimensional deprivation scoring method" which covers all aspects of multidimensional poverty.

Around 3.3 million families were enumerated throughout the island wide survey and 1.8 million low income families were eligible for the initial round while expecting to enhance the beneficiaries up to 2.4 million. Accordingly, an electronic data base has been established under the Welfare Benefit Board and the "Aswesuma Welfare Benefit Payment Scheme" and cash transfers have been made directly to the bank accounts of eligible beneficiaries.

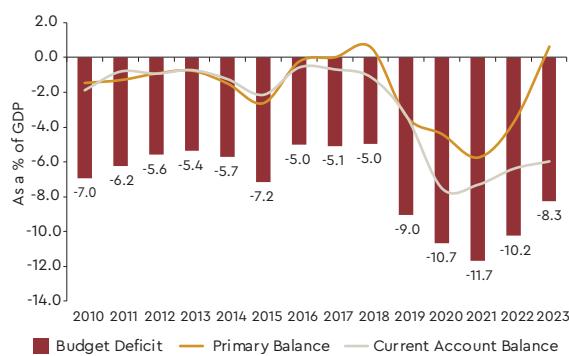
The empowerment programme for the Aswesuma recipients has been introduced linking them to the productive economic inclusion activities for moving out of poverty. A pilot programme has been initiated with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to identify the appropriate mechanism for the programme. Based on the performance, the government will implement the programme to enhance the living standards of Aswesuma recipients.

Whilst the Aswesuma programme provides the cash based support to help poor and vulnerable households mitigate the impacts of the economic crisis, this alone is not sufficient to reduce multi-dimensional poverty. Government programmes such as "Urumaya" are designed to endow low income households with real assets that can empower them economically. The economic recovery programme of the government is expected to convert the prevailing economic stability into economic recovery and growth. This growth must also be inclusive so as to ensure that it results in job creation that creates opportunities to boost livelihoods of all citizens, including the poor and vulnerable. That is why growth measures are supported by programmes to boost the SME sector through measures to enhance financial inclusion (measures including the SME financing programme and National Credit Guarantee Institution) and capacity enhancement of the SME sector. The government's fiscal policy reforms are intended to boost domestic revenue mobilization which will enable the government to allocate sufficient resources to improve public healthcare, education, child nutrition, and other key public services. The holistic impact of these collective measures is expected to enable a material reduction in multi-dimensional poverty in the country.

As per the Economic Transformation Bill, it is expected to reduce multi-dimensional poverty headcount ratio to be less than fifteen percent by the year 2027 and less than ten percent by the year 2035.

The fiscal sector showed significant improvement in 2023 with the recording of a primary balance surplus of Rs. 173.3 billion or 0.6 percent of GDP and the reduction of the overall budget deficit to 8.3 percent of GDP in 2023 from 10.2 percent recorded in 2022. This was primarily led by the increase in government revenue as a percentage of GDP to 11.1 percent in 2023 from 8.4 percent in 2022. The government revenue further augmented with an increase of 44.2 percent to Rs. 916.2 billion in the first quarter of 2024 from Rs. 635.3 billion in the same period of 2023 benefiting from revenue-based fiscal consolidation efforts. Central Government Debt as a percent of GDP also fell to 103.9 percent in 2023 from 114.2 percent in 2022.

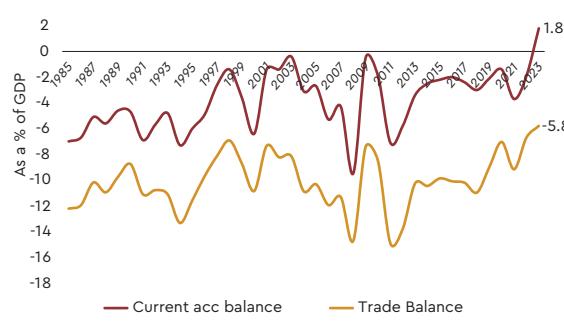
Figure 1.3 | Major Fiscal Balances (% of GDP)



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

The external sector showed positive momentum with a current account surplus of USD 1.6 billion or 1.8 percent of GDP recorded in 2023. The merchandise trade deficit for 2023 of USD 4.9 billion was the lowest recorded deficit since 2010 with a larger contraction in import expenditure than the contraction in export earnings reflecting tighter macroeconomic policies, cost-reflective energy pricing, and aided by the continuance of import restrictions on non-essential items until October 2023, subdued economic activity, and associated low demand. In addition, the increase in tourism earnings to USD 2.1 billion in 2023 from USD 1.1 billion in 2022 and the increase in workers' remittances to nearly USD 6.0 billion in 2023 from USD 3.8 billion in 2022, supported the positive outcomes in the current account balance.

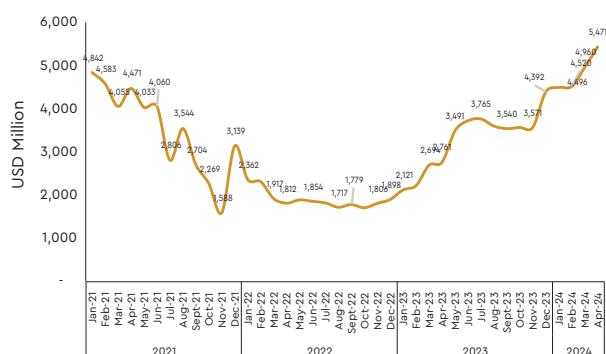
Figure 1.4 | Trade Balance and Current Account Balance (% of GDP)



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Gross official reserves increased substantially to USD 4.4 billion as at end 2023 from USD 1.9 billion as at end 2022 owing to net interventions by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) amounting to USD 1.7 billion and receipts from multilateral institutions, namely the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This has further accumulated to USD 5.5 billion as at end April, 2024. Gross Official Reserves include the proceeds from the People's Bank of China which has conditions on usability.

Figure 1.5 | Gross Official Reserves



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

The exchange rate was subject to fluctuations, but remained relatively stable throughout the latter part of the year, while recording an overall appreciation of 12.1 percent reflecting the stronger outcomes in the external economy as a result of appropriate fiscal and monetary policy actions.

Figure 1.6 | Exchange Rate Movements



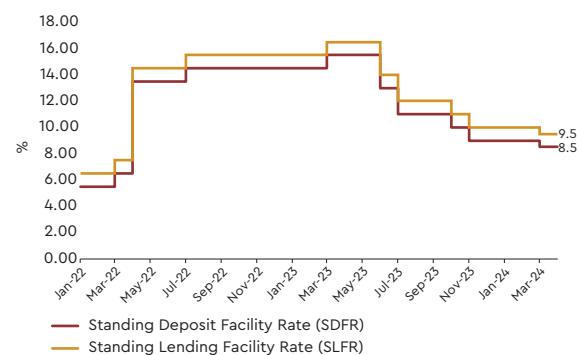
Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

With the decreased pace of inflation, monetary policy has been continuously eased since June 2023 with downward adjustment of market interest rates in July 2023, October 2023,

November 2023 and March 2024. Overall policy interest rates were reduced by 7.00 percentage points from June 2023 to March 2024.

Credit to the private sector also recovered in the second half of 2023. With the accommodative monetary policy, fiscal consolidation leading to lower government borrowing needs, and improved market confidence and liquidity following conclusion of the Domestic Debt Optimisation operation, market interest rates, including yields on government securities, recorded a decline in 2023. The financial sector remained resilient and stable in 2023.

Figure 1.7 | Policy Interest Rates (%)



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

The Government is at present successfully implementing the IMF-EFF programme. Having entered into a staff-level agreement for the programme in September 2022, the IMF Executive Board approved a 48-month extended arrangement under the EFF of SDR 2.286 billion (approximately US\$ 3 billion) in March 2023 to support Sri Lanka's efforts to restore macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability, and USD 333 million was disbursed as the first tranche. A staff level agreement on the first programme review was reached in October 2023 and the IMF Executive Board completed the first review and USD 337 million was disbursed as the second tranche in December 2023. The Government and the IMF have reached Staff-Level Agreement on the second review in March 2024 and the review is expected to be completed in June 2024. The successful progress of the programme thus far is indicative of the robust performance of the Government in implementation of legislative and regulatory reforms, along with meeting of quantitative programme targets.

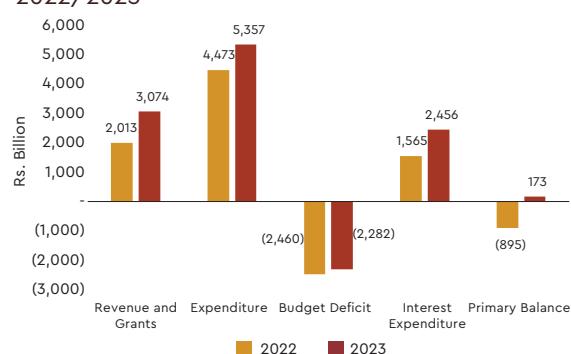
1.3 Fiscal Performance

Government fiscal operations substantially improved in 2023. Total revenue and grants increased by Rs. 1,061.7 billion or 52.8 percent to Rs. 3,074.3 billion in 2023 from Rs. 2,012.6 billion in 2022.

Total expenditure increased by Rs. 884 billion or 19.8 percent to Rs. 5,357 billion in 2023 from Rs. 4,472.6 billion in 2022. Accordingly, the budget deficit narrowed from Rs. 2,460 billion in 2022 to Rs. 2,282.3 billion in 2023.

The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the increase in interest expenditure by Rs. 890.4 billion or 56.9 percent due to the increase in domestic interest rates. Accordingly, a surplus of Rs. 173.3 billion has been recorded for 2023 in the primary account which excludes interest payments. This is a significant improvement over the primary deficit of Rs. 894.8 billion recorded in 2022.

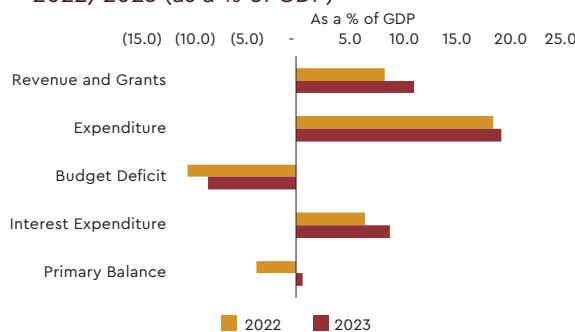
Figure 1.8 | Government Fiscal Operations - 2022/2023



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

As a percentage of GDP, revenue and grants increased to 11.1 percent in 2023 from 8.4 percent in 2022. Expenditure increased to 19.4 percent in 2023 from 18.6 percent in 2022 along with the increase of interest expenditure to 8.9 percent from 6.5 percent during this period. Accordingly, the budget deficit narrowed to 8.3 percent of GDP in 2023 from 10.2 percent in 2022. A primary surplus of 0.6 percent was recorded in 2023 compared to the primary deficit of 3.7 percent in 2022.

Figure 1.9 | Government Fiscal Operations - 2022/2023 (as a % of GDP)



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

Government Revenue

The improved fiscal performance in 2023 was primarily driven by the increase in tax revenue. Tax revenue increased by Rs. 969.4 billion or 55.4 percent in 2023 to Rs. 2,720.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,751.1 billion in 2022. Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP increased to 9.8 percent of GDP in 2023 from 7.3 percent of GDP in 2022.

The increase in revenue was mainly led by the increase in revenue from income taxes by 70.7 percent and revenue from taxes on goods and services by 62.1 percent. Revenue from income taxes increased owing to significant policy changes that became effective from January 1, 2023, including revision of Personal Income Tax (PIT) structure and making Advance Personal Income Tax and Advance Income Tax mandatory. Further, revenue from Corporate Income Tax (CIT) increased owing to the increase of CIT rate from 24 percent to 30 percent, and removing sector-specific concessionary rates effective from October 1, 2022.

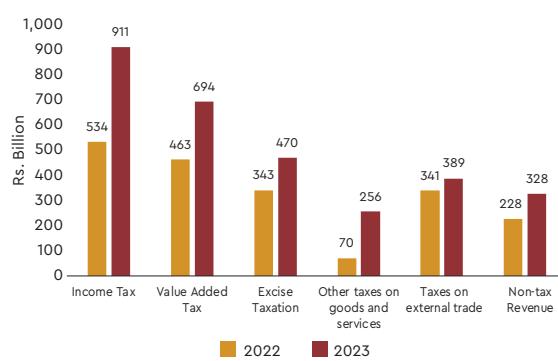
Revenue from Value Added Tax (VAT) increased by 50 percent owing to the impacts of increasing the VAT rate to 12 percent effective from June 1, 2022 and to 15 percent effective from September 1, 2022, and reducing the VAT registration threshold per annum to Rs. 300 million to Rs. 80 million effective from October 1, 2022. However, the VAT on imports had only increased by 31.4 percent indicating the impact of import restrictions that continued until October 2023.

Revenue from excise taxes increased by 37.1 percent. Revenue from Excise Duty on petroleum increased by 170.6 percent due to the increase in excise tax on fuel by Rs. 25 per litre effective from January 1, 2023 and by another Rs. 25 per litre from June 1, 2023. Gradual liberalization of fuel usage quotas including the elimination of the QR system as the economy stabilized, contributed to the growth in petroleum excise revenue. Rates of excise duty on liquor and cigarettes were also increased twice during 2023 in January and July. However, revenue from excise duty on cigarettes and liquor increased by only 13.7 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively in 2023. Other goods and services taxes recorded an increase of revenue by 263.6 percent mainly due to the revenue yield of Rs. 216.2 billion from the Social Security Contribution Levy in 2023.

Revenue from taxes on external trade recorded a growth of 14.1 percent in 2023. Revenue from the Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL) and CESS Levy declined by 2.8 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively, owing to the effects of phasing out of para-tariffs along with continued import restrictions on non-essential items for most of 2023. Revenue from Customs Import Duty increased by 110.2 percent due to upward rate adjustments to compensate for revenue declines due to the phasing-out of para-tariffs.

Non-tax revenue increased by 43.9 percent to Rs. 328.3 billion. Non-tax revenue as a percentage of GDP increased to 1.2 percent in 2023 from 0.9 percent in 2022.

Figure 1.10 | Revenue Performance



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

Note: Significant increase in revenue from other taxes is due to the full year impact of the Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) of Rs. 216.2 billion in 2023.

Government Expenditure

Total expenditure increased by 19.8 percent to Rs. 5,356.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 4,472.6 billion

in 2022. Recurrent expenditure increased by 33.5 percent to Rs. 4,699.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 3,519.6 billion in 2022. Accordingly, 88 percent of total expenditure was on recurrent expenditure.

Expenditure on interest payments increased by 56.9 percent to Rs. 2,455.6 billion. Accordingly, 52.3 percent of recurrent expenditure was on interest payments. This is due to the increase in expenditure on domestic interest payments by 62.3 percent. Interest cost as a percentage of GDP reached 8.9 percent. Interest payments were elevated as interest rates were increased in order to combat record high inflation since 2022. Domestic debt interest premiums were also elevated in 2023 due to market uncertainty pending the conclusion of the domestic debt optimization operation, and the absorption of some guaranteed SOE debt to the government.

Expenditure on subsidies and transfers increased by 23.2 percent to Rs. 1,004.9 billion, amounting to 21.4 percent of the recurrent expenditure. This is owing to the increase in expenditure on pensions (by 20.5 percent) and the increased spending on Social Safety Net (SSN) programmes in response to the economic crisis. Expenditure on goods and services increased by 63.9 percent to Rs. 299.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 182.9 billion in 2022 due to higher nominal costs resulting from elevated inflation during the crisis. As a percentage of GDP, expenditure on goods and services increased to 1.1 percent, which is on par with the average expenditure of 1.0 of GDP over the previous 5 years.

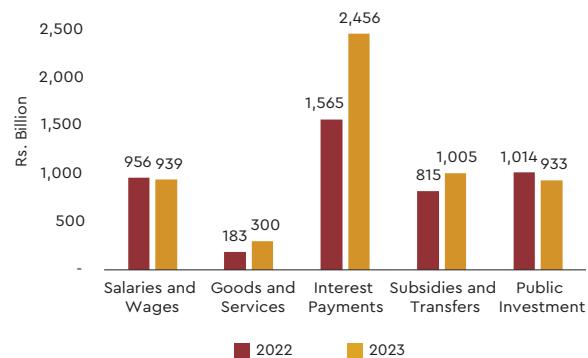
However, expenditure on salaries and wages declined by 1.7 percent to Rs. 939.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 956.2 billion in 2022. This is due to the limitation of recruitment of personnel to the public service to essential recruitments whilst continuing to fulfill public service obligations through optimization of efficiency. As a percentage of GDP, expenditure on salaries and wages declined significantly to 3.4 percent, well below the average of the previous 5 years (4.3 percent of GDP).

Capital Expenditure and net lending declined by 31.1 percent to Rs. 656.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 952.9 billion in 2022. This is owing to the reduction in net lending to minus Rs. 256.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 237.5 billion in 2022 reflecting the repayment of on-lending from the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) related to the Indian Credit Line.

Capital Expenditure increased by 27.7 percent to Rs. 913.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 715.4 billion in 2022. Expenditure on the acquisition of fixed assets increased by 45.4 percent to Rs. 648.0 billion in 2023 from Rs. 445.5 billion in 2022. Transfers to Provincial Councils increased by 73.4 percent to Rs. 34.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 20.0 billion in 2022 due to the increase in the Provincial Specific Development Grants (PSDGs) and recommencement of implementation of foreign-funded projects on Health and Education. However, the transfers to both public institutions and public corporations declined by 4.8 percent and 34.2 percent, respectively reflecting the improved financial performance of public corporations following the introduction of cost-reflective pricing and other reforms to state-owned corporations.

Accordingly, public investments declined by 8.0 percent to Rs. 932.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,014.3 billion in 2022. As a percentage of GDP, public investments has declined from 4.2 percent GDP to 3.4 percent of GDP during the corresponding period.

Figure 1.11 | Government Expenditure



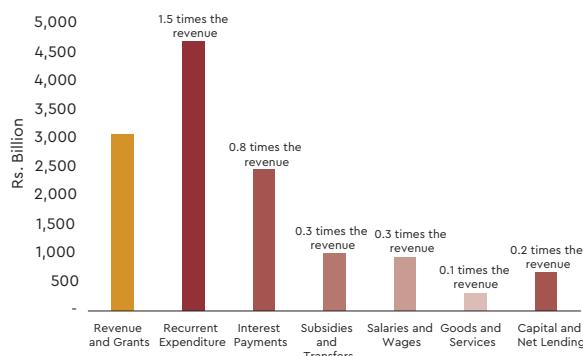
Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

Box 1.2 | Key Expenditure Management Measures

- Implementing diverse strategies encompassing the reallocation of approved cadres, business process re-engineering, organizational structural modifications, and digital transformation initiatives to optimize the operational efficiency of the public sector as a whole.
- Suspending new recruitments and reduction of new cadre positions.
- Advocating internal promotions as a means to address critical vacancies within numerous public institutions, thereby alleviating the strain induced by stringent limitations on the recruiting of new public servants.
- Deciding to dissolve the Department of Multi-purpose Development Task Force, which started by adding a workforce of approximately 30,000 to provide a solution to the primary level employment problem through the strategic allocation of Multi-purpose Development Assistants to Ministries and Departments confronted with vacancies within primary service categories, obviating the need for a net expansion in the overarching cadre.
- Strict controls over expenditure on allowances including travel allowances, over-time allowances, and other allowances.
- Additional controls over maintenance of public sector vehicles
- Optimising usage of buildings including strict approvals for new constructions, renting, and ensuring usage of under-utilised buildings
- Greater prioritisation of projects, and capital expenditure in order to ensure value for money and optimal economic and social returns from capital expenditure
- Expenditure controls of state enterprises and statutory boards for which allocations are provided through budget estimates
- Full roll out of Integrated Treasury Management Information Systems (ITMIS) to enhance commitment controls over public expenditure
- Recurrent expenditure allocations for 2023 were curtailed by a minimum 6 percent through National Budget circular 01/2023. This was to be achieved through efficiency and productivity gains, particularly through process re-engineering and digitisation along with curtailing non-essential recurrent spending
- Introduction of zero-based budgeting principles for 10 key line ministries. Based on the learnings from this, zero based budgeting principles were applied to the 2024 budget call.
- Transfers to State Owned Enterprises were minimized through the introduction of cost-reflective pricing in the most fiscally significant SOEs

Even with the significant increase in revenue and improvements in fiscal balances, Sri Lanka's expenditure remains high in comparison to the revenue yielded. In 2023, Sri Lanka's recurrent expenditure alone was 1.5 times the total revenue and grants, and interest payments accounted for 80 percent of the total revenue and grants. Subsidies and transfers accounted for 33 percent of revenue and salaries and wages accounted for a further 31 percent of the revenue. Another 10 percent of revenue was spent on goods and services. Capital expenditure and net lending accounted for 21 percent of the total revenue and grants.

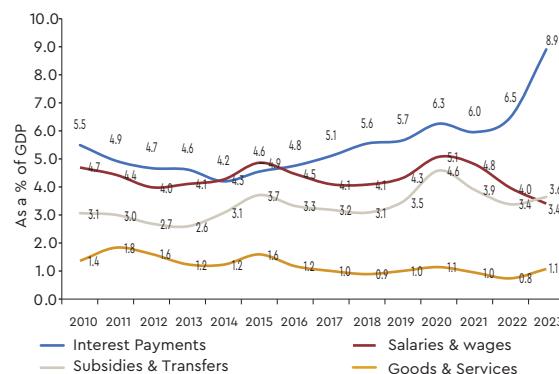
Figure 1.12 | Government Revenue and Expenditure (2023)



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

Fiscal adjustments have resulted in better fiscal balances, but interest expenditure remains a serious concern. In 2023, expenditure on interest payments as a percentage of GDP increased to an exorbitant level of 8.9 percent of GDP.

Figure 1.13 | Major Components of Recurrent Expenditure (% of GDP)



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

Hence, the growth in revenue needs to be sustained with further improvements in tax policy and tax administration and the focus of the expenditure requires to be shifted towards growth-enhancing public investment. This is crucial to reach fiscal sustainability by further reducing the gross financial needs and thereby reducing the government debt stock.

Financing the Budget Deficit

Despite the lower availability of bank overdraft facilities and the elimination of monetary financing from the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the Government cash flow pressures eased in 2023 with improved revenue performance and contained government expenditure in comparison to 2022. Around 78 percent of the budget deficit of Rs. 2,282.3 billion was financed through domestic sources with net non-bank financing amounting to Rs. 3,295.3 billion. About 22 percent of the budget deficit was financed from external sources which includes funds received under the IMF-EFF programme and budget support programmes under ADB and World Bank. Reflecting the positive effects of cash flow management in 2023, the bank balance as at end 2023 recorded a cash surplus around Rs. 599.5 billion, including the cash buffer created through market borrowings of Rs. 79 billion, to mitigate the possible interest rate risks and other implications on the government security market.

Table 1.1 | Government Fiscal Operations ^(a)

| | 2022 Actual (Rs. Bn) | 2023 Provisional (Rs. Bn) | 2022 Actual (% of GDP) | 2023 Provisional (% of GDP) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Revenue & Grants | 2,013 | 3,074 | 8.4 | 11.1 |
| Revenue | 1,979 | 3,049 | 8.2 | 11.0 |
| Tax Revenue | 1,751 | 2,721 | 7.3 | 9.8 |
| Income Tax | 534 | 911 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| Taxes on Goods & Services | 876 | 1,420 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| Taxes on External Trade | 341 | 389 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 228 | 328 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Grants | 33 | 26 | 0.14 | 0.09 |
| Expenditure | 4,473 | 5,357 | 18.6 | 19.4 |
| Recurrent Expenditure | 3,520 | 4,700 | 14.6 | 17.0 |
| Salaries & Wages | 956 | 939 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Goods & Services | 183 | 300 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Interest | 1,565 | 2,456 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| Subsidies & Transfers | 815 | 1,005 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Capital Expenditure and Net Lending | 953 | 657 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| Public Investments | 1014 | 933 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| Other | -61 | -276 | -0.3 | -1.0 |
| Current Account Balance | -1,540 | -1,651 | -6.4 | -6.0 |
| Primary Balance | -895 | 173 | -3.7 | 0.6 |
| Overall Fiscal Balance | -2,460 | -2,282 | -10.2 | -8.3 |
| Deficit Financing | 2,460 | 2,282 | 10.2 | 8.3 |
| Foreign Financing (Net) | 425 | 495 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Domestic Financing (Net) | 2,035 | 1,788 | 8.5 | 6.5 |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

^(a) Based on the economic classification of government fiscal operations.

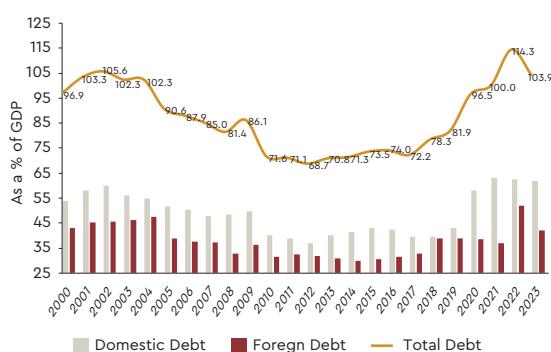
Note: - denotes deficit

Central Government Debt

Outstanding Central Government Debt increased by 4.4 percent to Rs. 28,695.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 27,492.0 billion in 2022 with the increase of domestic debt by 13.4 percent to Rs. 17,051.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 15,033.9 billion in 2022 reflecting the high reliance on domestic sources to finance the budget deficit. Outstanding foreign debt declined by 6.5 percent to Rs. 11,644.10 billion in 2023 from Rs. 12,458.2 billion in 2022 with limited availability of foreign financing options and impact of currency appreciation.

As a percentage of GDP, central government debt declined to 103.9 percent as at end 2023 from 114.2 percent recorded in 2022 mainly owing to the combined effect of growth in nominal GDP and the appreciation of the currency. Accordingly, outstanding domestic debt as a percentage of GDP declined to 61.7 percent in 2023 from 62.5 percent in 2022 and outstanding foreign debt as a percentage of GDP declined to 42.1 percent in 2023 from 51.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 1.14 | Outstanding Central Government Debt (% of GDP)



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

1.4 The Role of Fiscal Policy in Macroeconomic Stabilisation

The comprehensive macroeconomic reform process implemented over the last two years has yielded notable results in terms of stabilisation of the economy. Fiscal reforms played a key role in achieving the positive macroeconomic outcomes. Fiscal consolidation that resulted in a primary budget surplus in 2023 helped reduce the government's

borrowing requirements, which in turn allowed interest rates (Treasury bill yields) to decline to single digit levels by May 2024. The implementation of cost reflective energy pricing along with other reforms in state owned enterprises enabled key SOEs such as Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) and Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) to reverse losses, and reduce borrowing requirements from the banking sector, thereby freeing up capital for more productive use and enhancing market liquidity. CPC registered a profit of Rs. 120.3 billion in 2023 from a loss of Rs. 617.6 billion in 2022. In the same vein, CEB recorded a profit of Rs. 61.2 billion in 2023 compared to the loss of Rs. 298.2 billion in 2022. Improved revenue collection also allowed the government and Central Bank to eliminate monetary financing, supporting the control of inflation which has a disproportionate impact on the poor and vulnerable.

Tighter fiscal conditions, which contributed to overall demand management efforts along with cost-reflective energy pricing, enabled a current account surplus in the balance of payments in 2023 for the first time since 1977. This in turn

supported an appreciation of the currency that helped control inflation and moderate prices in the economy. For instance, the Colombo Consumer Price Index which stood at 200.7 in January 2024 had declined to 195.2 by April 2024. The recovery of the currency, lower interest rates, and improved nominal GDP position have all contributed to positive debt dynamics, which enabled the public debt to GDP ratio to decline in 2023. The role of fiscal policy in controlling inflation, supporting the decline in interest rates, stabilisation of the external account and currency, has had an important impact in restoring a conducive macroeconomic environment to support economic growth, which is the crucial next stage in Sri Lanka's recovery path.

1.5 Fiscal Strategy in the Medium Term

The Medium-Term Macro-Fiscal Framework rests upon sustainable growth aspirations of over 3.0 percent over the medium term, maintenance of the inflation rate at targeted mid-single digit levels, stable exchange rate and strong external sector performance, and overall macroeconomic stability.

Table 1.2| Medium-Term Macro- Fiscal Framework 2023–2028

| Indicator | 2023 Provisional | 2024 Budget ^(a) | 2025 | Projections | | | As a percentage of GDP | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | | | |
| Total Revenue and Grants | | | | 11.1 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.7 |
| Total Revenue | 11.0 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.7 | | | |
| Tax Revenue | 9.8 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.7 | | | |
| Taxes on Income and Profit | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | | | |
| Taxes on Goods and Services | 5.1 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | | | |
| Taxes on External Trade | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | | | |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | |
| Grants | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | | | |
| Total Expenditure | 19.4 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 19.6 | | | |
| Recurrent Expenditure | 17.0 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 14.8 | | | |
| Salaries and Wages | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | | | |
| Goods and Services | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | |
| Interest | 8.9 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.2 | | | |
| Subsidies & Transfers | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | | | |
| Capital Expenditure and Net Lending | 2.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | | | |
| o/w Public Investments | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.8 | | | |
| Current Account Balance | -6.0 | -3.7 | -0.8 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | | | |
| Primary Balance | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | | | |
| Budget Deficit | -8.3 | -7.6 | -5.2 | -4.6 | -4.2 | -3.9 | | | |

Sources : Department of Fiscal Policy

(a) Does not consider the estimate of Rs. 450 billion for bank recapitalization

Note: – denotes deficit

The Medium-term Fiscal outlook is anchored around:

- achieving government revenue as a percentage of GDP of over 15 percent by 2025 and gradually increasing it up to 15.7 percent in 2028;
- managing government expenditure below 20 percent beyond 2025 over the medium term and gradually reducing recurrent expenditure with the expected decline in interest expenditure owing to effects of reduction of gross financial needs and debt restructuring;
- maintaining primary expenditure at a desired level;
- gradually increasing growth-enhancing capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP;
- achieving a primary surplus of 2.3 percent in 2025 and maintaining the same over the medium term; and
- containing the budget deficit to be less than 5 percent from 2026 onwards.

The Medium-Term Macro Fiscal Framework has taken into account the parameters set under the IMF-EFF Programme and reforms to be implemented over the medium term with respect to government revenue enhancement including tax administration, public financial management, and state-owned enterprises and other reforms to be implemented in the macroeconomic sphere.

Tax Reforms

The major tax reforms introduced with regard to income tax, VAT, and excise duties since June 2022 that led to the significant increase in revenue in 2023 will be continued and are expected to yield enhanced tax revenue over the medium term.

Further tax reforms were introduced in 2024 which will lead to an increase in revenue over the medium term. Such reforms include:

- increasing VAT rate up to 18 percent, lowering the VAT registration threshold to Rs. 60 million per annum, and removal of the majority of VAT exemptions with effect from January 1, 2024;
- lowering the registration threshold of the Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) to Rs. 60 million per annum from Rs. 120 million per annum with effect from January 1, 2024; and
- introducing automatic indexation to all excisable articles with effect from January 1, 2024.

Further, phasing out of the CESS Levy and Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL) within three and five years, respectively will be continued in a revenue-neutral manner. A new national tariff policy which is near finalization will provide a transparent and predictable external tariff framework that strikes an appropriate balance between the interests of consumers, exporters, domestic producers, and government revenue considerations.

Tax Administration Reforms

Following the recent major reforms introduced to tax policy, it is expected that future revenue enhancement will be driven largely by continuous improvement of tax administration and compliance measures. The Government implemented a series of tax administration measures over the past two years to enhance tax compliance, reduce revenue leakages and minimize corruption vulnerabilities. Key such tax administration measures are as follows:

- Mandating compulsory registration of individuals over 18 years of age to obtain a Tax Identification Number.
- Implementing Version 2.0 of the Revenue Administration and Management Information System (RAMIS) at the Inland Revenue Department (IRD)
- Introducing measurable KPIs for the IRD on payment, filing, reporting, and registration under the IMF-EFF Programme.
- Establishing a High Wealth Individuals (HWI) Unit, Design and Monitoring Unit, and a strengthened Risk Management Unit within the Large Taxpayers Unit at the IRD to ensure on-time filing and payment.
- Introducing modern risk-based audits for large taxpayers at IRD.
- Developing risk management capabilities of Sri Lanka Customs by developing a sophisticated software solution. The project goals include enhancing risk assessment for revenue risks, improving operational efficiency in customs clearance, ensuring compliance with regulations, and creating a sustainable, adaptable software system for future needs.
- Strengthening information sharing between IRD, Registrar General's Department, Department of Registrar of Companies, Department of Motor Traffic, government procuring entities, financial institutions, and Colombo Stock Exchange through the publication of Gazette Notification under Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017.

The following tax administration measures will be implemented over the medium term.

- Revising the VAT refund system to fully repeal the SVAT system in 2025.
- Implement a VAT compliance improvement programme.
- Minimize temporary VAT registrations through interlinkages between IRD and Sri Lanka Customs to reduce revenue leakages.
- Introducing a digital revenue administration system to the Excise Department and Single Window at the Customs.
- Develop RAMIS 3.0 with required functionality and design improvements to allow IRD to process all tax collections with RAMIS.
- Enhance anti-corruption measures within revenue collection agencies with strengthened Codes of Conduct, Internal Affairs Departments, Risk Management and Automation.
- Creation of a semi-autonomous Revenue Authority.

Once revenue targets can be met in a sustainable manner through these tax policy and administration reforms, it will be possible to rationalize tax rates in a manner that does not jeopardize the achievement of revenue targets.

Reforms in State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

The Government has already improved key reforms with regard to major SOEs including the introduction of cost-reflective pricing for fuel and electricity, allowing additional private sector firms to enter into the petroleum sector, restructuring of balance Sheets of key SoEs, establishment of the SOE restructuring Unit (SOERU) and commencement of the divestiture process of several non-strategic SOEs. The reforms have helped key 52 SOEs to record a profit of 455.8 billion in 2023 from a loss of Rs. 774.6 billion 2022.

With the introduction of cost-reflective pricing, both CPC and CEB were able to return to profits in 2023. This eliminated the requirement of the state banks to fund these losses, and allowed the additional liquidity to help reduce market interest rates and free up funds to be channelled to more productive investments to support economic growth. Cost-reflective pricing also results in a more appropriate balance between supply and demand in the market, curbing over-consumption of fuel, which is also Sri Lanka's largest import item. Therefore, cost-reflective pricing also has

important implications for management of the current account of the balance of payments. Following the re-balancing of demand and supply in the market along with stabilisation of the external economy, quantitative restrictions (in the form of QR code based quotas) on retail fuel usage, were eliminated in August 2023.

In December 2022, the government absorbed sovereign guaranteed foreign currency denominated loans on the balance sheets of CPC and some such liabilities of CEB. Subsequently, in December 2023, the cross liabilities between the CPC, CEB, and SriLankan Airlines were resolved by setting off debts between the entities and the government (as the common shareholder). Recent profits made by the CPC and CEB have also been used to settle some legacy debt. Subsequent to the balance sheet restructuring, the health of the balance sheets of the CPC and CEB have improved significantly. CEB now has a strong positive net asset value position and CPC's negative net asset position has been reversed.

Further, the following measures will be implemented over the medium term:

- Enacting the Sri Lanka Electricity Bill which enables the restructuring and unbundling of the CEB with the objective of creating greater operational and financial autonomy for the generation, transmission and distribution segments of the CEB.
- Establishment of the Bulk Supply Transaction Account system to provide real-time data on costs and usage, which enables early identification of potential losses or profits and provides a more timely and accurate basis for tariff adjustments.
- Divesting a number of non-strategic SOEs in sectors such as telecommunications, insurance, private healthcare and limiting the government's role to regulation and oversight.
- Establishment of a holding company structure to gradually shift SOEs from line ministries to the holding company, thereby enabling professional management of these entities
- Enacting a Public Commercial Business Act which will introduce new control mechanism for state owned commercial enterprises and will form the basis for the establishment of the Holding Company
- Improve governance of SOEs to enhance financial transparency.

Box 1.3 | Legislative Reforms on Public Financial Management

Public Financial Management Bill

An array of fiscal reforms is entrenched in a robust legislative framework in the form of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Bill which was presented to Parliament on May 22, 2024. As the overarching legal framework for PFM, the Bill establishes a coherent legal framework for the budget cycle by providing clear provisions on relevant processes, roles and responsibilities and accountability requirements.

The Bill provides for the repeal of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No. 03 of 2003 and introduces a revamped and more binding fiscal rules framework comprising a primary balance target and primary expenditure ceiling linked to a legally established Medium Term Macro-Fiscal Framework (MTFF) which requires to be published under a Fiscal Strategy Statement in June each year. The Statement will provide a medium-term fiscal outlook which will provide the basis for the preparation of the Budget.

The Bill also establishes enhanced fiscal discipline in terms of prioritisation and selection of capital expenditure projects. Fiscal risks emanating from SOEs and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) are also addressed in this legislation through the introduction of a Fiscal Risk Statement. The Bill also adopts stricter guidelines on the issuance of Treasury guarantees. These improvements in budget planning and formulation will ensure fiscal consolidation and achievement of fiscal targets under a medium-term approach consistent with the overall debt reduction strategy.

The PFM Bill is expected to be a landmark piece of legislation that provides a clear framework that cements many of the key fiscal reforms implemented during the last two years. Proper implementation and continuity of the provisions in this legislation will go a long way towards preventing a repeat of the economic crisis faced by Sri Lanka in 2022.

Public Debt Management Bill

The Public Debt Management Bill was presented to Parliament on April 26, 2024. The Bill provides the basis for public debt management including the authorization to borrow, issue, and service public debt for the Government and issuing guarantees, on-lending, enter into suppliers' credit and financial lease agreements.

The Bill also stipulates the establishment of the Public Debt Management Office (PDMO) within the Ministry of Finance. The PDMO will be responsible for the preparation and publication of the medium-term debt management strategy, the annual borrowing plan and auction calendars for the issuance of Government securities and negotiation of financial terms and conditions of domestic and external borrowings, credit arrangements and other debt management activities.

Economic Transformation Bill

The Economic Transformation Bill was presented to Parliament on May 22, 2024. The Bill outlines the basis for the establishment of the National Policy on Economic Transformation to provide all citizens with an adequate standard of living, to create rapid development of the whole country, and to avoid an economic crisis in the future. The policy will encapsulate the restructuring of government debt and the transformation of Sri Lanka to a highly competitive and export-oriented, and digital economy.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of an Economic Commission which will contribute to the creation and maintenance of a robust investment climate and the promotion and facilitation of sustainable foreign direct investment, and evaluate the need for Investment Zones in Sri Lanka and recommend the declaration of such Zones. An entity named "Invest Sri Lanka" will be established

Box 1.3 | Legislative Reforms on Public Financial Management contd...

under the Commission to identify investment opportunities in Sri Lanka, to provide information and guidance to potential investors, and to facilitate the establishment, retention and expansion of investments. The Bill also sets forth the establishment of an entity named Investment Zones of Sri Lanka (Zones SL) tasked with the duties and functions including conducting studies to decide the need for creation or expansion of Investment Zones, making recommendations to the Economic Commission on the need for or expansion of Investment Zones and, operating and managing Investment Zones on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka. Upon being enacted, the Bill will repeal the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka Law, No. 4 of 1978.

The establishment of an Office for International Trade is also entailed under the Bill to promote, develop and facilitate international trade of Sri Lanka. Further, the Bill provides for the appointment of an ambassador for international trade who will be the chief negotiator for international trade negotiations.

The Economic Transformation Bill stipulates the creation of National Productivity Commission as an independent body and accountable to Parliament. The proposed Commission will make recommendations to the relevant authorities to increase productivity and economic performance based on evidence and comprehensive analysis.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of Sri Lanka Institute of Economics and International Trade as a platform for research and policy making relating to economics, international finance and international trade.

Other legislation and reforms

To further streamline procurement processes and reduce associated corruption vulnerabilities, it is expected to enact a new Public Procurement Law.

It is expected to introduce a new law on Public Asset Management in 2024 to provide legal foundation to enable effective management of public resources. The Law will provide the legal basis for preparing National Assets Registry. Provisions have also been introduced to ensure proper collection of revenue when disposing of assets by public institutions.

Monetary Policy and Financial Sector Reform

In the past fiscal deficits have been readily accommodated by monetary policy, leading to persistent inflationary pressure and consistent current account deficits in the balance of payments. Monetary financing increased exponentially since early 2020, leading to a rapid expansion of the Central Bank balance sheet by 2022. This contributed to record inflation of 70 percent in 2022. The new Central Bank Act came into effect on September 14, 2023, which builds in substantive reforms to the institutional and operation arrangements of the monetary authority. The landmark legislation creates the institutional and legal framework to enable flexible inflation targeting as the key anchor of monetary policy. The new law prohibits monetary financing after a transition arrangement to account for the time required for stabilisation of fiscal balances and domestic debt market to eliminate the need for monetary financing.

Significant reforms have been implemented in the banking and financial markets as well. The Banking (Special Provisions) Act was approved by Parliament in July 2023 and amendments to the Banking Act were certified in April 2024. These legislative reforms provide for swifter resolution mechanisms of the Central Bank and financial tools to address distressed financial institutions. The reforms enable enhanced regulation and supervision, particularly addressing risk management such as large exposures, capital and liquidity framework, and governance issues.

Special attention is paid to the state owned banks as the Banking Act amendments supersede the respective state bank ordinances which in the past enabled weaker governance structures. In April 2024 the Cabinet approved further reforms to the state banks, particularly addressing selection and appointment of Boards of Directors, risk management practices, controls over exposure to state owned enterprises, among others.

Independent asset quality reviews were implemented at key banks to ensure clarity on the financial positions of the banks in the wake of the economic crisis and the debt restructuring process. The Parliament approved a budgetary allocation of Rs. 450 billion for potential recapitalisation needs of the state banks in particular, to ensure that the banks are sufficiently capitalised and well positioned to support the recovery of the economy.

Reforms in Governance

The IMF published the Governance Diagnostic Assessment on Sri Lanka in September 2023 containing priority recommendations to be adopted on strengthening accountability, transparency, fiscal governance, oversight, and rule of law. Sri Lanka is the first country in Asia where such an assessment was conducted. An action plan to implement the priority recommendations of the Report was published by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies in February 2024. The actions detailed in the Action Plan are currently being implemented by various governmental bodies.

In addition, the Anti-corruption Act, No. 9 of 2023 was enacted in August 2023. The Act has repealed the Bribery Act (chapter 26), the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption Act, No. 19 of 1994, and the Declaration of Assets and Liabilities Law, No. 1 of 1975 and has strengthened investigative authority of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption (CIABOC) and the asset and liabilities declaration framework of Sri Lanka. The Act also gives effect to obligations under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and any other International Convention relating to the prevention of corruption to which Sri Lanka is a party and recognizes international standards and best practices in order to establish a culture of integrity in Sri Lanka.

From Stabilisation to Growth

A stable macroeconomic environment is a necessary but not sufficient condition to enable economic and debt sustainability. It is crucial that economic stabilisation translates into real economic growth in order to establish sustainable economic and debt dynamics. Towards this end, the government has initiated a number of significant structural reforms that will help unlock productive potential in the economy. It is also essential that Sri Lanka sees a qualitative improvement in the type of economic growth.

This particularly refers to a shift from inward oriented growth drivers in the non-tradable sector to an economy driven by non-debt creating inflows such as exports of goods, exports of services, and foreign direct investment. At the same time, economic growth must not occur at the expense of the country's environmental resources and bio-diversity heritage. The economy must shift to a more sustainable trajectory, where growth is led by green initiatives, while taking advantage of opportunities associated with climate prosperity.

To further Sri Lanka's exports and FDI, the country must integrate with regional and global partners. The government has concluded the comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with Thailand in February 2024, following the successful implementation of the Sri Lanka-Singapore FTA. Sri Lanka is in the process of negotiating a comprehensive trade agreement with India (ETCA), whilst also commencing engagement with countries including Malaysia and Indonesia, with a view to accession to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in the medium term. These agreements will provide Sri Lanka with much needed market access in the fast growing South East Asian region, whilst also enabling the country to constructively engage with regional and global value chains and production networks. The enhanced market access opportunities will also increase the country's attraction as a destination for export oriented investment. In addition to FTAs, the government is also undertaking unilateral measures to modernise the country's tariff regime to create an environment more conducive to trade and investment. The National Tariff Policy which is in advanced stages of development will set out the framework for a phased rationalisation of para-tariffs and exemptions, and creating a simple, transparent and predictable tariff framework, while giving special attention on any notable concerns.

In addition to creating market access opportunities, the government is also taking measures to address capacity and supply-side bottlenecks in the economy that hinder the ability to take advantage of export opportunities. One of the biggest bottlenecks to investment and growth is limited access to land. To address this the government has already released large tracts of government owned land for productive economic activity at the micro level of rural agriculture and also large scale acreage. New investment zones are also being established to support industrial activity. Legal impediments

to more flexible labour markets are also being addressed with amendments to the Shop and Office Employees legislation to increase flexibility of labour conditions, particularly in terms of time of work and transportation facilities for women, both of which would improve the ability of women to effectively participate in economic activity, along with the development of a comprehensive labour law that strikes an appropriate balance between the interests of employers and employees. Capital markets have already received a significant boost with the rapid decline in interest rates and freeing up of capital due to fiscal consolidation measures and SOE reforms. The government is also developing modern bankruptcy legislation and other capital market development initiatives.

The Gender Equality Bill which was submitted to parliament in May 2024 will provide the framework for gender equality and empower of women.

These economic recovery measures are beginning to yield results. In the third quarter of 2023 Sri Lanka returned to positive economic growth of 1.6 percent following 6 successive quarters of contraction. Subsequently the fourth quarter of 2023 saw economic growth of 4.5 percent. Leading high-frequency indicators such as Purchasing Managers Index and private sector credit growth suggest continued growth momentum in 2024 as well. The legislative and institutional framework, particularly the Economic Transformation Act, is being put in place to help improve the quality of growth such that growth is driven through non-debt-creating inflows and by productivity gains. The continuation of the prevailing macroeconomic policy path is expected to support continued economic recovery and the establishment of an inclusive, sustainable, and robust growth path that delivers prosperity and enhances well-being of all Sri Lankans.

Box 1.4 | Debt Restructuring

Sri Lanka's public debt, which reached 119.2 percent of GDP in 2022 is considered unsustainable by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). One of the pre-requisites for Sri Lanka to obtain financial support from the IMF was the requirement to demonstrate credible efforts to restructure public debt in order to restore debt sustainability. Towards this end the IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) indicates three targets for debt reduction;

| | 2022 | 2027-2032 (average) |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Public debt/GDP | 119.2 percent | Below 95 percent by 2032 |
| Gross Financing Needs/GDP | 34.6 percent | Below 13 percent (annual average) |
| Forex Debt Service/GDP | 9.4 percent | Below 4.5 percent (annual ceiling) |

There are 6 work streams with regard to the restructuring of Sri Lanka's public debt;

1. Official bilateral debt owed to members of the Official Creditor Committee (members of the Paris Club and India). The OCC is co-chaired by India, Japan, and France.
2. Official bilateral debt owed to Exim Bank of China
3. External commercial debt by holders of international sovereign bonds
4. International sovereign bonds held by local banks and financial sector companies
5. External commercial debt other than bonds (syndicated loans held by China Development Bank)
6. Domestic Debt

Box 1.4 | Debt Restructuring contd...

Domestic Debt Optimisation (DDO)

Domestic debt treatment was an essential component of the debt restructuring in order to achieve the Gross Financing Needs (GFN) target of 13 percent of GDP. This is because GFN is predominantly influenced by domestic debt. The DDO perimeter included the Sri Lanka Development Bonds (SLDB) and Foreign Currency Banking Unit (FCBU) assets of the banking sector, CPC debt held by the state banks, the Treasury Bills and government provisional advances held by the Central Bank, and the Treasury Bonds held by Provident Funds.

The DDO had to strike a balance between the need to provide cash-flow relief to the government by restructuring outstanding debt, whilst ensuring the financial sector remains stable and well capitalised to support economic recovery. For instance, the treasury bond restructuring excluded the banking sector since over 75 percent of the outstanding treasury bonds were held by the state banks, and a restructuring of those bonds would have attracted a substantial day one loss which would need to be funded by tax payer money. The banks would already face adverse financial impact due to the restructuring of SLDBs, FCBU, and SOE debt.

External Official Debt

Sri Lanka's debt restructuring process is complex given the diverse mix of creditors. Bilateral debt is shared amongst traditional Paris Club lenders including Japan, and non-Paris Club lenders such as China and India. Whilst India joined the Official Creditor Committee (OCC), Exim Bank of China did not do so. Therefore, Sri Lanka was required to separately negotiate debt restructuring terms with the OCC and Exim Bank of China, whilst ensuring the two are comparable in terms of treatment terms. Sri Lanka commenced negotiations on formal debt restructuring terms after the DSA was published when the IMF Board approved Sri Lanka's Extended Fund Facility (EFF) programme in March 2023.

In October 2023, Exim Bank of China became the first official creditor to announce reaching Agreement in Principle on the financial terms of debt restructuring. Subsequently in November, the OCC provided Agreement in Principle, enabling the IMF Board to approve the First Review of Sri Lanka's programme.

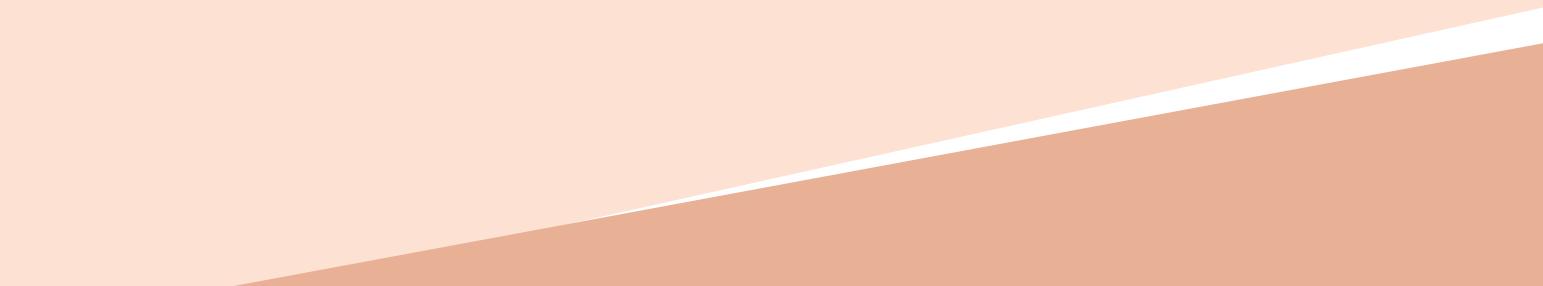
Subsequently, Sri Lanka has been negotiating with both groups to convert the Agreements in Principle into formal legal agreements which would enable a debt exchange. The restructuring process has been particularly challenging given the fact that the sovereign debt restructuring architecture is evolving to meet the new landscape of creditors with non-Paris Club members and global bond markets having a major presence in emerging market lending, unlike in the past. Sri Lanka as an emerging economy outside the Common Framework has had to navigate this largely unchartered path towards restructuring its debt.

Commercial Debt Restructuring

In addition to official debt, Sri Lanka has external debt held by commercial creditors. This includes International Sovereign Bonds (ISBs) held by international lenders, a smaller volume of ISBs held by domestic banks and financial companies, and syndicated loans held by another Chinese lender, China Development Bank. Each of these groups have different preferences on restructuring terms and must be negotiated separately. However, ultimately all of these restructuring terms must meet the requirements of comparability of treatment in terms of debt relief, and also provide sufficient relief to meet the IMF stipulated debt targets.

Box 1.4 | Debt Restructuring contd...

International bond holders and the government have held several negotiations, initially through their respective advisors. After the exchange of different iterations of debt treatment proposals, the government and a representative group of bondholders held restricted discussions in London in March 2024. Whilst these discussions made progress in advancing the negotiations, further convergence is required to enable an agreement to be reached. Similar negotiations have been held with advisors of the consortium of domestic ISB holders and treatment proposals have been exchanged amongst these groups as well, with a view to reaching agreement in the near term. A series of negotiations have also taken place with China Development Bank, with significant progress being made towards reaching agreement on debt restructuring terms.



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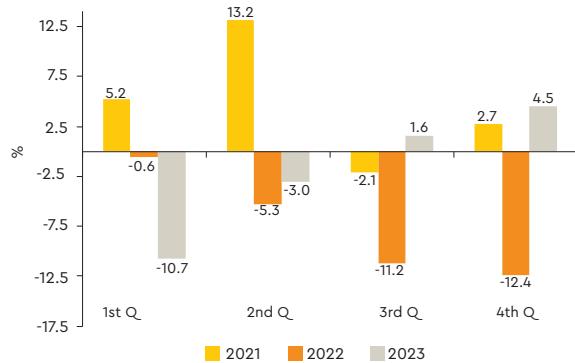
Economic Developments in 2023

2.1 Overview

Sri Lankan economy exhibited positive signs of recovery followed by the implementation of the comprehensive macroeconomic reform agenda of the Government, supported by the IMF-EFF and other stakeholders. A clear recovery path was witnessed throughout the year reflected in improvements in almost all key macroeconomic indicators. The Sri Lankan economy recorded a contraction of 2.3 percent in 2023 compared to the significant contraction of 7.3 percent in 2022, and beating expectations of a higher contraction of over 3 percent for 2023. Economic growth returned to positive trajectory in the third quarter of 2023 following 6 successive quarters of contraction. Growth in the fourth quarter of 2023 reached higher growth of 4.5 percent, indicating the beginnings of a robust recovery. Agriculture, industry and service sectors recorded positive signs of recovery in 2023 compared to 2022 while the agriculture sector rebounded with a positive growth of 2.6 percent in 2023.

Sri Lanka recorded a current account surplus in 2023 after persistent external current account deficits since 1977. This is mainly due to a re-balancing of macroeconomic policy with tighter fiscal and monetary conditions, market driven exchange rates, coupled with cost-reflective pricing of key utilities. The substantial increase in tourism income, growth in workers' remittances and decrease in merchandise imports supported this process. The current account balance as a percentage of GDP recorded a surplus of 1.8 percent in 2023 compared to a deficit of 1.9 percent in 2022. The trade deficit as a percentage of GDP has narrowed down to 5.8 percent in 2023, compared to 6.7 percent in 2022. The national savings-investment gap has recorded a positive value in 2023 along with the current account surplus.

Figure 2.1 | Quarterly Growth Rates of GDP



Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Table 2.1 | Sectoral GDP Growth Rates in 2023 (%)

| Sector | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Annual |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| GDP (Nominal) | 32.1 | 12.6 | 4.9 | 12.0 | 14.8 |
| Agriculture | 27.1 | 12.1 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 11.9 |
| Industry | 22.3 | -9.3 | -13.4 | -1.2 | -1.4 |
| Services | 37.3 | 24.7 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 20.7 |
| GDP (Real) | -10.7 | -3.0 | 1.6 | 4.5 | -2.3 |
| Agriculture | 1.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 2.6 |
| Industry | -24.3 | -11.7 | -0.7 | 7.9 | -9.2 |
| Services | -4.6 | -0.5 | 1.7 | 2.8 | -0.2 |

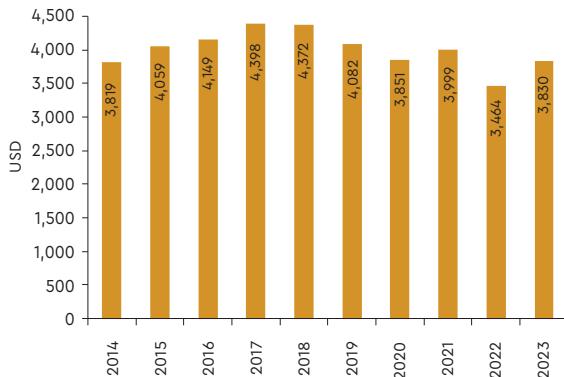
Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Gross Official Reserves (GOR) increased up to USD 4.4 billion at the end of 2023 from USD 1.9 billion at the end of 2022 mainly due to the CBSL net intervention to purchase foreign currency from the market along with receipts from the IMF, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. GOR increased to USD 5.5 billion at end April, 2024. Exchange rate appreciated by 12.1 percent to Rs. 323.92 per USD at the end of 2023 compared to Rs. 363.11 per USD at the end of 2022 mainly due to higher inflows, lower outflows and positive market sentiments based on a more sustainable macroeconomic policy path.

The equity market recorded a mixed performance in 2023 while the price indices recorded positive momentum during the year. Market capitalization grew by 9.7 percent to Rs. 4,233.3 billion at the end of 2023. The average daily turnover of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) recorded a drop of 43 percent to Rs. 1,696.81 million in 2023 compared to Rs. 2,972.3 million in 2022.

The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.7 percent in 2023. However, the labour force participation rate declined to 48.6 percent in 2023 compared to 49.8 percent in 2022.

Inflation which peaked at 70 percent in September 2022 reverted to single digit levels following a rapid disinflation process and remained at lower single-digit levels by the end of 2023. Inflation declined to 0.9 percent in May 2024. The rapid reduction in inflation was achieved due to decisive and coordinated tightening of monetary and fiscal policy, enabling the elimination of monetary financing and anchoring of inflation expectations. The normalization of supply bottlenecks and elimination of import restrictions (except personal motor vehicles) following stabilization of the economy, supported the reduction in price levels. Accordingly, year-on-year headline inflation, measured by the Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI) and National Consumer Price Index (NCPI) declined to 4.0 percent and 4.2 percent (2021=100), respectively

Figure 2.2 | Per Capita GDP (USD)

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

by end 2023 compared to 57.2 percent and 59.2 percent (2013=100) by end of 2022. As a result of the effective demand management measures and underlying subdued demand conditions in the economy, core inflation also went through a strong disinflation path in 2023. CCPI-based year-on-year core inflation declined to 0.6 percent (2021=100) by end 2023 compared to 47.7 percent (2013=100) by end 2022. NCPI based year-on-year core inflation also declined to 0.9 percent (2021=100) by end 2023, compared to 57.5 percent (2013=100) by end 2022.

As inflation expectations were favourably anchored, the Central Bank adopted an accommodative monetary policy stance from mid-2023, enabling a gradual recovery in economic activity. Accordingly, the Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR) and Standing Lending Facility Rate (SLFR) which stood at 14.5 percent and 15.5 percent, respectively at the end of 2022 were decreased by 550 basis points to 9.0 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively at the end of 2023.

2.2 Sri Lankan Economy

Sri Lankan economy showed positive signs of recovery at the second half of 2023. With the macro-fiscal reforms supported by the IMF-EFF, the Sri Lankan economy has begun a challenging journey towards macroeconomic stability after the decades-worst economic crisis hit the country in 2022.

The Agriculture sector rebounded by 2.6 percent in 2023 compared to the contraction of 4.2 percent in 2022 benefiting from the growth in sub-sectors including cereals, rice, vegetables, fruits, perennial crops, animal production, and marine fishing and marine aquaculture. However, the Industry sector contracted by 9.2 percent in

2023 compared to the significant contraction of 16.0 percent in 2022, owing to the contraction of sub-sectors including mining and quarrying, manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products, manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork. The Services sector, which is the largest sector in the economy with Rs. 7,200 billion in value addition, contracted marginally by 0.2 percent in 2023 compared to the contraction of 2.6 percent in 2022, mainly due to the contraction in financial and auxiliary financial services, and real estate activities.

Whilst GDP at constant (2015) market prices contracted by 2.3 percent, the GDP at current market prices increased by 14.8 percent to Rs. 27,629.7 billion in 2023 compared to Rs. 24,063.7 billion in 2022 reflecting the impact of increased price levels during the year. The GDP per capita increased notably to USD 3,830 in 2023 from USD 3,464 in 2022 with a growth of 10.6 percent.

Investment expenditure grew by 1.6 percent in 2023 in current prices mainly due to the price increases of investment goods caused by supply shortages due to import restrictions and foreign exchange liquidity issues in the first part of the year. Consumption expenditure comprising private and government expenditure increased by 16.7 percent in 2023 in current prices compared to the 45 percent growth recorded in 2022, reflecting higher consumer prices. Net external demand improved significantly by 51.9 percent in 2023 at current market prices, benefiting from the substantial growth of the export of goods and services, while import of goods and services remained subdued compared to 2022. National savings grew by 14.7 percent in 2023, compared to 12.8 percent growth recorded in 2022, while the national savings to GDP ratio in 2023 remained almost stagnant at 27.2 compared to 2022. Further, the national savings-investment gap recorded a positive value in 2023 due to the higher growth in savings compared to the investments.

Agriculture Sector

The Agriculture sector grew by 2.6 percent in 2023 from a contraction of 4.2 percent in 2022. This was mainly due to the growth of sub-sectors such as growing of rice, fruits, and perennial crops. Also, growing of cereals and vegetables, animal production, agricultural supporting activities, marine fishing and marine aquaculture also contributed positively to this expansion. However, growing of sugarcane, tobacco and

Table 2.2 | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant (2015) Market Prices, 2018 to 2023

| Economic Activity | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021^(a) | 2022^(a) | 2023^(a) | Rs. Million | 2022/ 2021 Change (%) | 2023/ 2022 Change (%) |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 945,292 | 949,582 | 941,046 | 950,548 | 910,842 | 934,248 | | -4.2 | 2.6 |
| 1 Growing of Cereals (except rice) | 14,676 | 13,355 | 21,342 | 21,949 | 16,507 | 16,989 | | -24.8 | 2.9 |
| 2 Growing of Rice | 106,333 | 112,919 | 121,663 | 107,359 | 94,730 | 113,690 | | -11.8 | 20.0 |
| 3 Growing of Vegetables | 105,072 | 102,037 | 111,088 | 109,147 | 103,161 | 106,494 | | -5.5 | 3.2 |
| 4 Growing of Sugar cane, Tobacco and other non-perennial crops | 3,116 | 3,275 | 4,021 | 3,729 | 3,797 | 3,507 | | 1.8 | -7.6 |
| 5 Growing of Fruits | 70,906 | 77,200 | 81,823 | 72,949 | 73,310 | 78,566 | | 0.5 | 7.2 |
| 6 Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, King Coconut, Oil palm) | 89,706 | 102,800 | 92,197 | 102,490 | 111,196 | 107,223 | | 8.5 | -3.6 |
| 7 Growing of Tea (Green Leaves) | 75,219 | 72,733 | 67,971 | 74,604 | 62,867 | 61,912 | | -15.7 | -1.5 |
| 8 Growing of Coffee, Cocoa and other beverage crops | 1,748 | 1,302 | 1,613 | 1,352 | 1,229 | 1,135 | | -9.1 | -7.6 |
| 9 Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops | 91,543 | 90,880 | 93,776 | 97,767 | 101,234 | 99,559 | | 3.5 | -1.7 |
| 10 Growing of Rubber (except rubber) | 26,050 | 24,029 | 24,081 | 26,464 | 23,871 | 22,025 | | -9.8 | -7.7 |
| 11 Growing of other perennial crops | 27,185 | 28,751 | 29,781 | 26,963 | 27,533 | 29,979 | | 2.1 | 8.9 |
| 12 Animal Production | 94,582 | 90,284 | 86,907 | 94,039 | 83,322 | 84,812 | | -11.4 | 1.8 |
| 13 Plant propagation | 795 | 772 | 622 | 813 | 964.7 | 727 | | 18.7 | -24.6 |
| 14 Agricultural supporting activities | 23,159 | 22,969 | 26,102 | 29,019 | 33,062 | 33,569 | | 13.9 | 1.5 |
| 15 Forestry & Logging | 44,606 | 43,133 | 42,587 | 44,348 | 50,931 | 47,221 | | 14.8 | -7.3 |
| 16 Marine Fishing and Marine Aquaculture | 149,782 | 141,700 | 111,307 | 112,814 | 95,447 | 100,099 | | -15.4 | 4.9 |
| 17 Fresh water fishing Fresh water Aquaculture | 20,815 | 21,444 | 24,166 | 24,742 | 27,682 | 26,739 | | 11.9 | -3.4 |
| Industries | 4,101,467 | 3,933,728 | 3,724,566 | 3,937,895 | 3,308,578 | 3,003,096 | | -16.0 | -9.2 |
| 18 Mining and quarrying | 322,522 | 318,658 | 284,079 | 287,969 | 198,612 | 154,291 | | -31.0 | -22.3 |
| 19 Manufacture of food, beverages and Tobacco products | 896,813 | 929,371 | 980,863 | 1,014,150 | 869,373 | 899,777 | | -14.3 | 3.5 |
| 20 Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products | 463,618 | 469,028 | 416,312 | 473,911 | 511,863 | 450,498 | | 8.0 | -12.0 |
| 21 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture | 39,879 | 36,321 | 32,831 | 35,579 | 29,758 | 23,807 | | -16.4 | -20.0 |
| 22 Manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction of media products | 57,716 | 54,064 | 51,896 | 56,811 | 52,069 | 47,259 | | -8.3 | -9.2 |
| 23 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products | 19,846 | 24,630 | 22,108 | 15,492 | 6,474 | 21,895 | | -58.2 | 238.2 |
| 24 Manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products | 88,399 | 90,144 | 92,157 | 95,793 | 82,349 | 82,949 | | -14.0 | 0.7 |
| 25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 101,890 | 98,429 | 81,182 | 97,436 | 67,505 | 56,157 | | -30.7 | -16.8 |
| 26 Manufacture of other non – metallic mineral products | 102,554 | 107,062 | 102,685 | 119,973 | 85,182 | 84,671 | | -29.0 | -0.6 |
| 27 Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products | 84,102 | 80,312 | 77,859 | 81,174 | 58,780 | 60,303 | | -27.6 | 2.6 |
| 28 Manufacture of machinery and equipments i.e. | 64,638 | 66,114 | 65,187 | 73,090 | 59,181 | 50,229 | | -19.0 | -15.1 |
| 29 Manufacture of furniture | 88,078 | 95,470 | 81,651 | 82,694 | 60,837 | 56,089 | | -26.4 | -7.8 |
| 30 Other manufacturing and repair and installation of machinery and equipment | 97,155 | 96,432 | 87,586 | 101,048 | 79,088 | 66,747 | | -21.7 | -15.6 |
| 31 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 175,518 | 184,041 | 180,176 | 188,924 | 178,057 | 174,018 | | -5.8 | -2.3 |
| 32 Water collection, treatment and supply | 15,857 | 14,701 | 15,908 | 13,099 | 14,059 | 11,590 | | 7.3 | -17.6 |
| 33 Sewerage, Waste, treatment, and disposal activities | 27,271 | 29,253 | 28,960 | 27,992 | 28,070 | 27,955 | | 0.3 | -0.4 |
| 34 Construction | 1,455,612 | 1,239,700 | 1,123,127 | 1,172,761 | 927,321 | 734,859 | | -20.9 | -20.8 |

Table 2.2 | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant (2015) Market Prices, 2018 to 2023 Contd...

| Economic Activity | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021^(a) | 2022^(a) | 2023^(a) | 2022/2021 Change (%) | 2023/2022 Change (%) |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Services | 7,099,084 | 7,307,036 | 7,166,506 | 7,410,705 | 7,218,205 | 7,200,438 | -2.6 | -0.2 |
| 35 Wholesale and Retail Trade | 1,579,590 | 1,636,752 | 1,650,889 | 1,675,083 | 1,675,534 | 1,677,928 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 36 Transportation of goods and passengers including warehousing | 1,370,263 | 1,398,230 | 1,313,312 | 1,325,233 | 1,364,679 | 1,418,410 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| 37 Postal and courier activities | 16,495 | 17,099 | 17,620 | 18,886 | 19,780 | 20,349 | 4.7 | 2.9 |
| 38 Accommodation, Food and beverage service activities | 230,929 | 216,976 | 128,556 | 130,743 | 166,030 | 209,140 | 27.0 | 26.0 |
| 39 Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video productions | 40,839 | 42,752 | 43,841 | 42,161 | 37,350 | 36,551 | -11.4 | -2.1 |
| 40 Telecommunication | 87,840 | 103,325 | 118,845 | 131,952 | 140,524 | 137,403 | 6.5 | -2.2 |
| 41 Computer programming consultancy and related activities | 158,565 | 175,634 | 194,893 | 243,971 | 238,455 | 187,341 | -2.3 | -21.4 |
| 42 Financial Service Activities Auxiliary financial service | 511,418 | 510,367 | 557,357 | 596,106 | 529,907 | 477,047 | -11.1 | -10.0 |
| 43 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding | 111,838 | 120,550 | 117,595 | 148,658 | 78,728 | 99,192 | -47.0 | 26.0 |
| 44 Real estate activities, including ownership of dwelling | 580,367 | 610,231 | 604,259 | 630,570 | 554,456 | 521,465 | -12.1 | -6.0 |
| 45 Professional services | 282,095 | 297,462 | 287,781 | 301,890 | 248,468 | 254,360 | -17.7 | 2.4 |
| 46 Public Administration and defense, compulsory social security | 600,932 | 605,938 | 616,176 | 621,834 | 629,031 | 618,542 | 1.2 | -1.7 |
| 47 Education | 267,448 | 283,605 | 284,751 | 290,475 | 302,435 | 307,740 | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| 48 Human Health Activities, Residential care and social work activities | 228,368 | 235,136 | 246,735 | 260,482 | 237,677 | 236,092 | -8.8 | -0.7 |
| 49 Other personal service activities | 1,032,097 | 1,052,980 | 983,900 | 992,662 | 995,154 | 998,877 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic prices | 12,145,842 | 12,190,346 | 11,832,118 | 12,299,149 | 11,437,626 | 11,137,782 | -7.0 | -2.6 |
| (+) Taxes less Subsidies on Products | 1,089,616 | 1,015,930 | 763,432 | 826,356 | 723,576 | 743,954 | -12.4 | 2.8 |
| Gross Domestic Products (GDP), at Constant Market Price | 13,235,458 | 13,206,276 | 12,595,550 | 13,125,505 | 12,161,201 | 11,881,736 | -7.3 | -2.3 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

(a)Revised

(b)Provisional

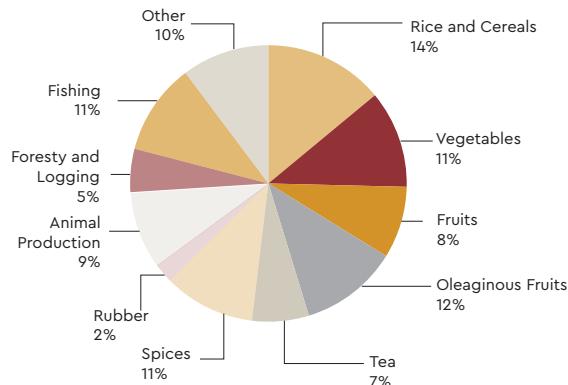
Table 2.3 | Sectoral Distribution of GDP Growth (%) – Constant (2015) Prices

| Economic Activity | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) | Rs. Million |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 6.3 | 0.5 | -0.9 | 1.0 | -4.2 | 2.6 | |
| 1 Growing of Cereals (except rice) | 2.1 | -9.0 | 59.8 | 2.8 | -24.8 | 2.9 | |
| 2 Growing of Rice | 45.2 | 6.2 | 7.7 | -11.8 | -11.8 | 20.0 | |
| 3 Growing of Vegetables | 0.5 | -2.9 | 8.9 | -1.7 | -5.5 | 3.2 | |
| 4 Growing of Sugar Cane, Tobacco and Other non-perennial Crops | -4.6 | 5.1 | 22.8 | -7.3 | 1.8 | -7.6 | |
| 5 Growing of Fruits | 11.6 | 8.9 | 6.0 | -10.8 | 0.5 | 7.2 | |
| 6 Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, King Coconut, Oil Palm) | 4.6 | 14.6 | -10.3 | 11.2 | 8.6 | -3.6 | |
| 7 Growing of Tea (Green Leaves) | 2.0 | -3.3 | -6.5 | 9.8 | -15.7 | -1.5 | |
| 8 Growing of Coffee, Cocoa and Other Beverage Crops | 24.2 | -25.5 | 23.9 | -16.2 | -9.1 | -7.6 | |
| 9 Growing of Spices, Aromatic, Drug and Pharmaceutical Crops | 5.6 | -0.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 | -1.7 | |
| 10 Growing of Rubber | 1.8 | -7.8 | 0.2 | 9.9 | -9.8 | -7.7 | |
| 11 Growing of Other Perennial Crops (Except rubber) | 3.9 | 5.8 | 3.6 | -9.5 | 2.1 | 8.9 | |
| 12 Animal Production | 4.1 | -4.5 | -3.7 | 8.2 | -11.4 | 1.8 | |
| 13 Plant Propagation | -17.3 | -2.9 | -19.5 | 30.8 | 18.7 | -24.7 | |
| 14 Agricultural Supporting Activities | 37.8 | -0.8 | 13.6 | 11.2 | 13.9 | 1.5 | |
| 15 Forestry and Logging | -13.6 | -3.3 | -1.3 | 4.1 | 14.8 | -7.3 | |
| 16 Marine Fishing and Marine Aquaculture | -1.2 | -5.4 | -21.4 | 1.4 | -15.4 | 4.9 | |
| 17 Fresh Water Fishing and Fresh Water Aquaculture | 7.2 | 3.0 | 12.7 | 2.4 | 11.9 | -3.4 | |
| Industries | -1.1 | -4.1 | -5.3 | 5.7 | -16.0 | -9.2 | |
| 18 Mining and Quarrying | -2.7 | -1.2 | -10.9 | 1.4 | -31.0 | -22.3 | |
| 19 Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products | 4.8 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 3.4 | -14.3 | 3.5 | |
| 20 Manufacture of Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather related Products | 5.1 | 1.2 | -11.2 | 13.8 | 8.0 | -12.0 | |
| 21 Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood and Cork, except Furniture | 4.0 | -8.9 | -9.6 | 8.4 | -16.4 | -20.0 | |
| 22 Manufacture of Paper Products, Printing and Reproduction of Media Products | 3.0 | -6.3 | -4.0 | 9.5 | -8.3 | -9.2 | |
| 23 Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products | -7.2 | 24.1 | -10.2 | -29.9 | -58.2 | 238.2 | |
| 24 Manufacture of Chemical Products and Basic Pharmaceutical Products | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.9 | -14.0 | 0.7 | |
| 25 Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products | -0.3 | -3.4 | -17.5 | 20.0 | -30.7 | -16.8 | |
| 26 Manufacture of Other Non-metallic Mineral Products | 4.9 | 4.4 | -4.1 | 16.8 | -29.0 | -0.6 | |
| 27 Manufacture of Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal Products | 10.1 | -4.5 | -3.1 | 4.3 | -27.6 | 2.6 | |
| 28 Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment | 1.2 | 2.3 | -1.4 | 12.1 | -19.0 | -15.1 | |
| 29 Manufacture of Furniture | -4.9 | 8.4 | -14.5 | 1.3 | -26.4 | -7.8 | |
| 30 Other Manufacturing and Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment | -0.6 | -0.7 | -9.2 | 15.4 | -21.7 | -15.6 | |
| 31 Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | 10.0 | 4.9 | -2.1 | 4.9 | -5.8 | -2.3 | |
| 32 Water Collection, Treatment and Supply | -16.3 | -7.3 | 8.2 | -17.7 | 7.3 | -17.6 | |
| 33 Sewerage, Waste, Treatment and Disposal Activities | 6.7 | 7.3 | -1.0 | -3.3 | 0.3 | -0.4 | |
| 34 Construction | -8.0 | -14.8 | -9.4 | 4.4 | -20.9 | -20.8 | |
| Services | 4.3 | 2.9 | -1.9 | 3.4 | -2.6 | -0.2 | |
| 35 Wholesale and Retail Trade | 4.7 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | |
| 36 Transport of Goods and Passenger including Warehousing | 2.1 | 2.0 | -6.1 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | |
| 37 Postal Courier Activities | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 2.9 | |
| 38 Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Activities | 5.1 | -6.0 | 40.8 | 1.7 | 27.0 | 26.0 | |
| 39 Programming and Broadcasting Activities and Audio Video Productions | -10.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | -3.8 | -11.4 | -2.1 | |
| 40 Telecommunication | 10.8 | 17.6 | 15.0 | 11.0 | 6.5 | -2.2 | |
| 41 IT Programming Consultancy and Related Activities | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 25.2 | -2.3 | -21.4 | |
| 42 Financial Service Activities and Auxiliary Financial Services | 16.4 | -0.2 | 9.2 | 7.0 | -11.1 | -10.0 | |
| 43 Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Funding | 17.7 | 7.8 | -2.5 | 26.4 | -47.0 | -26.0 | |
| 44 Real Estate Activities, Including Ownership of Dwelling | 5.6 | 5.1 | -1.0 | 4.4 | -12.1 | -6.0 | |
| 45 Professional Services | 3.8 | 5.4 | -3.3 | 4.9 | -17.7 | 2.4 | |
| 46 Public Administration and Offence; Compulsory Social Security | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | -1.7 | |
| 47 Education | -0.9 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | |
| 48 Human Health Activities, Residential Care and Social Work Activities | 4.2 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | -8.8 | -0.7 | |
| 49 Other Personal Service Activities | 1.5 | 2.0 | -6.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | |
| Gross Value Added (GVA), at Basic Prices | 2.6 | 0.4 | -2.9 | 3.9 | -7.0 | -2.6 | |
| (+) Taxes less Subsidies on Products | -0.4 | -6.8 | -24.9 | 8.2 | -12.4 | 2.8 | |
| Gross Domestic Products (GDP), at Constant Market Price | 2.3 | -0.2 | -4.6 | 4.2 | -7.3 | -2.3 | |

Source : Department of Census and Statistics

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

Figure 2.3 | Agriculture Sector Composition 2023

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

other non-perennial crops, growing of oleaginous fruits (coconut, king coconut, oil palm), growing of tea and other beverage crops (coffee, cocoa etc.), growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops, growing of rubber, plant propagation, forestry and logging, and freshwater fishing and freshwater aquaculture recorded a negative growth in 2023.

While the contribution of the Agriculture sector is only 8.4 percent of the GDP in 2023, the population engaged in the agriculture sector was 26.5 percent of the total employed population as at the fourth quarter of 2023. This indicates that the sector has important implications for rural income and consumption, with significant knock-on effects on overall demand in the economy. This reflects the importance of improving the productivity of the agriculture sector by successfully addressing the challenges such as water and land use inefficiency, high post-harvest losses, limitations in access to markets, and most importantly the negative impacts of climate change.

Paddy

In value-added terms, the rice sub-sector grew significantly by 20 percent in 2023, compared to the contraction of 11.8 percent in 2022. This was mainly due to lifting the ban on importation of chemical fertilizers and enhanced government support by providing affordable fertilizer and direct involvement in paddy purchasing. Credit granted for paddy production increased by 14.1 percent to Rs. 7,254 million in 2023 from Rs. 6,360 million in 2022. The volume of fertilizer issued in 2023 increased by 42.8 percent to 223,946 metric tons from 156,807 metric tons in 2022. With the boom in paddy production, the total imports of rice in 2023 declined by 96.2 percent to 29,606 metric tons from 783,420 metric tons in 2022.

The total paddy production in the 2022/2023 Maha season increased by 39.6 percent to 2.7 million metric tons compared to 1.9 million metric tons in 2021/2022 Maha season. The net extent harvested in the 2022/2023 Maha season increased by 5.4 percent to 722,501 hectares from 685,164 hectares in 2021/2022 Maha season. Most importantly, the yield per hectare in the 2022/2023 Maha season also increased by 32.4 percent to 3,732 kg per hectare from 2,819 kg per hectare in 2021/2022 Maha season, and this can be attributed to the increased availability of fertilizer.

Increased production of some varieties of rice has resulted in lower prices of rice during 2023 compared to 2022. Accordingly, the average producer price per kilo of white raw rice which was Rs. 184.83 in 2022 declined to Rs. 170.39 in 2023 and the average producer price per kilo of red raw rice which was Rs. 186.65 in 2022 has declined to Rs. 156.59 in 2023. However, the average producer price per kilo of white samba raw rice which was Rs. 190.77 in 2022 has increased to Rs. 194.16 in 2023.

Tea

In value-added terms, the tea sub-sector contracted marginally by 1.5 percent in 2023, compared to the significant contraction of 15.7 percent in 2022. However, the tea production increased by 1.7 percent to 256 million kg in 2023, compared to 252 million kg in 2022 due to the higher fertilizer supplies which boosted yields in high and medium grown areas. Tea prices at the Colombo Tea Auction (CTA) reduced by 6.5 percent to Rs. 1,188.33 per kg in 2023 from Rs. 1,270.50 per kg recorded in 2022. The average export price (FOB) of tea increased slightly by 7.7 percent to Rs. 1,770.44 per kg in 2023 from Rs. 1,643.11 per kg in 2022, while the average export price (FOB) of tea in USD terms also increased slightly by 7.6 percent to USD 5.41 per kg during 2023 compared to USD 5.03 per kg in 2022. The increase in average tea prices during 2023 can be partly attributed to the increased demand for Sri Lankan tea while the supply of tea from India was reduced due to inadequate rainfall in 2023.

Rubber

In value-added terms, the rubber sub-sector contracted by 7.7 percent in 2023 compared to the contraction of 9.8 percent in 2022, mainly due to the impact of the "Circular Spot Leaf Disease" which was spreading since 2022. The total rubber production declined by 9.1 percent to 64.4 million kg in 2023 from 70.8 million kg in

2022. The prices of RSS1 rubber at the Colombo Rubber Auction (CRA) decreased slightly by 5.9 percent to Rs. 559.41 per kg in 2023 from Rs. 595 per kg in 2022. In 2023, the total export volume of rubber/rubber products decreased by 16.3 percent compared to 2022. The reduction of prices as well as export volume of rubber in 2023 was influenced by the economic downturn faced by the European Union and the United States, which were the main export markets of the Sri Lankan rubber/rubber products. Accordingly, the average FOB price of rubber decreased by 19.1 percent to USD 2.21 per kg in 2023 from USD 2.73 per kg in 2022.

Coconut

Coconut production declined by 6.5 percent to 3,170 million nuts in 2023 from 3,391 million nuts in 2022 due to inadequate nourishment for plants owing to limited application of fertilizer for two years. In 2023, some coconut related industries declined drastically while other coconuts related industries showed a slight growth. Desiccated coconut production decreased by 8.7 percent to 31,985 metric tons in 2023 from 35,033 metric tons in 2022. Coconut oil production dropped significantly by 53.1 percent to 22,546 metric tons in 2023 from 48,069 metric tons in 2022, whilst there were increased volumes (130 percent growth) of imported cooking oils to the country. Despite the decreased coconut production, the production of coconut cream, coconut milk powder and coconut milk increased by 9.6 percent in 2023.

In 2023, the total export volume of desiccated coconut declined by 9.4 percent, and the total export volume of copra dropped by 52.9 percent, whereas the total export volume of coconut oil has slightly increased by 2.9 percent compared to 2022 despite the decline in coconut oil production. The average FOB price of coconut fell by 10.5 percent to Rs. 75.68 per nut in 2023 from Rs. 84.54 per nut in 2022.

Table 2.4 |Minor Export Agricultural Crops: Production and Exports (MT)

| Crop | Production | | | | | | Export * | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022^(b) | 2023^(a) | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022^(b) | 2023^(a) |
| Cinnamon | 20,398 | 20,352 | 20,866 | 22,872 | 24,094 | 24,475 | 17,537 | 17,480 | 19,090 | 19,195 | 18,298 | 19,677 |
| Pepper | 22,551 | 22,156 | 23,970 | 25,047 | 24,029 | 24,618 | 13,535 | 8,335 | 9,542 | 18,575 | 11,416 | 14,255 |
| Cocoa | 413 | 548 | 612 | 658 | 709 | 716 | 296 | 520 | 255 | 159 | 1,649 | 1,917 |
| Cardamom | 86 | 69 | 86 | 104 | 140 | 141 | 108 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Clove | 3,360 | 4,786 | 3,512 | 3,837 | 4,088 | 4,179 | 3,279 | 5,126 | 2,597 | 6,487 | 2,325 | 5,841 |
| Nutmeg & Mace | 4,180 | 5,119 | 2,751 | 2,818 | 2,878 | 2,902 | 1,938 | 3,417 | 2,451 | 2,651 | 2,284 | 2,718 |

Sources: Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Sri Lanka Customs

(a) Provisional

(b) Revised

* Including Re-export

Minor Export Crops

The total export volume of minor export crops increased slightly by 0.8 percent to 173,680 metric tons in 2023 from 172,282 metric tons in 2022, with an increase in the export volume of minor export crops such as cinnamon, cloves, pepper, nutmeg and mace, fruits and cashew nuts. Compared to 2022, total export earnings from minor export crops in rupee terms increased by 4.9 percent whereas it increased by 5.2 percent in USD terms, in 2023.

While the demand for the major export crops of Sri Lanka is gradually diminishing, the worldwide demand for the minor export crops of Sri Lanka has seen a continuously increasing trend, indicating the high potential for export earnings from minor export crops. Due to the quality, unique flavours, colours, and aroma, the global demand for Ceylon spices and essential oils are increasing, and the demand for fresh and processed fruits of Sri Lanka is also on the rise.

Other Crops

In value-added terms, the cereals (excluding rice) sub-sector grew slightly by 2.9 percent in 2023 compared to the drastic decline of 24.8 percent in 2022. Furthermore, in value added terms, the vegetables sub-sector also grew slightly by 3.2 percent, and the fruits sub-sector grew by 7.2 percent in 2023. The total export volume of vegetables decreased slightly by 2.7 percent to 15,409 metric tons in 2023 from 15,835 metric tons in 2022. The total export volume of fruits increased slightly by 1.9 percent to 42,343 metric tons in 2023 compared to 41,526 metric tons in 2022.

The overall production of field crops (excluding rice) fell by 10.9 percent to 426,497 metric tons in 2023 compared to the decreased production of 479,128 metric tons in 2022, and this was mainly due to the inadequate availability of fertilizer and

the high prices of fertilizer. Maize production declined by 14.6 percent to 221,248 metric tons in 2023 from 259,039 metric tons in 2022. Potato production declined by 14.4 percent to 40,748 metric tons in 2023, from 47,614 metric tons in 2022. Big onion production declined significantly by 71.4 percent to 5,084 metric tons in 2023 from a 73.0 percent decline in 2022 due to the lack of involvement of farmers in big onion cultivation. This was due to the increased cost of production and significant price volatility. As a result, the average retail price of big onions was around Rs. 800/kg.

Livestock

In value-added terms, the animal production sub-sector grew slightly by 1.8 percent in 2023 compared to the contraction of 11.4 percent in 2022. The total milk production declined slightly by 0.4 percent to 504 million liters in 2023 compared to 506 million litres recorded in 2022. The drop in the milk production can be attributed to the closure of many smallholder dairy farms in 2023. This is mainly due to increased forage prices, shortage of grass and grazing grounds, and the high costs of milch cows. The total egg production decreased by 13.2 percent to 1,604 million eggs in 2023 from 1,849 million eggs in 2022, due to shortage of animal feed and reduction of import of parent birds. The price of eggs peaked at significant levels due to the reduction in egg production and the increase in the cost of production of eggs. As a result, the government decided to import eggs and sold them at a lower price to consumers through Lanka Sathosa. Meanwhile, chicken production increased slightly by 3.5 percent to 236,110 metric tons in 2023, from 228,130 metric tons in 2022. However, the price of chicken also increased significantly in 2023 due to the increased cost of production followed by the increased feed cost.

Marine and Inland Fishing

The total fish production increased slightly by 2.5 percent to 407,070 metric tons in 2023 compared to 397,230 metric tons in 2022. This was due to the increase in marine fishing and marine aquaculture activities in coastal and lagoon areas. In value-added terms, the marine fishing and marine aquaculture sub-sector grew by 4.9 percent in 2023 from the contraction of 15.4 percent recorded in 2022. However, in value-added terms, the freshwater fishing and freshwater aquaculture sub-sector contracted by 3.4 percent in 2023 compared to the growth of 11.9 percent in 2022. Value of exports of fish,

crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates and preparations in 2023 increased slightly by 1.9 percent compared to the significant increase of 53.9 percent in 2022. The fishing industry is facing critical challenges such as overfishing and unsustainable fishing, pollution and climate change that need to be addressed with effective policies to ensure a sustainable industry. The domestic fish consumption has also been reduced due to the high cost of fish affecting to the nutrition level of the people.

Industry Sector

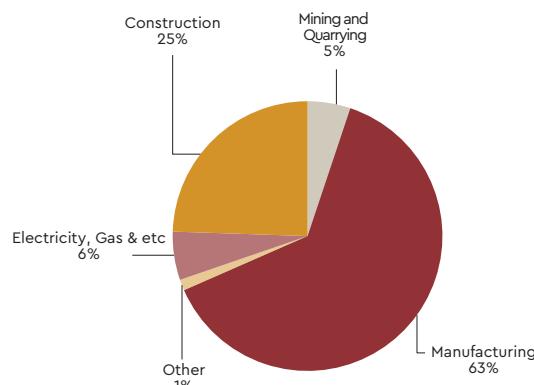
In value-added terms, the industry sector contracted by 9.2 percent in 2023, compared to the significant contraction of 15.9 percent in 2022. This was mainly due to the contraction of construction activities, mining and quarrying activities, manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products, manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, etc. The contractions were driven by issues related to the access to affordable finance, shortages of inputs, and supply chain disruptions. However, the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products increased in production by 238.2 percent in 2023, while manufacture of food, beverages & tobacco products, manufacture of chemical products and basic pharmaceutical products, and manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products sub-sectors also showed a slight increase in 2023.

Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying activities contracted significantly by 22.3 percent in 2023, in value-added terms, following the significant contraction of 31 percent in 2022. The slowdown in the construction sector contributed to this weak performance. The Government is taking steps to put in place a policy framework that would enable the sustainable utilization of the country's valuable mineral resources, including ilmenite, graphite, quartz, zircon, and rutile, among others.

Manufacturing

In value-added terms, the overall manufacturing activities contracted by 3.2 percent in 2023 compared to the contraction of 12.7 percent in 2022. The manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco products, which is the largest contributor to overall manufacturing activities, grew by 3.5 percent in 2023, compared to the contraction of 14.3 percent in 2022.

Figure 2.4 | Industry Sector Composition – 2023

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

The manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather related products, which is the second largest contributor to the manufacturing activities contracted by 11.9 percent compared to the 8 percent increase in 2022 due to the drastic reduction in orders by overseas buyers, such as UK, Europe and the USA due to subdued demand in key markets.

The manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork contracted by 19.9 percent, manufacture of paper products, printing and reproduction contracted by 9.2 percent, manufacture of rubber and plastic products contracted by 16.8 percent, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products contracted slightly by 0.6 percent, manufacture of machinery and equipment contracted by 15.1 percent, manufacture of furniture contracted by 7.8 percent, and other manufacturing, and repair and

installation of machines sub-sector contracted by 15.6 percent in 2023. Further, the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sub-sector also contracted by 2.3 percent in 2023 due to the overall weaknesses in Industrial activities.

Construction

In value-added terms, the construction industry contracted significantly by 20.8 percent in 2023 following the contraction of 20.9 percent in 2022, due to the low demand in both residential and commercial sectors and due to suspension of government-funded projects. High contractor fees and labour costs, lack of disposable income, overdue payments on completed projects, and high lending rates have caused some construction projects to pause ongoing work or to postpone the commencement of new projects.

Services Sector

In value-added terms, the Services sector contracted slightly by 0.2 percent in 2023, compared to the contraction of 2.6 percent in 2022, due to the negative growth recorded in programming and broadcasting activities and audio video production, telecommunication, IT programming consultancy and related activities, financial service activities and auxiliary financial services, real estate activities including ownership of dwelling, public administration and defense, compulsory social security, and human health activities, residential care and social work activities. However, wholesale and retail trade, transportation of goods and passengers,

Table 2.5 | Performance of the Selected Industrial Exports

| Item | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Food , Beverages and Tobacco | 324 | 393 | 462 | 447 | 464 | 587 | 520 | 539 |
| Animal Fodder | 68 | 80 | 108 | 129 | 103 | 149 | 171 | 146 |
| Textiles and Garments | 4,884 | 5,032 | 5,318 | 5,596 | 4,423 | 5,435 | 5,952 | 4,879 |
| Rubber Products | 768 | 835 | 875 | 866 | 786 | 1050 | 977 | 902 |
| Gems, Diamonds and Jewellery | 274 | 258 | 278 | 306 | 181 | 277 | 451 | 500 |
| Machinery and Mechanical Appliances | 318 | 371 | 435 | 400 | 338 | 501 | 581 | 598 |
| Transport Equipment | 131 | 162 | 120 | 146 | 71 | 148 | 129 | 149 |
| Petroleum Products | 287 | 434 | 622 | 521 | 374 | 506 | 568 | 539 |
| Chemical Products | 126 | 146 | 167 | 176 | 173 | 223 | 224 | 194 |
| Wood and Paper Products | 117 | 139 | 141 | 129 | 99 | 130 | 137 | 114 |
| Leather Travel Goods and Footwear | 166 | 158 | 148 | 103 | 54 | 58 | 86 | 71 |
| Plastics and Articles thereof | 66 | 75 | 78 | 73 | 176 | 79 | 61 | 56 |
| Base Metals and Articles | 90 | 116 | 165 | 177 | 111 | 156 | 177 | 178 |
| Ceramic Products | 34 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 24 | 37 | 38 | 34 |
| Other Industrial Exports | 288 | 309 | 311 | 326 | 295 | 361 | 395 | 378 |
| Total | 7,940 | 8,542 | 9,258 | 9,426 | 7,672 | 9,702 | 10,465 | 9,278 |

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional

Table 2.6 | Selected Indicators of Services Sector

| Indicator | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Port Services | | | | | |
| Vessels Arrived ^(c) | 4,697 | 4,337 | 4,180 | 4,073 | 4,823 |
| Total Cargo Handled (MT '000) | 106,979 | 102,908 | 109,369 | 100,372 | 103,791 |
| Total Container Traffic (TEU '000) ^(c) | 7,228 | 6,855 | 7,249 | 6,862 | 6,950 |
| Transshipment Container ** (TEU '000) | 5,955 | 5,765 | 6,050 | 5,832 | 5,960 |
| Telecommunication Sector | | | | | |
| Fixed Telephone Lines (No '000) | 1,245*** | 2,613 | 2,852 | 2,651 | 2,308 |
| Cellular Phones (No '000) | 32,884 | 28,739 | 29,959 | 28,838 | 28,986 |
| Wireless Phone (No '000) | 1,055 | 1,367 | 1,587 | 1,388 | 1,163 |
| Internet and E mail Subscribers ('000) ^(d) | 13,408 | 17,524 | 22,106 | 21,668 | 22,864 |
| Health Sector | | | | | |
| Private Hospitals | 209 | 217 | 243 | 250 | n.a |
| Public Hospitals | 603 | 609 | 618 | 651 | n.a |
| No of Beds (Government) | 77,964 | 77,121 | 78,228 | 89,903 | 89,786 |
| No of Doctors (Government) | 18,130 | 18,218 | 20,209 | 21,045 | 21,796 |
| No of Nurses (Government) | 38,276 | 37,133 | 39,091 | 50,516 | 39,257 |
| Financial Sector | | | | | |
| Bank Branches and Other Outlets | 7,390 | 7,406 | 7,369 | 7,382 | 7,474 |
| Credit Cards in Use | 1,854,103 | 1,984,525 | 2,054,985 | 2,054,896 | 1,987,857 |
| Registered Finance Companies | 42 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 33 |
| Registered Leasing Companies | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Tourism Sector | | | | | |
| Tourist Arrivals | 1,913,702 | 507,704 | 194,495 | 719,978 | 1,487,303 |
| Tourist Earnings (USD Mn) | 3,607 | 682 | 507 | 1,136 | 2,068 |
| Annual Room Occupancy Rate | 57.1 | 15.0 | 18.6**** | 30.4 | n.a |
| Transport Services (New Registrations) | | | | | |
| Buses | 1,613 | 578 | 281 | 404 | 685 |
| Cars | 38,232 | 21,021 | 3,495 | 1,489 | 1,816 |
| Dual Purpose Vehicles***** | 13,459 | 9,532 | 771 | 760 | 586 |
| Goods Transport Vehicles – Lorries | 5,223 | 3,941 | 2,593 | 1,833 | 523 |
| Motor Cycles | 284,301 | 151,634 | 8,011 | 9,060 | 20,200 |
| Three Wheelers | 15,490 | 7,150 | 2,093 | 36 | 60 |
| Land Vehicles – Tractors | 5,696 | 6,025 | 8,272 | 2,725 | 2,784 |
| Land Vehicles – Trailers | 1,970 | 2,277 | 4,344 | 2,560 | 1,236 |

Sources: Sri Lanka Ports Authority, Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Health & Indigenous Medicine, Department of Motor Traffic, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) Including KKS Port

(d) Including mobile internet connections

(e) As of end June 2023

** Including Re-Stowing

***excluding fixed wireless phones

**** In Level 1/ Level 2 and other Safe and Secure Hotels

***** Includes Single Cabs

postal and courier activities, accommodation, food and beverage service activities, insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, professional services, education, and other personal service activities recorded a positive growth in the year 2023.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

In value-added terms, wholesale and retail trade activities grew slightly by 0.14 percent in 2023, compared to 0.03 percent marginal growth in 2022 supported by the increased business

activities related to wholesale and retail trade during festival season in the latter part of the year following greater stabilization of macroeconomic conditions.

Transportation of Goods and Passengers

In value-added terms, the transport sub-sector expanded by 3.9 percent in 2023, compared to the growth of 2.9 percent in 2022, mainly due to the increased economic activities with the recovery from economic crisis. The passenger kilometers operated by the Sri Lanka

Railways increased by 6.7 percent, while the passenger kilometers operated by the Sri Lanka Transport Board contracted by 4.6 percent in 2023, reflecting the increased demand for rail transportation amidst significantly higher fuel costs. Passenger kilometers flown by Sri Lankan Airlines also improved significantly by 10.1 percent due to the increased tourist arrivals. However, cargo handling activities contracted by 10 percent in the year 2023, mainly due to the slowdown in global trade volumes. Further, new registration of motor vehicles also increased by 36 percent in 2023, albeit from a low base as import restrictions in this sector continued.

Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Activities

In value-added terms, accommodation, food and beverage service activities expanded by 26 percent in 2023, compared to the significant increase of 27 percent in 2022, due to the increase in tourism related activities.

Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Activities

In value-added terms, financial, insurance, and real estate activities including ownership of dwellings, contracted by 5.6 percent in 2023 compared to the significant contraction of 15.4 percent in 2022, due to contractions in financial and real estate activities. Financial and auxiliary financial activities declined by 10 percent in 2023, following the contraction of 11.1 percent recorded in 2022, mainly due to the restrictions on vehicle imports which continued to affect the core business of this sub-sector; leasing and hire purchase. Real estate activities including ownership of dwelling contracted by 5.9 percent

in 2023 compared to the contraction of 12.1 percent in 2022, due to shrinking of private credit in the first half of the year, shortages of raw material, and high cost of labour. However, insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities grew significantly by 26 percent in 2023 compared to the drastic contraction of 47 percent in 2022, mainly due to repricing of policies.

Other Service Activities

In value-added terms, telecommunication activities declined by 2.2 percent in 2023, compared to the growth of 6.5 percent in 2022. IT programming, consultancy and related activities contracted significantly by 21.4 percent in 2023, compared to the slight decline of 2.3 percent in 2022 due to decrease in both local and global demand. In 2023, professional services increased slightly by 2.4 percent compared to the significant contraction of 17.7 percent in 2022. Programming and broadcasting activities and audio video production decreased slightly by 2.1 percent in 2023 compared to the contraction of 11.4 percent in 2022. Human health activities, residential care and social work activities declined slightly by 0.7 percent in 2023, compared to the contraction of 8.7 percent in 2022. Education, other personal services, and postal and courier services contributed positively to the overall economic growth, while the public administration and defense sub-sector contributed negatively to the overall economic growth in 2023.

Domestic Demand and Consumption

Domestic demand comprising of consumption and investment expenditure of the country expanded by 12.5 percent to Rs. 28,042 billion

Table 2.7 | Domestic Demand, Supply and Trade Balance ^(a)

| Item | Current Market Prices | | | Change | | | As a Percent of GDP | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | (Rs.Bn) | | | (%) | | | | | |
| | 2021 ^(b) | 2022 ^(c) | 2023 ^(c) | 2021 | 2022 ^(b) | 2023 ^(c) | 2021 | 2022 ^(b) | 2023 ^(c) |
| Domestic Demand | 18,901 | 24,921 | 28,042 | 32.3 | 31.9 | 12.5 | 107.3 | 103.6 | 101.5 |
| Consumption | 12,434 | 18,038 | 21,052 | 34.3 | 45.1 | 16.7 | 70.6 | 75.0 | 76.2 |
| Private | 10,770 | 16,311 | 19,159 | 39.0 | 51.5 | 17.5 | 61.1 | 67.8 | 69.3 |
| Government | 1,665 | 1,727 | 1,893 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Investment | 6,467 | 6,883 | 6,991 | 28.4 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 36.7 | 28.6 | 25.3 |
| Net External Demand (Trade balance) | -1,301 | -857 | -413 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 51.9 | -7.4 | -3.6 | -1.5 |
| Export of Goods and Services | 2,980 | 5,188 | 5,634 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 8.6 | 16.9 | 21.6 | 20.4 |
| Import of Goods and Services | 4,281 | 6,045 | 6,047 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 25.1 | 21.9 |
| Domestic Supply = GDP | 17,612 | 24,064 | 27,630 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) The data is based on the base year 2010 GDP estimates of the Department of Census and Statistics

(b) Revised

(c) Provisional

Table 2.8 | Aggregate Supply and Use of Goods and Services ^(a)

| Item | Current Market Prices (Rs.Bn) | | | Change (%) | | As a Percent of GDP | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | 2021 ^(b) | 2022 ^(b) | 2023 ^(c) | 2021/ 2022 ^(b) | 2022/ 2023 ^(c) | 2022 ^(b) | 2023 ^(c) |
| Aggregate Demand | 21,881 | 30,109 | 33,677 | 37.6 | 11.8 | 125.1 | 121.9 |
| Domestic Demand | 18,901 | 24,921 | 28,042 | 31.8 | 12.5 | 103.6 | 101.5 |
| External Demand =Export of Goods and Services | 2,980 | 5,188 | 5,634 | 74.1 | 8.6 | 21.6 | 20.4 |
| Aggregate Supply | 21,881 | 30,109 | 33,677 | 37.6 | 11.8 | 125.1 | 121.9 |
| Gross Domestic Product | 17,600 | 24,064 | 27,630 | 36.7 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Import of Goods and Services | 4,281 | 6,045 | 6,047 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 25.1 | 21.9 |
| Trade Gap of Goods and Services | -1,301 | -857 | -413 | 34.1 | -51.9 | -3.6 | -1.5 |
| Share of Imports in Aggregate Supply (%) | 19.6 | 20.1 | 18.0 | -17.3 | -10.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) The data is based on the base year 2010 GDP estimates of the Department of Census and Statistic

(b)Revised

(c) Provisional

at current market prices in 2023, compared to the total demand of Rs. 24,921 billion recorded in 2022 mainly due to the increase in both private and government consumption expenditures, driven by elevated price levels.

Export of goods and services increased by 8.6 percent to Rs. 5,634 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 5,188 billion in 2022, benefitting from the depreciation of the Sri Lanka rupee against currencies of major export destinations. The import of goods and services remained almost stagnant at Rs. 6,047 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 6,045 billion in 2022, due to import restrictions and subdued import demand. Accordingly, the net external demand at current prices improved significantly by 51.9 percent in 2023 compared to the increase of 34.1 percent recorded in 2022.

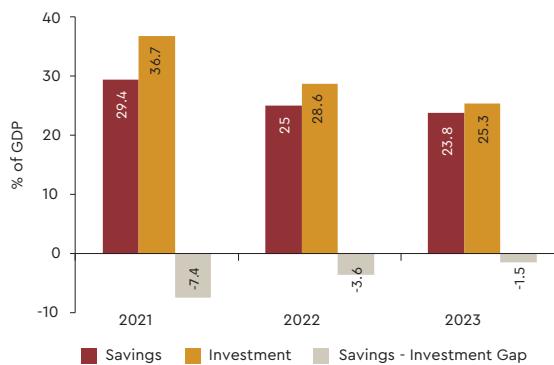
The total consumption grew by 16.7 percent to Rs. 21,052 billion at current market prices in 2023 compared to 18,038 billion at current market prices in 2022, and this growth was attributable to higher consumer prices. However, at constant prices in 2023, consumption expenditure contracted due to decreased purchasing power and macroeconomic demand management measures. Private consumption, which accounted for 91 percent of total consumption, grew by 17.5 percent at current market prices in 2023 compared to 51.3 percent growth in 2022 due to inflated prices. The government consumption grew by 9.6 percent in 2023 at current market prices compared to the growth of 3.8 percent in 2022 contributing to the growth of total consumption.

Investment and Savings

Investment expenditure at current market prices grew slightly by 1.6 percent to Rs. 6,991 billion in 2023 compared to 6.4 percent growth in 2022 reflecting the elevated prices of investment goods. The shortage in foreign exchange affecting supply chain disruptions and the depreciation in the local currency contributed to the elevation in prices of investment goods. However, at constant prices, investment expenditure contracted owing to the high interest rates for most of the year that discouraged investments.

The gross fixed capital formation at current market prices declined by 15.1 percent in 2023, compared to the 23.4 percent growth in 2022. The domestic savings grew by 9.2 percent in 2023 compared to the 16.6 percent growth in 2022, and this was driven by the increase in private

Figure 2.5 | Savings – Investment Gap



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Table 2.9 | Investment and Savings

| Item | Rs. Bn. | | | As a % of GDP | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
| Domestic Investment | 6,467 | 6,883 | 6,991 | 36.7 | 28.6 | 25.3 |
| Domestic Savings | 5,166 | 6,026 | 6,578 | 29.4 | 25.0 | 23.8 |
| Private | 6,456 | 7,566 | 8,229 | 36.7 | 31.4 | 29.8 |
| Government | -1,290 | -1,540 | -1,651 | -7.3 | -6.4 | -6.0 |
| Investment – Domestic Savings Gap | -1,301 | -857 | -413 | -7.4 | -3.6 | -1.5 |
| Net Factor Income From Abroad (c) | -396 | -631 | -895 | -2.2 | -2.6 | -3.2 |
| Net Foreign Private Transfers | 1,035 | 1,159 | 1,836 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| National Savings | 5,805 | 6,554 | 7,519 | 33.0 | 27.2 | 27.2 |

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

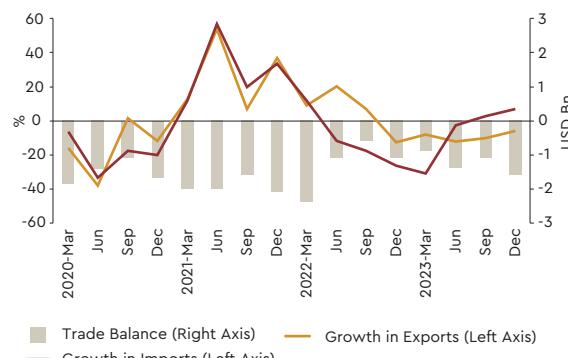
(c) The difference with the BOP estimates is due to the time lag in compilation.

savings during the year. However, domestic savings as a percentage of GDP decreased to 23.8 percent in 2023 compared to 25 percent in 2022. In rupee terms, net primary income from the rest of the world contracted substantially by 41.8 percent in 2023, while net current transfers from the rest of the world grew significantly by 58.4 percent during the year. National savings recorded a growth of 14.7 percent in 2023, which was 27.2 percent of the GDP.

2.3 External Sector

Sri Lanka's external sector recovered steadily in 2023 with the contraction in the trade deficit, increase in earnings from tourism and growth in inflows from workers' remittances. A current account surplus in the balance of payments was recorded after several decades. The external current account recorded a USD 1.6 billion surplus in 2023, compared to a USD 1.4 billion deficit in 2022. Accordingly, the current account surplus was recorded as 1.8 percent of the GDP in 2023 from the deficit of 1.9 percent of the GDP in 2022. The rebalancing of macroeconomic policy with tighter fiscal policy and monetary policy, cost-reflective energy pricing, and market driven exchange rates contributed to this process, along with the recovery of key inflows such as tourism and remittances. Earnings from exports declined by 9.1 percent to USD 11,910.7 million in 2023 compared to USD 13,106.4 million in 2022 due to the drop in demand from the major export destinations and geopolitical conflict related disruptions. Meanwhile, import expenditure declined by 8.1 percent to USD 16,811.1 million in 2023 from USD 18,291.0 million in 2022 with the continued restriction on non-essential imports until latter part of 2023

Figure 2.6 | Growth in Exports & Imports and Trade Balance (Quarterly)



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

and subdued demand in the economy. The trade deficit contracted to USD 4,900 million in 2023 from USD 5,185 million in 2022 with the larger contraction in import expenditure than the decrease in export earnings.

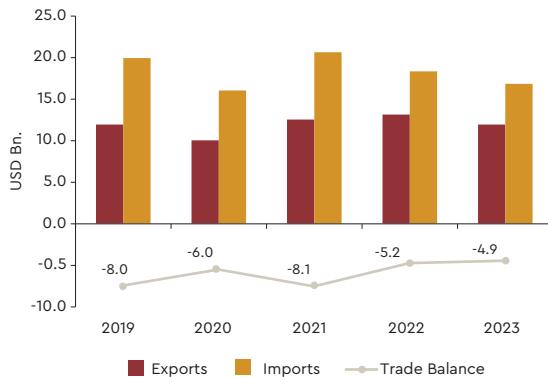
Table 2.10 | External Trade

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Exports | 10,047 | 12,499 | 13,106 | 11,911 |
| Agricultural Exports | 2,336 | 2,730 | 2,568 | 2,567 |
| Industrial Exports | 7,672 | 9,702 | 10,465 | 9,278 |
| Mineral Exports | 25 | 45 | 50 | 38 |
| Unclassified | 14 | 23 | 23 | 28 |
| Imports | 16,055 | 20,637 | 18,291 | 16,811 |
| Consumer Goods | 3,402 | 3,849 | 2,813 | 3,044 |
| Intermediate Goods | 9,077 | 12,309 | 12,439 | 11,007 |
| Investment Goods | 3,563 | 4,463 | 3,031 | 2,745 |
| Unclassified | 14 | 17 | 9 | 16 |
| Trade Deficit | -6,008 | -8,139 | -5,185 | -4,900 |

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

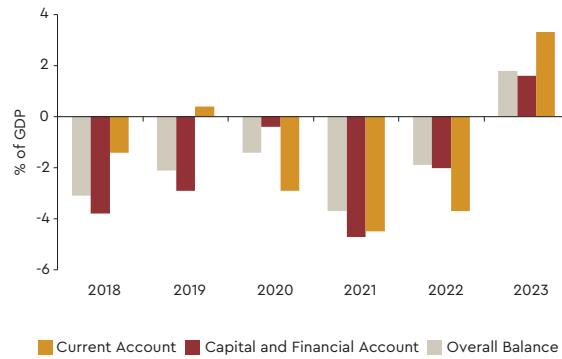
(a) Provisional

Figure 2.7 | Trade Balance



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Figure 2.8 | Balance of Payments



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Table 2.11 | Import & Export of Services

| Item | Imports | | | Exports | | | USD Million |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) | |
| Transportation Services | 256 | 333 | 732 | 608 | 676 | 1,550 | |
| Computer and Information Services | 140 | 133 | 198 | 1,168 | 1,066 | 795 | |
| Travel and Tourism | 239 | 244 | 152 | 507 | 1,136 | 2,068 | |
| Communication Services | 31 | 28 | 53 | 32 | 31 | 122 | |
| Construction Services | 11 | 11 | 111 | 10 | 9 | 355 | |
| Insurance Services | 37 | 36 | 51 | 20 | 19 | 35 | |
| Financial Services | 102 | 96 | 57 | 95 | 92 | 64 | |
| Other Business Services | 17 | 16 | 344 | 16 | 15 | 310 | |
| Government Expenditure n.i.e. | 57 | 56 | 7 | 19 | 18 | 7 | |
| Total | 890 | 953 | 1,705 | 2,475 | 3,062 | 5,306 | |

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka
(a) Provisional

The service account surplus increased to USD 3.4 billion in 2023 from USD 2.1 billion in 2022 owing to increased earnings from tourism. The primary income account deficit widened to USD 2.6 billion in 2023 compared to USD 1.9 billion in 2022 reflecting the impact of higher interest payments for foreign loans and arrears. The financial account's overall balance was recorded as USD 2,826 million in 2023 compared to a deficit of USD 2,806 million in 2022 due to modest foreign direct investment inflows.

Gross foreign inflows to the government securities market increased to USD 824 million in 2023 from USD 69 million in 2022. External debt service payments were USD 2,589 million in 2023 compared to USD 2,483 million in 2022. In 2023, external debt service payments remained lower due to the government's decision to announce a temporary standstill on selected government debt since April 2022. However, the CBSL repaid some debt facilities that were outside the debt restructuring perimeter, including USD 200 million for the swap facility of Bangladesh Bank,

some outstanding liabilities of the Reserve Bank of India swap facility, and some IMF-EFF liabilities incurred from 2016.

The tourism sector performance improved with the notable increase in tourist arrivals by 106.6 percent to 1,487,303 persons in 2023, compared to 719,978 persons in 2022. The elimination of shortage of essential items, revival of economic activities and environment sentiments positive for tourism helped achieve this improvement. Accordingly, earnings from tourism increased significantly by 82 percent to USD 2,068 million in 2022 from USD 1,136 million in 2022. Gross Official Reserves (GOR) improved to USD 4,392 million at the end of December 2023 from USD 1,898 million at the end of 2022 and total foreign assets increased to USD 12.5 billion at the end of 2023 from USD 8.8 billion by the end of 2022. GOR increased mainly due to purchases of foreign exchange from the domestic forex market by the Central Bank and the receipts from the IMF-EFF program, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. GOR included the swap

facility from the People's Bank of China (PBOC) which was around USD 1.5 billion that is subject to conditionalities on usability. On a net basis, CBSL absorbed foreign exchange around USD 1.7 billion from the domestic foreign exchange market in 2023. The overall balance of payments (BOP) recorded a surplus as USD 2,826 million in 2023, compared to a deficit of USD 2,806 million in 2022. Meanwhile, Sri Lankan rupee appreciated by 12.1 percent against the US dollar in 2023 with the market-based exchange rate policy implemented by the CBSL.

Exports

Earnings from exports decreased by 9.1 percent to USD 11,910.7 million in 2023 from USD 13,106.4 million in 2022 due to the lower demand from export markets, geopolitical conflict related disruptions, increased cost of living and economic downturn in major export markets. Accordingly, earnings from industrial exports fell by 11.3 percent to USD 9,277.7 million in 2023 from USD 10,465.3 million in 2022, earnings from agricultural exports decreased by 0.1 percent to USD 2,566.5 million in 2023 from USD 2,568.0 million in 2022 and earnings from mineral exports dropped by

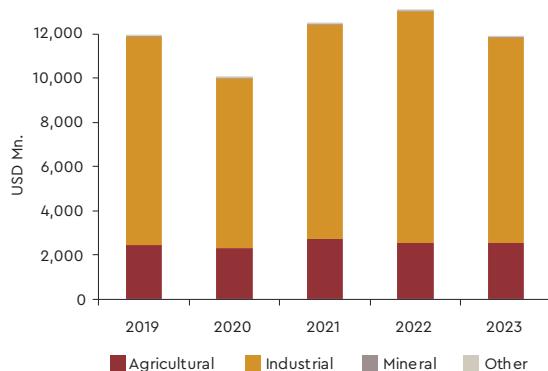
Figure 2.10 | Total Exports and Textile & Garments Exports



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

23.1 percent to USD 38.5 million in 2023 from USD 50 million in 2022. Textile and garments exports which contribute 41 percent of the total export earnings, decreased by 18 percent to USD 4,878.9 million in 2023 from USD 5,952.0 million in 2022 with the decreasing export of garments to most of the major markets including the USA, the EU and the UK which caused a significant drop in earnings in industrial exports. Exports earnings as a percentage of GDP declined to 14.1 percent in 2023 from 17.1 percent in 2022.

Figure 2.9 | Composition of Exports



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Industrial export earnings, which contributed to 78 percent of the total export earnings, decreased by 11.3 percent to USD 9,277.7 million in 2023 compared to USD 10,465.3 million in 2022. This was mainly due to the drop in export earnings from textiles and garments by 18.0 percent to USD 4,878.9 million and rubber products by 7.7 percent to USD 902.2 million in 2023. Furthermore, earnings from petroleum products decreased by 5.0 percent to USD 539.4 million in 2023 due to the lower price of bunker and aviation fuel. However, export earnings grew from machinery and mechanical appliances, gems, diamonds and jewellery and food, beverages and tobacco exports.

Table 2.12 | Value of Industrial Exports

| Category | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Textile and Garments | 5,318 | 5,597 | 4,423 | 5,435 | 5,952 | 4,879 |
| Rubber Products | 875 | 866 | 786 | 1,050 | 977 | 902 |
| Petroleum and Chemical Products | 622 | 521 | 374 | 506 | 568 | 539 |
| Gems, Diamonds and Jewellery | 278 | 306 | 181 | 277 | 451 | 500 |
| Machinery and Mechanical Appliances | 435 | 400 | 338 | 501 | 581 | 598 |
| Food, Beverages and Tobacco | 462 | 447 | 464 | 587 | 520 | 539 |
| Other Industrial Exports | 1,268 | 1,290 | 1,106 | 1,346 | 1,417 | 1,320 |
| Total | 9,258 | 9,426 | 7,672 | 9,702 | 10,465 | 9,278 |

Sources: Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Trade and Investment Policy, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
(a) Provisional

Table 2.13 | Value of Agricultural Exports

| Category | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Tea | 1,428.5 | 1,346.4 | 1,240.9 | 1,324.4 | 1,258.8 | 1,309.9 |
| Rubber | 31.6 | 24.2 | 30.1 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 28.0 |
| Coconut | 311.0 | 329.5 | 345.2 | 425.2 | 400.3 | 336.8 |
| Other Agricultural Exports | 542.4 | 499.2 | 530.2 | 665.0 | 598.5 | 629.6 |
| Seafood | 265.8 | 262.5 | 189.8 | 274.1 | 269.0 | 262.2 |
| Total | 2,579.3 | 2,461.8 | 2,336.2 | 2,730.0 | 2,568.0 | 2,566.5 |

Sources: Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Trade and Investment Policy and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional

Earnings from agricultural exports declined marginally by 0.1 percent to USD 2,566.5 million in 2023 from USD 2,568.0 million in 2022 with the drop in earnings from coconut, rubber and seafood. However, export earnings grew from tea, spices, minor agricultural products, unmanufactured tobacco and vegetables. Export earnings from tea increased by 4.1 percent to USD 1,309.9 million in 2023 from USD 1,258.8 million in 2022 with the higher export prices of tea, despite the decreased tea export volumes. Meanwhile, mineral export earnings decreased by 23.1 percent to USD 38.5 million in 2023 from USD 50.0 million in 2022 owing to decreased exports of titanium ores. However, unclassified export earnings recorded an increase of 20.8 percent to USD 28.0 million in 2023.

Imports

Expenditure on imports declined significantly by 8.1 percent to USD 16,811.1 million in 2023 compared to USD 18,291.0 million in 2022 with the decreased import expenditure on intermediate and investment goods despite the increase in consumer goods expenditure. Continued restrictions on the importation of non-essential goods for most of the year, demand management policies, slowdown in economic activities and reduced purchasing power have led to a decline in import expenditure. Import expenditure as a percentage of GDP decreased to 19.9 percent in 2023 from 23.8 percent in 2022.

Import expenditure on consumer goods increased by 8.2 percent to USD 3,043.9 million in 2023 compared to USD 2,813.0 million in 2022 due to the growth in imports expenditure of both food and beverages and non-food consumer goods categories. Import expenditure on food and beverages increased by 5.3 percent to USD 1,693.0 million in 2023 from USD 1,607.9 million

in 2022, with the higher import expenditure on sugar and confectionery, vegetables and dairy products. However, expenditure on cereals and milling industry products declined significantly by 72.8 percent to USD 116.9 million in 2023 from USD 430.5 million in 2022 owing to lower rice import volumes. Expenditure on non-food consumer goods grew significantly by 12.1 percent to USD 1,350.9 million in 2023 due to the increase in import expenditure of medical and pharmaceuticals, household and furniture items and telecommunication devices particularly mobile phones. Further, expenditure on non-food consumer goods increased with the removal of import restrictions on temporarily suspended items through three stages in June, July and October 2023.

Import expenditure on intermediate goods, which accounts for a share of 65.5 percent of the total imports, dropped by 11.5 percent to USD 11,006.6 million in 2023 from USD 12,438.8 million in 2022, mainly due to decreased expenditure on imports of fuel, textiles and textile articles and chemical products. Expenditure on fuel imports decreased by 4.0 percent to USD 4,702.6 million in 2023 with low import prices of crude oil, refined petroleum and coal despite the increase in import volumes of crude oil and coal. This increase in import volumes of crude oil and coal was driven by the higher fuel imports for electricity generation due to drought conditions in the early part of the year.

Import expenditure on investment goods declined by 9.4 percent to USD 2,744.6 million in 2023 from USD 3,030.5 million in 2022 due to the drop of import expenditure in machinery and equipment, building materials and transport equipment with the restriction on non-essential imports and the slowdown of economic activities in the construction sector. Import expenditure of machinery and equipment decreased by 5.1 percent to USD 1,867.6 million in 2023 due to the decline in imports expenditure specially on engineering equipment.

Table 2.14 : Value of Imports

| Category | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Consumer Goods | 3,958.3 | 3,401.7 | 3,848.7 | 2,813.0 | 3,043.9 |
| Food and Beverages | 1,426.9 | 1,554.4 | 1,666.5 | 1,607.9 | 1,693.0 |
| Sugar | 201.2 | 277.1 | 288.8 | 257.8 | 435.5 |
| Milk and Milk Products | 311.9 | 333.8 | 317.7 | 225.3 | 273.7 |
| Other Food and Beverages | 913.8 | 943.5 | 1,060.0 | 1,124.8 | 983.8 |
| Non-food Consumables | 2,529.6 | 1,847.3 | 2,182.2 | 1,205.1 | 1,350.9 |
| Vehicles | 815.7 | 282.9 | 12.8 | 11.7 | 27.7 |
| Home appliances-Radio and Television Sets | 206.6 | 174.2 | 257.1 | 85.5 | 72.4 |
| Medical and Pharmaceutical Products | 552.6 | 595.5 | 882.5 | 533.4 | 667.0 |
| Household and Furniture Items | 171.9 | 146.9 | 161.2 | 116.3 | 122.1 |
| Other | 782.8 | 647.8 | 868.6 | 458.2 | 461.7 |
| Intermediate Goods | 11,369.6 | 9,076.5 | 12,308.9 | 12,438.8 | 11,006.6 |
| Fertilizer | 221.4 | 258.9 | 158.2 | 275.9 | 235.0 |
| Petroleum | 3,891.6 | 2,542.6 | 3,742.9 | 4,896.8 | 4,702.6 |
| Chemical Products | 831.5 | 831.5 | 1,074.4 | 966.2 | 814.7 |
| Paper and Paper Boards | 457.3 | 383.1 | 468.9 | 465.9 | 412.4 |
| Wheat and Maize | 346.4 | 384.4 | 418.3 | 303.1 | 338.2 |
| Textile & Textile article | 2,909.4 | 2,335.1 | 3,066.9 | 3,065.2 | 2,371.2 |
| Diamond and Precious Metals | 201.4 | 117.2 | 143.6 | 203.8 | 268.4 |
| Base Metal | 562.8 | 460.3 | 866.4 | 323.2 | 313.8 |
| Other Intermediate Goods | 1,947.8 | 1,763.4 | 2,369.3 | 1,938.7 | 1,550.3 |
| Investment Goods | 4,602.6 | 3,563.2 | 4,462.7 | 3,030.5 | 2,744.6 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 2,489.7 | 2,176.1 | 2,809.5 | 1,969.0 | 1,867.6 |
| Transport Equipment | 596.6 | 348.3 | 398.5 | 132.1 | 98.5 |
| Building Material | 1,508.7 | 1,035.6 | 1,248.9 | 926.3 | 775.1 |
| Other Investment Goods | 7.6 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Unclassified Imports | 8.3 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 8.8 | 16.0 |
| Total Imports | 19,937.1 | 16,055.4 | 20,637.4 | 18,291.0 | 16,811.1 |

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional

Meanwhile, import expenditure on building materials dropped by 16.3 percent to USD 775.1 million in 2023 owing to declined import expenditure recorded from Iron and steel. Expenditure on transport equipment decreased by 25.4 percent to USD 98.5 million in 2023 while other investment goods expenditure increased by 9.2 percent to USD 3.3 million in 2023.

Earnings from Tourism

Earnings from tourism increased significantly by 82 percent to USD 2,068 million in 2023 compared to USD 1,136 million in 2022 with the increased tourist arrivals specially from India, Russia, United Kingdom, Germany and China. Tourist arrivals increased by 106.6 percent to 1,487,303 persons in 2023, compared to 719,978 persons in 2022. The highest number of tourist arrivals was recorded from India which amounted

to 302,844 arrivals with a share of 20.4 percent of the total tourist arrivals. The second largest tourist arrived destination was Russia with 197,498 arrivals contributing to 13.8 percent of the total arrivals. The United Kingdom, Germany, China and Australia are the other major countries which recorded highest tourist arrivals in 2023 amounting to 130,088 arrivals, 102,539 arrivals, 68,789 arrivals and 67,436 arrivals, respectively.

Workers' Remittances

Workers' remittances increased significantly by 57.5 percent to USD 5,970 million in 2023, compared to USD 3,789 million in 2022 due to the receipt of remittances through formal channels due to stabilization of the financial sector and external sector, along with higher departures for foreign employment.

Table 2.15 | Balance of Payments: 2018- 2023

| Item | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Trade Balance | -10,343 | -7,997 | -6,008 | -8,139 | -5,185 | -4,900 |
| Exports | 11,890 | 11,940 | 10,047 | 12,499 | 13,106 | 11,911 |
| Imports | 22,233 | 19,937 | 16,055 | 20,637 | 18,291 | 16,811 |
| Service (net) | 3,766 | 2,849 | 819 | 1,586 | 2,110 | 3,404 |
| Receipts | 8,374 | 7,474 | 3,035 | 2,475 | 3,062 | 5,416 |
| Payments | 4,608 | 4,625 | 2,216 | 889 | 953 | 2012 |
| Income (net) | -2,384 | -2,462 | -2,205 | -1,959 | -1,870 | -2,564 |
| Receipts | 249 | 252 | 198 | 116 | 266 | 463 |
| Payments | 2,633 | 2,713 | 2,404 | 2,075 | 2,136 | 3,027 |
| Goods, Services and Income (net) | -8,962 | -7,610 | -7,394 | -8,512 | -4,945 | -4,060 |
| Current Transfers (net) | 6,163 | 5,766 | 6,207 | 5,228 | 3,496 | 5,619 |
| Private Transfers (net) | 6,155 | 5,757 | 6,194 | 5,221 | 3,493 | 5,599 |
| Receipts (Workers' Remittances) | 7,015 | 6,717 | 7,104 | 5,491 | 3,789 | 5,970 |
| Payments | 860 | 960 | 910 | 270 | 296 | 371 |
| Official Transfers (net) | 8 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 20 |
| Current Account | -2,799 | -1,843 | -1,187 | -3,284 | -1,448 | 1,559 |
| Capital and Financial Account | -3,364 | -2,437 | -232 | -4,186 | -1,549 | 1,367 |
| Capital Account | 14 | 23 | 28 | 25 | 19 | 63 |
| Current and Capital Account | -2,785 | -1,820 | -1,159 | -3,259 | -1,429 | 1,622 |
| Financial Account | -3,378 | -2,460 | -260 | -4,211 | -1,569 | 1,304 |
| Errors and Omissions | -593 | -640 | 795 | -952 | -139 | -318 |
| Overall Balance (Balance of Payments) | -1,103 | 377 | -2,328 | -3,967 | -2,806 | 2,826 |
| As a percentage of GDP | | | | | | |
| Trade Deficit | -11.7 | -9.5 | -7.4 | -9.2 | -6.7 | -5.8 |
| Current Account Deficit | -3.2 | -2.2 | -1.5 | -3.7 | -1.9 | 1.8 |

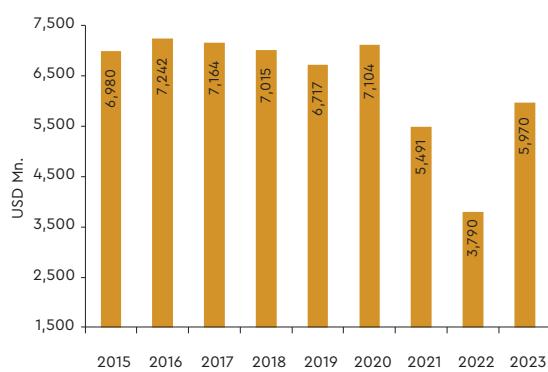
Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

CBSL and the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment jointly introduced a migrant worker loan scheme to encourage foreign employees to remit foreign exchange through official channels which led to increase remittances further. However, total departures for foreign employment were recorded as 297,656 persons in 2023 compared to the total departures of 311,056 persons in 2022.

Figure 2.11 | Workers' Remittances

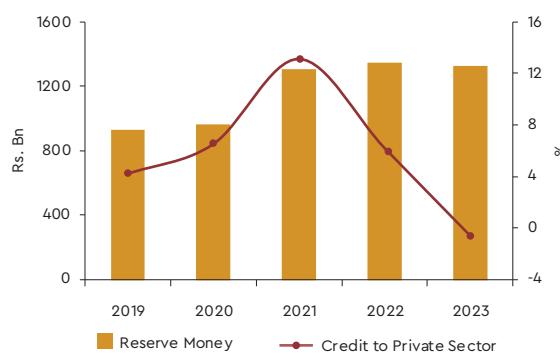


Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

2.4. Monetary Sector Developments

In the first five months of 2023, the Central Bank further continued its tight monetary policy stance to facilitate the required disinflation process. Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR) and Standing Lending Facility Rate (SLFR) which were further increased by 100 basis points to 15.5 percent and 16.5 percent, respectively in

Figure 2.12 | Reserve Money and Private Sector Credit Growth



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Table 2.16 | Outstanding Loans and Advances Granted by Commercial Banks ^{(a)(b)}

| Item | 2022 ^(c) | 2023 ^(d) | Rs. Billion 2023/2022 % Change |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Agriculture and Fishing | 643.6 | 649.2 | 0.9 |
| o/w | | | |
| Tea | 125.6 | 129.5 | 3.1 |
| Rubber | 59.7 | 51.2 | -14.3 |
| Coconut | 29.3 | 28.8 | -1.6 |
| Paddy | 34.5 | 41.1 | 19.2 |
| Vegetable, Fruits and Minor Food Crops | 35.4 | 33.0 | -6.7 |
| Livestock and Diary Farming | 40.9 | 42.6 | 4.3 |
| Fisheries | 28.3 | 31.3 | 10.8 |
| Industry | 3,116.9 | 2,943.4 | -5.6 |
| o/w | | | |
| Construction | 1,486.8 | 1,422.6 | -4.3 |
| Food and Beverages | 218.3 | 206.0 | -5.7 |
| Textiles and Apparel | 316.0 | 277.8 | -12.1 |
| Wood and Wood Products | 19.2 | 28.4 | 48.2 |
| Paper & Paper Products | 20.2 | 27.0 | 34.1 |
| Chemical, Petroleum, Pharmaceutical Products | 174.7 | 177.7 | 1.7 |
| Non-metallic Mineral Products | 17.1 | 34.8 | 103.4 |
| Basic Metal Products | 54.3 | 50.2 | -7.6 |
| Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Transport Equipment | 143.3 | 157.4 | 9.9 |
| Other Manufactured Products | 667.0 | 561.5 | -15.8 |
| Services | 2,028.2 | 2,071.4 | 2.1 |
| o/w | | | |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 555.0 | 600.8 | 8.3 |
| Tourism | 384.7 | 347.1 | -9.8 |
| Financial and Business Services | 354.4 | 334.8 | -5.5 |
| Transport | 66.7 | 57.9 | -13.1 |
| Communication and Information Technology | 71.9 | 130.3 | 81.2 |
| Printing & Publishing | 27.5 | 30.5 | 10.8 |
| Education | 37.7 | 31.9 | -15.3 |
| Health | 139.8 | 116.8 | -16.5 |
| Shipping, Aviation and Freight Forwarding | 30.8 | 39.7 | 28.9 |
| Personal Loans and Advances ^(e) | 1,813.1 | 1,809.4 | -0.2 |
| o/w | | | |
| Consumer Durables | 360.5 | 319.9 | -11.3 |
| Pawning | 411.0 | 546.7 | 33.0 |
| Credit Cards | 150.1 | 156.1 | 4.0 |
| Personal Education | 20.2 | 25.0 | 23.7 |
| Personal Healthcare | 3.8 | 1.2 | -69.4 |
| Others | 867.6 | 760.6 | -12.3 |
| Total | 7,601.8 | 7,473.4 | -1.7 |

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Based on the Quarterly Survey of Commercial Banks' Loans and Advances to the Private Sector, which includes loans and advances of both DBUs and OBUs of commercial banks.

(b) Includes loans, overdrafts, bills discounted and purchased and excludes cash items in the process of collection

(c) Provisional

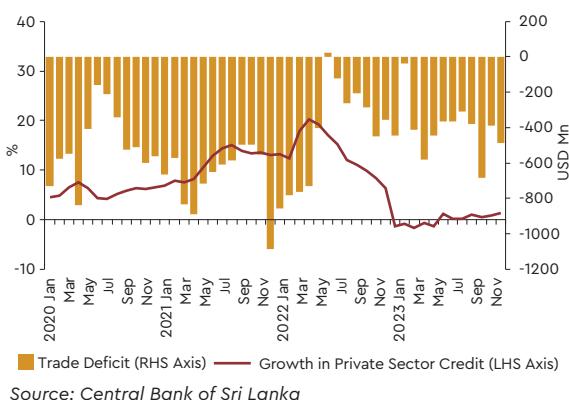
(d) Excludes personal housing loans, which have been included under 'Construction' classified under 'Industry' and includes Safety Net Scheme related loans.

(e) Total credit to the private sector as per the Quarterly Survey differ from that in the Monetary Survey due to differences in the compilation methodologies

March 03, 2023 were maintained until May, 2023. However, on May 31, 2023, monetary policy was relaxed as inflation showed a downward trend and inflation expectations had been well anchored. Accordingly, SDFR and SLFR were

reduced by 250 basis points to 13.0 percent and 14.0 percent, respectively and were further reduced by 200 basis points to 11.0 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively in July 05, 2023.

Figure 2.13 | Private Sector Credit Growth and Trade Deficit



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

With the aim of stabilizing inflation at the envisaged 5 percent level in the medium term, and thereby enabling the economy to reach its potential growth while easing monetary conditions, SDFR and SLFR were slashed by 100 basis points to 10.00 percent and 11.00 percent, respectively on October 04, 2023 and were further reduced by 100 basis points to 9.00 percent and 10.00 percent, respectively on November 23, 2023. These reductions of policy interest rates were expected to accelerate the downward adjustment in market interest rates, particularly lending rates benefiting individuals and businesses. Accordingly, after easing the policy interest rates in June and July 2023, the Central Bank reduced the Statutory Reserve Ratio (SRR) on all rupee deposit liabilities by 2 percentage points to 2 percent in August 2023. This supplied additional liquidity of around Rs. 200 billion to the domestic money market. The improved fiscal position due to revenue enhancement measures resulted in a decline in the government's borrowing requirement, freeing up liquidity in the market supporting the decline in market interest rates. Similarly, the implementation of cost reflective pricing of utilities eliminated losses of key state enterprises such as the CPC and CEB, freeing up further liquidity in the market for productive economic use.

The Average Weighted Call Money Rate (AWCMR), reduced by 6.26 percent to 9.24 percent in end 2023 from 15.50 percent in end 2022 due to easing of monetary policy stance from June 2023 and improvements in domestic money market liquidity conditions. Average Weighted Lending Rate (AWLR) declined by 4.49 percentage points to 14.21 percent in end 2023 from 18.70 percent in end 2022 while Average Weighted New Lending

Rate (AWNLR) declined by 11.82 percentage points to 14.38 percent in end 2023 from 26.20 percent in end 2022. The interest rates of the loans to Small and Medium Sized Entrepreneurs (SMEs) also declined throughout the year in par with the adjusted market lending interest rates. Accordingly, the interest rate based on Average Weighted SME Lending Rate (AWSR) and Average Weighted New SME Lending Rate (AWNSR) declined by 5.40 and 11.95 percentage points, respectively in 2023.

The overall growth of broad money (M2b) supply remained moderate mainly due to the contractions in credit to the private sector and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) by LCBs and conversely, due to the improvements in Net Credit to the Government (NCG) and Net Foreign Assets (NFA) of the banking system. The year-on-year growth of broad money supply (M2b) decelerated gradually to 7.3 percent by end 2023 and further to 6.4 percent by end January 2024 from 15.4 percent at end 2022.

Employment and Unemployment

In absolute terms, the total number of labour force declined slightly by 1.2 percent to 8.4 million in 2023 from 8.5 million in 2022 with the falling of both employed and unemployed population to 8.0 million and 0.4 million, respectively in 2023. The decline in employed population was mainly attributable to the reduction of employment in the agriculture and industry activities despite the increase in employment in service sectors particularly in accommodation and food services showcasing the robust revival of tourism sector.

The agriculture sector workforce declined by around 71,000 persons to 2.088 million persons in 2023 from 2.159 million persons in 2022 while industry sector workforce declined by 115,000 persons to 2.043 million persons in 2023 from 2.158 million persons in 2022. However, service sector workforce increased by around 47,000 persons to 3.878 million persons in 2023 from 3.831 million persons in 2022 marking the highest level for the last 10 years. Accordingly, the shares of agriculture and Industry sector workforce declined to 26.1 percent and 25.5 percent, respectively in 2023 from 26.5 percent and 26.5 percent in 2022, whereas the share of services sector workforce increased to 48.4 percent in 2023 from 47.0 percent in 2022.

Labour Force participation rate declined further to 48.6 percent in 2023 compared to 49.8

percent in 2022, remaining below 50 percent per annum since 2021. Labour force participation rate of male and female declined to 68.6 percent and 31.3 percent in 2023 from 70.5 percent and 32.1 percent in 2022, respectively. Further, public sector employees as a percentage of employed population declined to 14.6 percent for the second consecutive year in 2023 from 15.1 percent in 2022 due to the restrictions of new recruitments, reduction of creating new cadre positions, and continued retirements. Meanwhile, the private sector employees as a percentage of total employed population increased to 44.5 percent in 2023 remaining as the major employment generator for the last 10 years. This was mainly attributable to the commencement of rehiring people by companies reflecting the positive direction of economic recovery.

Although the labour force participation rate further declined, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.7 percent in 2023 compared to 2022. However, the number of unemployed persons declined marginally to 398,415 in 2023 from 399,332 in 2022. Unemployment rate of males declined to 3.6 percent in 2023 from 3.7 percent in 2022 whereas the unemployment rate of females grew to 7.0 percent from 6.5 percent in 2022. The unemployment rate among GCE A/L and above education category increased to 8.0 percent in 2023 from 7.8 percent in 2022. The unemployment rate of youth (15–24 years) also increased to 23.0 percent in 2023 from 22.8 percent in 2022.

Inflation

Sri Lanka's inflation has been reverting to a disinflation path from its peak in September 2022 with the subdued demand due to decisive revenue based fiscal consolidation measures, tightened monetary policy, eased global and domestic supply side disruption, strengthening of the Sri Lankan Rupee and moderated global commodity prices. Accordingly, headline inflation, as measured by the year-on-year change in the Colombo Consumer Price Index (CCPI, 2021=100) declined sharply to 1.3 percent in September 2023 from 69.8 percent (CCPI, 2013=100) in September 2022. Meanwhile, inflation increased slightly till the end of January 2024 due to electricity price hikes and bad weather conditions that disrupted agriculture sector. Accordingly, CCPI-based year-on-year headline inflation surged to 6.4 percent (2021=100) by January 2024. However, CCPI-based year-on-year headline inflation stood at 0.9 percent by May 2024 as the CCPI inflation index reduced from 200.7 in January

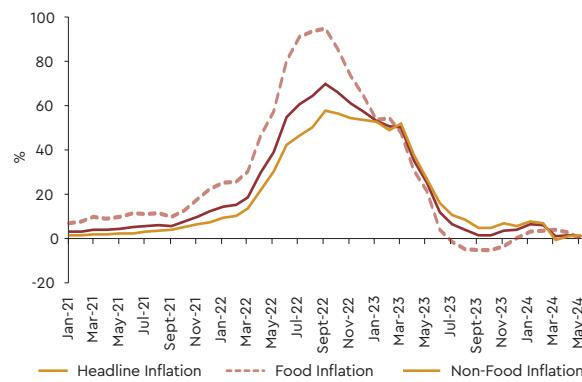
2024 to 194.1 in May 2024, reflecting improved macroeconomic outcomes in terms of currency appreciation and lower finance costs. Annual average inflation based on CCPI declined to 17.4 percent (2021=100) in 2023 from 46.4 percent (2013=100) in 2022.

Year-on-year headline inflation as measured by the National Consumer Price Index (NCPI, 2021=100) decelerated steadily towards 0.8 percent in September 2023 from 73.7 percent (NCPI, 2013=100) in September 2022. However, as measured by the year-on-year change in the NCPI (2021=100), the headline inflation surged sharply to 6.5 percent in January 2024 and it was declined to 2.7 percent in April 2024. In the meantime, annual average inflation based on NCPI declined to 16.5 percent (2021=100) in 2023, compared to 50.4 percent (2013=100) in 2022.

Year-on-year core inflation as measured by the movements in CCPI (2021=100) also declined to 0.6 percent in December 2023. Annual average core inflation based on CCPI declined to 14.5 percent (2021=100) by December 2023 from 34.6 percent (2013=100) by December 2022. Further, reflecting a similar pattern, year-on-year core inflation as measured by the movements in NCPI declined to 0.9 percent (2021=100) by December 2023, from 57.5 percent (2013=100) by December 2022. Annual average core inflation based on NCPI decelerated to 15.8 percent (2021=100) in 2023 from 43.9 percent (2013=100) in 2022.

The decline in core inflation was also a resultant of low demand stemming from tightened fiscal and monetary policies and weaker purchasing power. In contrast to the CCPI based headline inflation which increased slightly after September 2023 up to January 2024, CCPI based core inflation

Figure 2.14 | Headline Inflation, Food Inflation & Non - Food Inflation



Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Note: From 2021 January - 2023 January based on CCPI (2013=100) from 2023 February based on CCPI (2021=100)

declined gradually towards the end of 2023. This was mainly due to the food and energy price hikes which are excluded in calculating core inflation. Furthermore, CCPI based core inflation increased to 3.5 percent in May 2024 reflecting the impact of price escalations due to increase of VAT rate from 15 percent to 18 percent and removal of most of the exemptions, commencing from January 2024.

Equity Market Developments

The domestic equity market showed a mixed performance in terms of price indices, market capitalization and daily turnover in 2023 compared to subdued performance in 2022 with the gradual and steady recovery of the economy. Price indices increased significantly following the announcement of Domestic Debt Optimization (DDO) strategy in July 2023, and raising of S&P Global Ratings on Sri Lanka to 'CCC+/C' from 'SD/SD' in September 2023. The All-Share Price Index (ASPI) increased by 25.5 percent to 10,654

points at the end 2023 compared to 8,490 points at the end 2022 while the Standard & Poor's Sri Lanka 20 (S&P SL20) index which represents the top and the most liquid stocks, surged by 16.4 percent to 3,068 points at the end of 2023 from 2,636 points at the end of 2022.

In the same vein, market capitalization grew by 10.4 percent to Rs. 4,249 billion as at end 2023 from Rs. 3,847 billion as at end 2022 and the share of market capitalization as a percentage of GDP declined to 15.4 percent as at end 2023 compared to 16.0 percent as at end 2022. The Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) recorded an annual average turnover of Rs. 411 billion in 2023, which was a 40.2 percent decline compared to Rs. 687 billion recorded in 2022. Net foreign inflows were recorded Rs. 4.3 billion in 2023 compared to Rs. 30.6 billion in 2022 due to the decline in foreign participation. The listed companies trading under the CSE remained unchanged as 290 in comparison to the preceding year.

Table 2.17 | Movements in the Capital Market

| Indicators | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| All Share Price Index (1985=100) | 6,895 | 6,228 | 6,369 | 6,052 | 6,129 | 6,774 | 12,226 | 8,490 | 10,654 |
| S&P SL 20 Index | 3,626 | 3,496 | 3,672 | 3,135 | 2,937 | 2,638 | 4,233 | 2,636 | 3,068 |
| Market Capitalization (Rs. Bn.) | 2,938 | 2,745 | 2,899 | 2,840 | 2,851 | 2,961 | 5,489 | 3,847 | 4,249 |
| No. of Listed Companies in Trading | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 289 | 283 | 296 | 290 | 290 |
| Annual Average Turnover (Rs.Bn.) | 253 | 176 | 221 | 200 | 171 | 397 | 1,173 | 687 | 411 |
| Foreign Sales (Rs. Mn.) | 89,793 | 74,275 | 94,627 | 100,316 | 68,272 | 104,165 | 86,689 | 36,863 | 37,088 |
| Foreign Purchases (Rs. Mn) | 84,421 | 74,625 | 112,285 | 77,067 | 56,537 | 52,889 | 39,410 | 67,488 | 41,451 |

Sources: Colombo Stock Exchange and Central Bank of Sri Lanka



03

Global Economic Developments

3.1 Overview¹

The world economy is estimated to have been stronger than expected in the second half of 2023 with economic activity remaining resilient due to increases in government and private spending. However, the global economy is still reeling from the longer-term repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions including the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the cost-of-living crisis and increasing geoeconomic fragmentation. Economic growth in emerging and developing Asia remained strong at 5.6 percent in 2023 driven by domestic demand with strong consumption and investment. However, growth varied across sub-regions with slow-downs in Southeast Asia and South Asia, and accelerations in East Asia. Growth in East Asia rebounded to 4.7 percent in 2023, in relation to 2.9 percent in 2022 with China removing all pandemic-related mobility restrictions early in the year.

The global economic growth which was 3.5 percent in 2022, slowed down to 3.2 percent in 2023 and is expected to continue at similar levels in 2024 and 2025 due to restrictive monetary policies, withdrawal of fiscal support and low underlying productivity growth. However, growth in developing Asia is expected to remain resilient in 2024 despite escalating uncertainty in the external geoeconomic environment. Tightening fiscal policies aimed at curbing high government debt, with higher taxes and lower government spending may affect the forecasted growth rates in developing Asia.

Headline inflation continuously declined from 9.2 percent in 2022, on a year-over-year basis, to 5.9 percent in 2023 and a projected 4.8 percent in 2024 due to the tightening of global monetary conditions. Core inflation excluding food and energy prices, is also projected to decline to 4.5 percent in 2024. However, both headline and core inflation remain higher than pre-pandemic levels as a result of commodity price shocks and tight labour markets.

Primary commodity prices declined slightly in the last quarter of 2023 driven by a decrease in oil prices as a result of the growth in supply in America buffering the impact of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

The global economic outlook is forecasted to be steady in growth as a whole, albeit slow and varying across regions. Further, global headline and core inflation are expected to decline steadily, driven by the effects of still-tight monetary policies, a related softening in labour markets, and stabilization of global energy and food prices.

3.2 World Output

Global growth is projected to remain stable around 3.2 percent in both 2024 and 2025. The 2024 forecast is slightly more positive on account of the resilience exhibited in the United States (US) and several large emerging markets and developing economies, as well as fiscal support in China. However, this forecast for 2024–25 still remains below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.8 percent, with elevated central bank policy rates to fight inflation, and a withdrawal of fiscal support amid high debt weighing on economic activity.

For advanced economies, growth is projected to rise from 1.6 percent in 2023 to 1.7 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025, with the growth in the USA projected to increase to 2.7 percent in 2024, before slowing to 1.9 percent in 2025, on account of gradual fiscal tightening and a softening in labor markets slow aggregate demand. Euro area, which had a low growth of 0.4 percent in 2023 as a result of the conflict in Ukraine, is expected to have a growth of 0.8 percent in 2024 and 1.5 percent in 2025, with the effects of strong household consumption and low inflation fostering economic growth in the region.

In Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs), growth is expected to be stable at 4.2 percent in 2024 and 2025, with a moderation in emerging and developing Asia offset mainly by rising growth for economies in the Middle East and Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. In developing Asia, output in industries rebounded to pre-pandemic levels, mainly owing to the boost in industrial production with the gradual strengthening of manufacturing activities specially in electric devices and machinery. Buoyed by rising global demand for electronics, especially semi-conductors, improved tourism and retail trade, industry output increased in Asia.

However, as a result of the repercussions of the property crisis, declining labour force and slowing productivity in the medium-term, China's growth is expected to decline. The uncertainty in the property sector specially, is expected to negatively affect financial markets and consumer

¹ Based on *World Economic Outlook* (April 2024, IMF), *Fiscal Monitor* (April 2024, IMF), *Global Financial Stability Report* (April 2024, IMF), *Commodity Markets Outlook* (April 2024, IMF), *Global Economic Prospects* (January 2024, World Bank), *Asian Development Outlook* (April 2024, ADB) and other data and information from IMF, World Bank and the Worldwide Web.

Table 3.1 | A Snapshot of the World – 2023

| Country | 2023 | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | GDP Growth (Annual percent change) | Inflation (Percent) | Unemployment (Percent) | Fiscal Balance (Percent of GDP) | Gross Debt (Percent of GDP) |
| Argentina | -1.6 | 133.5 | 6.6 | -4.2 | 154.5 |
| Australia | 2.1 | 5.6 | 3.7 | -0.9 | 49.4 |
| Brazil | 2.9 | 4.6 | 8.0 | -7.9 | 84.7 |
| Canada | 1.1 | 3.9 | 5.4 | -0.6 | 107.1 |
| Chile | 0.2 | 7.6 | 8.8 | -2.2 | 39.4 |
| China | 5.2 | 0.2 | 5.2 | -7.1 | 83.6 |
| France | 0.9 | 5.7 | 7.4 | -5.5 | 110.6 |
| Germany | -0.3 | 6.0 | 3.0 | -2.1 | 64.3 |
| Greece | 2.0 | 4.2 | 10.9 | -1.6 | 168.8 |
| India | 7.8 | 5.4 | - | -8.6 | 82.7 |
| Indonesia | 5.0 | 3.7 | 5.3 | -1.6 | 39.9 |
| Italy | 0.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 | -7.2 | 137.3 |
| Japan | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 | -5.8 | 252.4 |
| Korea | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | -1.0 | 55.2 |
| Malaysia | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 | -4.4 | 67.3 |
| Mexico | 3.2 | 5.5 | 2.8 | -4.3 | 53.1 |
| Russia | 3.6 | 5.9 | 3.2 | -2.3 | 19.7 |
| Singapore | 1.1 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 162.1 |
| South Africa | 0.6 | 5.9 | 32.8 | -6.0 | 73.9 |
| Spain | 2.5 | 3.4 | 12.1 | -3.6 | 107.5 |
| Sri Lanka | -2.3 | 17.4 | 4.7 | -8.3 | 103.9 |
| Thailand | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | -3.2 | 62.4 |
| United Kingdom | 0.1 | 7.3 | 4.0 | -6.0 | 101.1 |
| United States | 2.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | -8.8 | 122.1 |
| Vietnam | 5.0 | 3.3 | 2.0 | -1.6 | 34.0 |
| Venezuela | 4.0 | 337.5 | - | -3.4 | 148.2 |

Source: *World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2024*

Fiscal Monitor, IMF, April 2024

*Annual Economic Review 2023, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Department of Fiscal Policy*

sentiment in China. Further, lower demand from advanced economies together with a short-lived boost from China's market reopening kept the growth of goods exports in developing Asia subdued throughout most of 2023. However, by mid-2023, China has implemented a series of stimulus measures, including easing monetary policy and relaxing home-purchase restrictions, to boost consumer confidence and stabilize the deteriorating property sector.

Low-income developing countries are expected to experience gradually increasing growth from 4.0 percent in 2023 to 4.7 percent in 2024 and 5.2 percent in 2025, as some constraints on near-term growth ease.

Growth in emerging and developing Asia is expected to fall from an estimated 5.6 percent in 2023 to 5.2 percent in 2024 and 4.9 percent in

2025, mainly due to the slowdown in the growth of China from 5.2 percent in 2023 to 4.6 percent in 2024 owing to continued weakness in the property sector. As a result of strong domestic demand and a rising working-age population, growth in India is projected to remain strong at 6.8 percent in 2024 and 6.5 percent in 2025 whereas growth in emerging and developing Europe is projected at 3.2 percent in 2023 and 3.1 percent in 2024, with a slowing down to 2.8 percent in 2025, on account of the decline of growth in Russia from an estimated 3.2 percent in 2024 to an estimated 1.8 percent in 2025.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, growth is projected to decline from 2.3 percent in 2023 to 2.0 percent in 2024 before rising again to 2.5 percent in 2025, with only moderate growth in Brazil, at 2.2 percent in 2024, and 2.4 percent in

Table 3.2 | World and Regional Output

| | Annual percent change | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | Actual | | Forecast | | |
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
| World Output | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | |
| Advanced Economies | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | |
| United States | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | |
| Euro Area | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 | |
| Germany | 1.8 | -0.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | |
| France | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.4 | |
| Italy | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | |
| Spain | 5.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | |
| Japan | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | |
| United Kingdom | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | |
| Canada | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 | |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | |
| China | 3.0 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | |
| India | 7.0 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 6.5 | |
| Indonesia | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | |
| Malaysia | 8.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 | |
| Thailand | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | |
| Vietnam | 8.1 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | |
| Brazil | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | |
| Emerging & Developing Europe | 1.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | |
| Russia | -1.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 5.3 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 | |
| South Africa | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | |
| Sri Lanka | -7.8 | -2.3 | 3.0 | 5.0 | |

Source: *World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2024*

2024 for Mexico, due to expected contractions in manufacturing.

Growth in the Middle East and Central Asia is projected to rise from 2.0 percent in 2023 to 2.8 percent in 2024 and 4.2 percent in 2025, whereas in sub-Saharan Africa, growth is projected to rise from 3.4 percent in 2023 to 3.8 percent in 2024 and 4.0 percent in 2025, as the negative effects of earlier weather shocks subside and supply issues gradually improve.

3.3 Inflation

Even under the effects of unwinding supply-side issues and restrictive monetary policy, inflation is

Table 3.3 | Inflation at Average Consumer Prices

| | Annual percent change | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Actual | | Forecast | | |
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
| World | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | |
| Advanced Economies | 7.3 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | |
| United States | 8.0 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | |
| Euro Area | 8.4 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | |
| Germany | 8.7 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 | |
| France | 5.9 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | |
| Italy | 8.7 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | |
| Spain | 8.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | |
| Japan | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | |
| United Kingdom | 9.1 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | |
| Canada | 6.8 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 14.0 | 14.4 | 16.7 | 7.7 | |
| China | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | |
| India | 6.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | |
| Indonesia | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | |
| Malaysia | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | |
| Thailand | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | |
| Vietnam | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 27.8 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 13.1 | |
| Brazil | 9.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 | |
| Emerging and Developing Europe | 13.9 | 16.7 | 15.5 | 11.8 | |
| Russia | 13.7 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 4.5 | |
| Middle East and Central Asia | 14.5 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 12.4 | |
| South Africa | 6.9 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | |
| Sri Lanka | 45.2 | 17.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | |

Source: *World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2024*

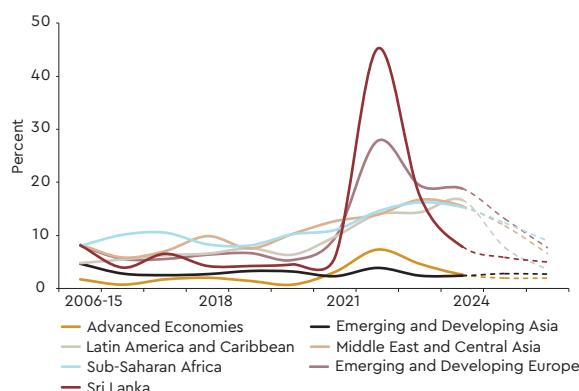
falling faster than expected in most regions, with global headline inflation is expected to fall from an annual average of 6.8 percent in 2023 to 5.9 percent in 2024 and 4.5 percent in 2025, which will be reflected in a broad-based decline in core inflation by 1.2 percent in 2024 after a contraction of 0.2 percent in 2023.

The falls in headline inflation and core inflation, however, would be much higher for advanced economies whereas in Asia, since the share of rice in the overall consumption basket is high, rising international rice prices pushed up food inflation. For the region, excluding China, even though inflation has started to moderate, it still remains high relative to pre-pandemic levels.

3.4 Interest Rates

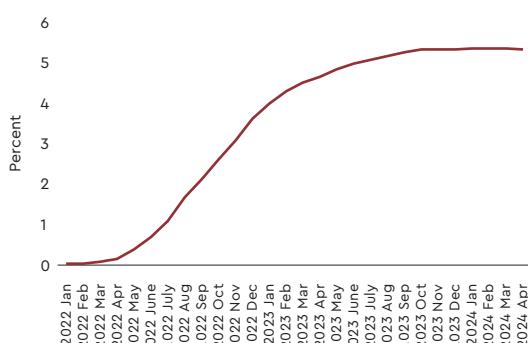
The federal funds rate, which is the interest rate set by the Federal Open Market Committee of the US, is the rate charged by banks when they lend to other banks, usually overnight or for a few days. The Federal Reserve of the US has raised the target range for the federal funds rate by 25 basis points in May, 2023 and a further, 25 basis points in July, 2023 to 5.25–5.50 percent. The European Central Bank has also hiked policy rates almost monthly up to a total of 100 basis points, with the deposit facility rate now at 4.00 percent. After pausing, the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Bank of Canada resumed rate hikes in the second quarter, while recent policy meetings saw the Bank of England, the Norges Bank, Sveriges Riksbank, and the Swiss National Bank tighten policy by 25 basis points. In Asia, the Central Bank of Pakistan increased rates by a total of 600 basis points to combat persistent double-digit inflation. Although, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka cut rates four times for a total of 650 basis points in 2023, due to the sharp disinflation, Sri Lanka's real interest rate remains high.

Figure 3.1 | Inflation at Average Consumer Prices



Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2024

Figure 3.2 | Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) (30 day average)



Source: Moneycafe.com

While the federal fund rates were initially expected to be cut several times in 2024, that potential has become more unlikely since inflation still remains higher than the targeted 2 percent. Central Banks around the world have increased policy interest rates up to restrictive levels in order to combat high and rising inflation. These measures, along with supply-side improvements, have led to steady disinflation. However, persistent inflationary pressures could trigger higher-for-longer interest rates, denting global financial conditions.

3.5 Fiscal Position

Even though the global economy showed clear signs of stabilization in 2023, fiscal deficits and public debt levels remain higher than pre-pandemic projections. It is anticipated that fiscal and monetary policies will remain tight amid debt stress for most EMDEs in 2024. Loss of windfall revenue from inflation with gradual disinflation combined with unchanging expenditure has led to worsening deficits across economies. Global fiscal deficits increased to 5.5 percent of GDP on average in 2023, with global public debt increasing to 93.2 percent of GDP. In 2024, the global fiscal deficit is forecasted to decline to 4.9 percent of GDP. This deficit is projected to stabilize at 4.3 percent of GDP by 2029, with global debt projected to increase to close to 100 percent of GDP by 2029.

3.5.1 Fiscal Deficits

In 2023, the US experienced a large fiscal deficit, with the general government fiscal deficit rising to 8.8 percent of GDP from 4.1 percent of GDP in 2022. The overall deficit in China remained at 7.1 percent in China, despite persisting trouble in the property sector. Primary deficits in advanced economies increased by 0.6 percentage points to 2.1 percent of GDP on average in 2023 due to continued support in the form of subsidies and transfers to the general public to mitigate the impact of energy price shocks. In advanced economies, primary deficits are expected to decline to 1.7 percent of GDP in 2024, as the above-mentioned support measures are gradually phased-out. Primary deficits increased to 1.3 percent of GDP on average in EMDEs in 2023, due to indexation as a result of rising inflation, and the resultant increase in wage bills and social benefits. Decreasing revenue due to falling global commodity prices was also a reason for the primary deficit increase in export-oriented economies.

Despite elevated interest rates and exchange rate depreciations, primary deficits of low-income developing countries declined to 1.8 percent of GDP in 2023. Primary deficits are projected to decline in low-income developing countries in 2024 to 1.5 percent of GDP. Largely due to exchange rate depreciations, public-debt-to-GDP ratios in low-income developing countries, increased to 53 percent of GDP in 2023.

Table 3.4 | General Government Fiscal Balance: Overall Balance

| | As a % of GDP | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Actual | | Forecast | |
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| World | -3.9 | -5.5 | -4.9 | -4.7 |
| Advanced Economies | -3.1 | -5.6 | -4.4 | -4.2 |
| Canada | 0.1 | -0.6 | -1.1 | -0.9 |
| Euro Area | -3.7 | -3.5 | -2.9 | -2.6 |
| France | -4.8 | -5.5 | -4.9 | -4.9 |
| Germany | -2.5 | -2.1 | -1.5 | -1.3 |
| Italy | -8.6 | -7.2 | -4.6 | -3.2 |
| Spain | -4.7 | -3.6 | -3.1 | -3.0 |
| Japan | -4.4 | -5.8 | -6.5 | -3.2 |
| United Kingdom | -4.7 | -6.0 | -4.6 | -3.7 |
| United States | -4.1 | -8.8 | -6.5 | -7.1 |
| Other Advanced Economies | 0.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | -4.9 | -5.4 | -5.5 | -5.3 |
| Emerging Markets excl. China | -2.8 | -4.2 | -4.3 | -3.7 |
| Excluding MENA Oil Producers | -5.7 | -6.0 | -6.1 | -5.8 |
| Asia | -7.2 | -6.7 | -6.9 | -7.0 |
| China | -7.5 | -7.1 | -7.4 | -7.6 |
| India | -9.2 | -8.6 | -7.8 | -7.6 |
| Europe | -2.4 | -4.3 | -4.0 | -3.1 |
| Russian Federation | -1.4 | -2.3 | -1.9 | -1.2 |
| Latin America | -3.3 | -5.1 | -4.7 | -3.4 |
| Brazil | -3.1 | -7.9 | -6.3 | -5.5 |
| Mexico | -4.3 | -4.3 | -5.9 | -3.0 |
| MENA | 3.8 | 0.6 | -1.5 | -1.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.5 | -2.0 | -2.8 | -1.6 |
| South Africa | -4.3 | -6.0 | -6.1 | -6.3 |
| Low-Income Developing Countries | -4.5 | -4.0 | -3.6 | -3.4 |
| Kenya | -6.1 | -5.3 | -4.0 | -3.2 |
| Nigeria | -5.4 | -4.2 | -4.6 | -4.2 |
| Vietnam | 0.3 | -1.6 | -2.4 | -2.4 |
| Oil Producers | 3.0 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Sri Lanka | -10.2 | -8.3 | -7.6 | -5.2 |

Source: *Fiscal Monitor, IMF, April 2024*
Department of Fiscal Policy

3.5.2 Government Debt

Debt-to-GDP ratios, which increased sharply during the pandemic, remain elevated, and large budget deficits continue to raise the debt burden in many economies. In addition, debt ratios are projected to increase by about 1.25 percentage points per year over the medium term through 2028.

Table 3.5 | General Government Gross Debt

| | As a % of GDP | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Actual | | Forecast | |
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| World | 91.3 | 93.2 | 93.8 | 95.1 |
| Advanced Economies | 111.2 | 111.0 | 111.2 | 112.4 |
| United States | 120.0 | 122.1 | 123.3 | 126.6 |
| Euro Area | 90.8 | 88.6 | 88.7 | 88.3 |
| Germany | 66.1 | 64.3 | 63.7 | 62.3 |
| France | 111.8 | 110.6 | 111.6 | 112.8 |
| Italy | 140.5 | 137.3 | 139.2 | 140.4 |
| Spain | 111.6 | 107.5 | 106.3 | 104.9 |
| Japan | 257.2 | 252.4 | 254.6 | 252.6 |
| United Kingdom | 100.4 | 101.1 | 104.3 | 106.4 |
| Canada | 107.4 | 107.1 | 104.7 | 102.1 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 64.0 | 68.0 | 69.4 | 71.3 |
| Emerging Markets excl. China | 74.2 | 79.0 | 82.4 | 85.4 |
| China | 77.1 | 83.6 | 88.6 | 93.0 |
| India | 81.7 | 82.7 | 82.5 | 81.8 |
| Indonesia | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| Malaysia | 65.6 | 67.3 | 66.4 | 66.3 |
| Thailand | 60.5 | 62.4 | 64.5 | 65.5 |
| Vietnam | 34.6 | 34.0 | 33.5 | 32.9 |
| Latin America | 68.3 | 74.1 | 68.5 | 68.4 |
| Brazil | 83.9 | 84.7 | 86.7 | 89.3 |
| Emerging & Developing Europe | 31.9 | 33.9 | 36.2 | 37.7 |
| Russia | 18.5 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 21.9 |
| Middle East, North Africa and Afghanistan (MENA) | 43.5 | 43.1 | 42.3 | 41.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 52.7 | 54.9 | 53.1 | 50.8 |
| South Africa | 71.1 | 73.9 | 75.4 | 77.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 114.2 | 103.9 | n.a | n.a |

Source: *Fiscal Monitor, IMF, April 2024*
Department of Fiscal Policy

Increasing interest payments are expected to arrest a significant portion of government revenues, averaging 14.3 percent of the general government revenues in 2024.

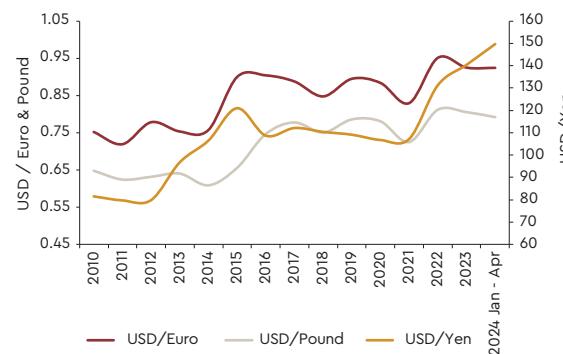
Similarly, public debt in EMDEs increased to about 58 percent of GDP in 2023 due to weak growth rates and high interest rates. Primary deficits in EMDEs are forecasted to decline to 1.2 percent of GDP in 2024.

By 2028, the public debt ratio of the US is projected to exceed 135 percent of GDP, surpassing the pandemic peak. For China, the public debt to GDP ratio is projected to increase continuously to reach 105 percent in 2028. Driven by these, global public debt is projected to approach 99 percent of GDP by 2029. Measures to combat declining productivity growth would be essential in the face of escalating government debt across countries.

3.6 Currency Movements

Continued tightness in US monetary policy to combat soaring inflation rates has led to marginal weakening of many regional currencies relative to the US dollar. Across developing Asia, GDP-weighted currencies depreciated by 2.3 percent against the US dollar in 2023 while currencies in South Asia and the Pacific fell by slightly more than the regional average. However, most regional currencies strengthened during the last quarter of 2023. Nevertheless, signs of persistent US inflation and amplified market uncertainty over the timing of expected US monetary easing have led to a mild depreciation of GDP-weighted average of currencies for developing Asia in the first quarter of 2024.

Figure 3.3 | Exchange Rates Against USD : 2010 - April 2024



Source: x-rates.com

3.7 World Trade

The volume of world trade has increased slightly by 0.3 percent in 2023 with trade growth projected at 3.0 percent in 2024 and 3.3 percent in 2025. Increasing geoeconomic fragmentation has significantly affected world trade, with weakening trade links between China and the US. There are significant shifts in trade patterns becoming apparent due to rising cross-border trade restrictions. International trade has exhibited remarkable resilience, swiftly recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and adapting to the conflict in Ukraine.

In 2023, the volume of exports by advanced economies grew marginally by 0.9 percent whereas the volume of exports in EMDEs declined slightly by 0.1 percent. The volume of exports in advanced economies is anticipated to grow by 2.5 percent each both in 2024 and 2025. The volume of exports in EMDEs is anticipated to grow by 3.7 percent and 3.9 percent in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Table 3.6 | World Trade Volume

| | Average 2005- 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Annual percent change |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|
| Trade in Goods and Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World Trade Volume | 4.7 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 1.3 | -8.3 | 11.0 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | |
| Volume of Exports | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 4 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 1.5 | -8.8 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 6.2 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | -6.6 | 13.0 | 4.7 | -0.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | |
| Volume of Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 3.2 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 2.1 | -8.2 | 10.3 | 7.1 | -1.0 | 2.0 | 2.8 | |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economies | 8 | -0.7 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 5.1 | -0.5 | -9.4 | 12.1 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 4.1 | |

Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2024

Table 3.7 | Price Indexes (2010=100)

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Energy | 120.4 | 66.1 | 56.0 | 69.4 | 89.4 | 78.3 | 52.7 | 95.4 | 152.6 | 106.9 | 104.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-Energy | 96.5 | 81.6 | 79.4 | 83.7 | 85.1 | 81.6 | 84.1 | 112.1 | 122.1 | 110.2 | 107.9 | 104.9 |
| Agriculture | 101.9 | 87.9 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 86.6 | 83.1 | 87.1 | 107.7 | 119.3 | 110.9 | 109.4 | 104.8 |
| Beverages | 101.8 | 94.0 | 91.3 | 83.1 | 79.1 | 76.1 | 80.4 | 93.5 | 106.3 | 107.8 | 131.9 | 115.8 |
| Food | 106.0 | 88.5 | 89.6 | 90.2 | 90.5 | 87.0 | 93.1 | 120.9 | 138.1 | 125.4 | 118.5 | 113.9 |
| Oils and Meals | 106.4 | 84.4 | 88.3 | 87.6 | 85.0 | 77.5 | 89.8 | 127.1 | 145.2 | 118.9 | 110.2 | 104.9 |
| Grains | 104.1 | 87.1 | 80.7 | 80.6 | 88.8 | 89.0 | 95.4 | 123.8 | 150.4 | 133.0 | 118.0 | 113.6 |
| Other Food | 107.3 | 95.1 | 99.5 | 102.4 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 95.5 | 110.2 | 117.7 | 127.2 | 129.8 | 126.2 |
| Raw Materials | 91.9 | 83.3 | 80.2 | 81.0 | 80.9 | 77.3 | 75.8 | 82.9 | 80.3 | 77.1 | 75.8 | 77.1 |
| Fertilizers | 101.5 | 98.4 | 77.7 | 74.3 | 82.5 | 81.4 | 74.6 | 152.3 | 235.7 | 153.5 | 120.2 | 112.9 |
| Metals and Minerals | 84.8 | 66.9 | 63.0 | 78.2 | 82.5 | 78.4 | 79.2 | 116.4 | 115.0 | 104.0 | 103.4 | 104.1 |
| Precious Metals | 101.1 | 90.6 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 105.4 | 133.5 | 140.2 | 136.8 | 147.3 | 158.9 | 156.8 |

Source: Commodity Markets Outlook, World Bank, April 2024

In 2023, The volume of imports in advanced economies declined marginally by 0.1 percent whereas the volume of imports in EMDEs grew by 2.0 percent. The volume of imports in advanced economies is anticipated to grow by 2.0 percent and 2.8 percent in 2024 and 2025, respectively whereas in EMDEs, the volume of imports is forecasted to grow slightly better at 4.9 percent and 4.1 percent in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

3.8 World Commodity Market

The conflict in the Middle East has significantly heightened geopolitical risks in the region, and have led to higher prices and volatility in commodity markets. If the conflict is to escalate, repercussions would be more adverse, especially for economies that are net energy importers, such as Sri Lanka.

3.8.1 Energy Prices

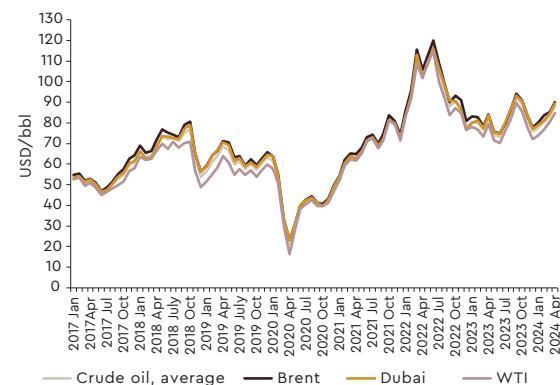
In the third quarter of 2023, energy prices were 9 percent higher than that of the previous quarter, mainly owing to an 11 percent increase in oil prices due to supply cuts. The energy price index is expected to decline by 3 percent in 2024 and by a further 4 percent in 2025, driven mainly by markedly lower natural gas and coal prices.

However, Brent crude oil, which averaged USD 83/bbl in 2023, is expected to rise to an average of USD 84/bbl in 2024 due to the escalation of geopolitical tensions and tight supply-demand balance. In mid-April of 2024, Brent crude oil prices rose to more than USD 90/bbl as a consequence of geo-political tensions in the Middle East. At the time of compiling this report, this price is expected to recede to USD 79/bbl in 2025.

If the conflict in the Middle East is to widen to a regional conflict, the subsequent risk of a reduction in supply from the Middle East would have a significant impact on oil prices.

Oil demand has been strong in China despite the weakness in some sectors and has grown by 10 percent in 2023, faster than in any other region. Demand in Advanced Economies (AEs), representing about half of the global market, has been stable. Robust demand for jet/kerosene and LPG/ethane in the United States reflected robust labor markets and still strong economic activity, which has proven more resilient to higher interest rates than initially anticipated.

Figure 3.4 | Crude Oil Prices : 2017 – April 2024



Source : Commodity Markets Outlook, World Bank, April 2024

Record-high natural gas production that outpaced demand drove down the price of natural gas in 2023. The lower natural gas prices have led to an increase in European industrial consumption in the second quarter of 2023.

In 2023, global gas demand rose by just 0.5 percent, as growth in China, North America and gas-rich countries in Africa and the Middle East

was partially offset by declines in other regions. Europe's gas demand declined, driven by lower consumption in the power sector, fuel switching, efficiency gains, production curtailments in the industrial sector, and the impact of the European Gas Demand Reduction Plan. Gas demand in the Asia Pacific region rose by an estimated 2.5 percent in the first eight months of 2023, mainly prompted by increases in China's industrial and power sectors. China was the world's largest LNG importer in 2023. India's gas consumption also bounced back strongly in 2023, in response to lower prices. Consumption in North America increased marginally by an estimated 1 percent in the first nine months of 2023 primarily driven by the power sector.

Due to high levels of storage, increasing supply and reconfiguration of trade flows, natural gas prices are forecasted to decline in 2024. However, similarly to crude oil, the conflict in the Middle East may lead to heightened volatility in natural gas prices. It is anticipated that there will be a growth in demand in China with increased consumption in the industrial and power sectors.

Coal prices have been slightly affected by the conflict in the Middle East. Prior to the conflict, coal prices continued to decline as began in 2022, due to fuel substitutions, higher storage in Europe and higher exports from Indonesia. There was a slowdown in coal consumption in 2023 with a reduction in the demands in China and India, along with a reduction in consumption in the USA and Europe. However, global coal consumption is estimated to have reached an all-time high in 2023, with China and India accounting for more than 70 percent of the total consumption.

The fertilizer price index rose slightly more than 3 percent in 2023Q3 relative to the previous quarter, driven by significantly higher urea prices due to production outages, partly offset by declines in phosphate and potash prices. However, these prices are expected to weaken in 2024 and 2025, with increased supply, notably from Canada.

3.8.2 Agricultural Prices

Prior to the onset of the conflict in the Middle East, food commodity prices fell in Q3 of 2023, led by price decline in grains, meat, and sugar. However, food prices are still much higher than pre-Pandemic levels in inflation adjusted terms. Rice prices have risen due to adverse weather conditions and export ban on non-basmati rice imposed by India in response to floods in Northern

India which has increased food inflation in some economies of developing Asia. Food prices are forecasted to decrease by 6 percent in 2024 and 4 percent in 2025, with lower prices for grains as well as oils and meats in 2024, followed by broad-based declines in 2025.

An increase in oil prices as a result of an escalation of the conflict in the Middle East will in turn lead to a rise in food prices by increasing production and transportation costs for food and fertilizers. In addition, recent attacks on commercial vessels in the Red Sea have required re-routing from the Suez Canal to around the Cape of Good Hope. If similar attacks intensify, increased shipment costs will lead to a rise in higher prices and delays in supply leading to food security issues.

Increasing food insecurity has been an unresolved problem for decades with the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbating the issue. The risk of acute food insecurity is high in countries facing fragility, conflict, and violence and those affected by natural disasters. Domestic food price inflation is easing in many regions but is still at high levels. The declining prices of many agricultural commodities likely contributed to the decline in food price inflation.

Due to the adverse effects of El Nino, the beverage price index has risen sharply mainly driven by rising prices for cocoa and Robusta coffee. As a result of an abundant supply of tea from major exporters, including Sri Lanka, coupled with subdued demand from major importers such as Iran, tea prices remained weak.

3.8.3 Metal and Mineral Prices

The metals and minerals price index fell by 2 percent in the third quarter of 2023 from the previous quarter, continuing steady price declines since early 2022, reflecting the slowing economic activity in major economies and weak demand for base metals and iron ore from China, due to the ongoing property sector crisis.

Base metals prices are expected to continue their steady decline into 2024 as economic activity in China and other major economies is anticipated to remain subdued and supply continues to improve amidst issues with permitting, the quality of ores, and geo-economic fragmentation.

Metal prices are projected to remain steady in 2024, before rising slightly in 2025. However, disruptions in the growth of major economies like China could derail this projected increase.

3.9 Looking forward within the Sri Lankan context

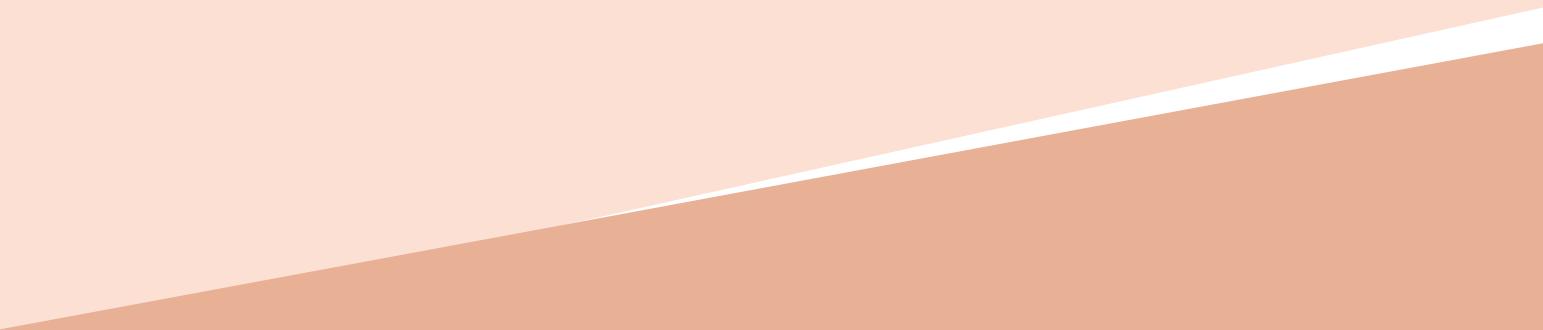
Economic contractions in Sri Lanka, along with the economic condition in Pakistan moderated the growth in South Asia from 6.6 percent in 2022 to 6.4 percent in 2023. However, even with these contractions, growth in Sri Lanka revived in the second half of 2023 and is expected to continue in the same vein in 2024 and 2025. Following a peak in 2022, Inflation decelerated to single digits last year on account of lower fuel prices, subdued demand, better supply, and tight monetary and fiscal policy measures including high policy rates and low liquidity injections. Inflation is forecasted to remain at single digit levels in 2024 and 2025.

Revenue-based fiscal consolidation under the IMF EFF was a central area of focus in 2023. As a result, government revenue and grants are estimated to have reached 11.1 percent of GDP in 2023 improving from 8.4 percent in 2022. Continued suspension of debt servicing on commercial and bilateral public debt has helped Sri Lanka to reduce foreign exchange outflow and thereby, improve reserves and currency appreciation. However, expenses still remain high due to interest paid on domestic refinancing.

Debt restructuring negotiations continue with Sri Lanka reaching an agreement in principle with the official creditor committee in November 2023 and a preliminary agreement with the Export-Import Bank of China in October 2023 regarding restructuring public external debt held by them. Even though, Domestic Debt Optimization (DDO) was completed in 2023, an agreement in principle with commercial creditors has yet to be reached.

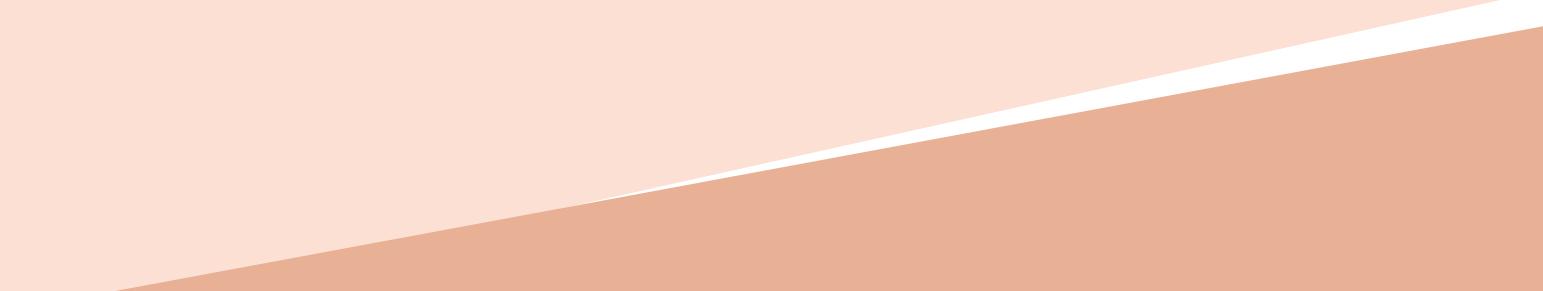
It is anticipated that the economy of Sri Lanka will recover gradually in 2024 and 2025. Sri Lanka's revival depends on continued commitment to crucial reforms and timely completion of a debt restructuring agreement. Further, geopolitical tensions in the region could impinge on Sri Lanka's growth. In addition, with Sri Lanka being a heavily import-dependent country with imports worth around USD 16,811 Mn brought into the country in 2023, any volatility in commodity markets as a result of heightening geopolitical tensions, would have a significant impact on the inflation in Sri Lanka's economy.

As the economy recovers, it is necessary for Sri Lanka to further strengthen institutional and structural frameworks for an inclusive social protection system to address increasing vulnerability to poverty while spearheading the economy towards an inclusive growth trajectory over the medium term.



PART II

Final Budget Position



04

Government Revenue

4.1 Overview

The year 2023 was a landmark year in Sri Lanka's economic recovery. Having undergone its deepest and most complex macroeconomic crisis in post-independence history, Sri Lanka commenced a comprehensive macroeconomic reform programme in mid-2022. Fiscal reforms were a critical component of this reform process since structural fiscal weakness has been a fundamental driver of the country's macroeconomic vulnerability. Towards this end, several tax policy reforms and tax administration measures have been put in place starting mid-2022. The results have begun to materialize as 2023 marked a watershed year in terms of restoring fiscal sustainability and anchoring macroeconomic stability.

Accordingly, the government revenue mobilization demonstrated commendable progress in 2023 benefiting from the implementation of corrective macroeconomic policies including primarily revenue-based fiscal consolidation measures. The total government revenue including grants surpassed its historically high level of Rs. 3,000 billion in 2023. Several factors have contributed to the significant improvement of government revenue. Among them, tax policy reforms together with enhanced tax administration including reforms to broaden the tax base and improve compliance have played a pivotal role. In addition, efforts to stimulate economic growth and investment have bolstered revenue streams, while prudent fiscal management practices have instilled confidence among key stakeholders.

In nominal terms, government revenue including grants increased by 52.8 percent to Rs. 3,074.3 billion in 2023 from Rs. 2,012.6 billion in 2022. The government revenue excluding grants increased by 54.0 percent to Rs. 3,048.8 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,979.2 billion in 2022. This significant revenue enhancement represents a major achievement, surpassing the annual estimate by 7.4 percent. The notable uptick in government revenue can be attributed to the improved performance of various revenue streams. Particularly, Income Tax demonstrated significant growth driven by substantial increases in revenue from corporate and non-corporate tax (by Rs. 608.2 billion), Advanced Personal Income Tax (APIT) (by Rs. 145.0 billion), and Withholding Tax (WHT) (by Rs. 157.9 billion). These increases were the result of revisions to tax rates, rationalization of tax slabs, reduction of tax-free thresholds with effect from January 01, 2023, and realization of the full effect of tax policy measures in 2023. Further, there was a considerable increase in revenue from taxes on goods and services, primarily due to an increase in revenue from Value Added Tax (VAT) (by Rs. 694.5 billion) resulting from increasing the VAT rate, reduction of the VAT registration threshold, and removing VAT exemptions on condominium housing apartments. The revenue from the Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) increased to Rs. 216.2 billion in 2023, owing to the realization of the full impact of the SSCL following its implementation on October 01, 2022.

In parallel to the substantial nominal increase, government revenue including grants as a percentage of GDP increased to 11.1 percent in 2023 from 8.4 percent in 2022.

Table 4.1 | Summary of Government Revenue

| Item | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) | Rs. Million |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total Revenue and Grants | 1,373,308 | 1,463,810 | 2,012,589 | 3,074,324 | |
| Total Revenue | 1,367,960 | 1,457,071 | 1,979,184 | 3,048,822 | |
| Tax Revenue | 1,216,542 | 1,298,019 | 1,751,132 | 2,720,563 | |
| Income Tax | 268,249 | 302,115 | 534,021 | 911,355 | |
| Taxes on Goods and Services | 586,650 | 646,068 | 875,995 | 1,420,089 | |
| Taxes on External Trade | 361,643 | 349,836 | 341,116 | 389,118 | |
| Non Tax Revenue | 151,417 | 159,052 | 228,052 | 328,259 | |
| Grants | 5,348 | 6,740 | 33,405 | 25,502 | |
| As a % of GDP | | | | | |
| Revenue and Grants | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 11.1 | |
| Total Revenue | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 11.0 | |
| Tax Revenue | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 9.8 | |
| Non Tax Revenue | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | |
| Grants | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.14 | 0.09 | |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy
(a) Provisional

This increase was mainly due to the rise in the tax revenue to GDP ratio by 2.5 percentage points and the non-tax revenue to GDP ratio by 0.3 percentage points. This ratio exceeded the envisaged annual estimate of 10.1 percent for 2023 by 1 percentage point. At 11.1 percent of GDP in 2023, government revenue has recovered to only 0.8 percentage points below the government revenue to GDP ratio of 11.9 percent in 2019 prior to the tax policy changes implemented at the end of 2019. Revenue excluding grants increased by 2.8 percentage points to 11.0 percent in 2023 from 8.2 percent in 2022 surpassing the envisaged annual estimate of 10.1 percent for 2023 by 0.9 percentage points. Revenue from taxes increased by 2.5 percentage points to 9.8 percent of GDP in 2023 from 7.3 percent of GDP in 2022 exceeding the envisaged estimate of 9.2 percent in 2023 by 0.6 percentage points. This was primarily driven by the 1.1 percentage point increase in revenue collection from income tax and the 1.5 percentage point increase in revenue collection from tax on goods and services.

Revenue from income taxes increased to 3.3 percent of GDP in 2023 from 2.2 percent of GDP in 2022. In line with the reform measures introduced to the VAT, the VAT revenue as a percentage of GDP increased by 0.6 percentage points to 2.5 percent in 2023 from 1.9 percent in 2022. The revenue from Excise Duty as a percentage of GDP increased to 1.7 percent of GDP in 2023 from 1.4 percent in 2022 benefiting from the increased revenue from all excisable items. Excise Duty on cigarettes increased by 20 percent each with effect from January 01, 2023 and July 01, 2023 and liquor by 20 percent each with effect from January 03, 2023 and July 01, 2023. Upward revisions of Excise Duty applicable on Petrol and Diesel were made twice by Rs. 25 per litre each on January 01, 2023 and June 01, 2023. Whilst revenue from Excise Duty on liquor increased, there is a potential for further improvement due to observed weaknesses in enforcement in the security features and security features management system (tax stamps). Revenue from taxes on external trade remained unchanged at 1.4 percent of GDP in 2023, though revenue in nominal terms increased moderately by 14.1 percent to Rs. 389.1 billion in 2023 from Rs. 341.1 billion in 2022. This outcome is primarily driven by weak collections from PAL and CESS due to the continuation of import restrictions through most of 2023 and the phasing out of CESS and PAL on certain items with effect from March 29, 2023 and April 04, 2023, respectively.

4.2 Tax Policy Reforms

In 2023, Sri Lanka embarked on a series of comprehensive tax policy reforms to support recovery from the unprecedented economic crisis experienced in 2022. These reforms were designed to align with the objectives outlined in the Extended Fund Facility Programme of the International Monetary Fund (IMF-EFF) aiming to restore economic stability, address structural fiscal imbalances, and foster sustainable growth. The introduction of tax policy measures was critical to generate revenue in the short term towards stabilizing the economy. One of the key tax policy reforms was the reforms introduced to the income tax. Recognizing the need for a fair and efficient taxation system, the government introduced measures to revise income tax rates and tax structure, thresholds, and removed exemptions. These adjustments were aimed at enhancing revenue in an equitable, non-distortionary manner, striking a balance between revenue generation and economic incentives, with a focus on fiscal and macroeconomic stabilization. A stable fiscal and macroeconomic environment would in turn be a fundamental requirement for encouraging investment, entrepreneurship, and job creation. In the past, tax policy has been used as a tool to further various other policy objectives resulting in a proliferation of tax exemptions and preferential rates, resulting in a continuous erosion of the revenue base which eventually contributed to the fiscal and economic crisis. The recent tax reforms focus on tax policy being used primarily as a means of securing necessary revenue to finance public goods and services enabling the development of a stable, predictable, and non-distortionary tax structure.

The VAT framework has also been enhanced through reforms to broaden the tax base by lowering the VAT registration threshold and rationalizing VAT rates. Further, VAT exemptions applied on major 137 items of which 95 major items were made liable for VAT to enhance revenue mobilization from VAT and to increase the efficiency of VAT with effect from January 01, 2024. Excise tax reforms played a pivotal role in the government's efforts to bolster revenue streams while addressing pressing socio-economic challenges. Special emphasis was placed on products such as cigarettes, liquor, and petroleum with adjustments to Excise Duty rates designed to align with public health objectives and environmental sustainability goals. These reforms

aimed not only to generate additional revenue but also to discourage harmful consumption patterns and promote responsible fiscal practices. The Excise Duty imposed on liquor and all excisable articles has been raised by 14 percent, with effect from January 1, 2024 in line with inflation adjusted index introduced for Excise articles.

Reforms introduced to the tax system have placed a special emphasis on improvements in tax administration and enforcement mechanisms to assure a broader tax base, better compliance, and enforcement. Enhanced capacity-building initiatives, leveraging technology for better compliance monitoring, and strengthening inter-agency coordination were prioritized to combat tax evasion and ensure the integrity of the tax system. Aligned with the IMF-EFF Programme, these reforms were implemented building on global best practices tailored to Sri Lanka's specific circumstances. The tax administration measures implemented thus far have had positive results in terms of improvements in compliance. Tax administration and compliance measures are expected to make a significant contribution to the achievement of revenue goals and targets. Once these revenue targets are achieved, it will become possible to rationalize tax policy rates in a manner that does not undermine revenue collection as the tax base continues to expand in a sustainable manner.

The tax policy reforms implemented in 2023 represented a concerted effort to navigate the challenges posed by the preceding economic crisis while laying the foundation for resilient and inclusive economic growth. As a result of comprehensive tax policy reforms introduced in 2023, government revenue excluding grants reached a historically high level. Aligned with the enhancements in government revenue, the primary balance transitioned to a primary surplus of 0.6 percent in 2023 from the primary deficit of 3.7 percent in 2022. This represents a 1.3 percentage point improvement against the envisaged estimate of a deficit of 0.7 percent for 2023. The fiscal deficit also improved notably by 1.9 percentage points, narrowing down to 8.3 percent in 2023 from 10.2 percent in 2022 surpassing the envisaged annual deficit estimate of 8.5 percent for 2023 by 0.2 percentage points. However, the fiscal deficit remains elevated in spite of the primary budget surplus due to the high interest cost faced by the Government.

4.2.1 Income tax

- Reducing tax-free threshold, increasing the marginal PIT rates and the top marginal rate, and rationalizing incremental tax slabs with effect from January 1, 2023.
 - Downward revision of tax-free threshold for PIT from Rs. 3.0 million to Rs. 1.2 million per annum.
 - Removing expenditure relief of Rs. 1.2 million that had been granted for education, health, contributions to pension schemes, interest paid on housing loans, etc.
 - Reducing the tax slab from Rs. 3.0 million to Rs. 0.5 million per annum.
 - Revising the tax rates progressively from 6 percent to 36 percent on every Rs. 500,000 exceeding the tax relief.
- Making APIT/ WHT on employment income (PAYE) mandatory for all taxpayers exceeding the personal relief of Rs. 1.2 million per year of assessment with effect from January 1, 2023.
- Making Advance Income Tax (AIT) on other payments compulsory at the following rates with effect from January 1, 2023.

Table 4.2 | AIT/WHT rates

| Category | Rate (%) | Final/NonFinal |
|--|----------|----------------|
| Dividend | 15 | Final |
| Interest or discount paid | 5 | Non-Final |
| Rent payments exceeding Rs. 100,000 per month | 10 | Non-Final |
| Service payments exceeding Rs. 100,000 made to individuals such as professionals | 5 | Non-Final |
| In all other cases (other than non-residents) | 14 | Non-Final |
| non-residents | 14 | Non-Final |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

- Introducing compulsory tax registration with effect from June 01, 2023
 - Initiated compulsory tax registration at the Department of Inland Revenue for all residents who are above 18 years of age without considering their annual income and tax-free thresholds.
- Increasing the income tax rate applicable to the Employees Trust Fund (EPF), an approved provident or pension fund, or an approved termination fund up to 30 percent and the income tax rate applicable to the funds

that effectively participate in the process of Domestic Debt Optimization to continue as 14 percent with effect from April 01,2023.

4.2.2 Value Added Tax

- Increasing VAT rate from 8 percent to 12 percent with effect from June 01, 2022 and subsequently to 15 percent with effect from September 01, 2022. Further increase of VAT rate from 15 percent to 18 percent with effect from January 01, 2024.
- Lowering the VAT registration threshold to Rs. 80 million per annum from Rs. 300 million per annum with effect from October 01, 2022. Further reduction of VAT registration threshold from Rs. 80 million to Rs. 60 million with effect from January 01,2024.
- Removing the zero-rating of tourism-related services effective from June 01, 2022.
- Removing VAT exemptions on condominium housing apartments with effect from January 01, 2023.
- Removing the vast majority of VAT exemptions (95 out of 137 major items) while keeping more standard exemptions that have a high impact on low-income households and key sectors of the economy such as education, health, and transport to enhance revenue mobilization from VAT and to increase the efficiency of VAT with effect from January 01,2024.

4.2.3 Excise Duty

- Increasing Excise Duty on cigarettes by 20 percent in all categories except cigarettes less than 60 mm (98 percent hike) with effect from January 01, 2023 and July 01, 2023 and Excise Duty on liquor by 20 percent with effect from January 03, 2023 and July 01, 2023.
- Increasing Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel by Rs. 25 per litre each time with effect from January 01, 2023 and June 01, 2023, respectively.
- Increasing Excise Duties on liquor and all excisable articles by 14 percent to introduce an annual inflation adjustment for Excise Duty with effect from January 01, 2024.

- Reducing the Excise Duty on Petrol per litre by Rs. 5, and on Diesel per litre by Rs. 6 with effect from January 01,2024 to mitigate the price pressure emanating from the imposition of VAT on petrol and diesel.

4.2.4 Social Security Contribution Levy

- Amending Part IA of the First Schedule to the Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) Act, No.15 of 2023 (Amendment) to exempt the following items from SSCL with effect from September 08, 2023;
 - Any motor vehicle liable to the Excise Duty under the Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 on the importation in considering Excise Duty is a composite tax introduced to simplify the tax structure.
 - Equipment used by differently-abled persons to lower the tax burden on such persons.
 - Rough unprocessed gemstones imported for re-exporting after cut and polishing to maintain the competitiveness of such Sri Lankan businesses in the global market by lowering the tax burden.
 - Any items sold at duty- free shops, similar to other import taxes.
 - Rice manufactured out of locally produced paddy to ease the rising cost of living

- Amending item i of Part II of the First Schedule to the SSCL Act to exempt generation and supply of electricity other than supply of electricity under a distribution licence from SSCL.
- Amending Part II of the First Schedule to the SSCL Act to exempt services provided by any General Sales Agent holding an Air Transport Service Licence issued under Section 97 of the Civil Aviation Act from SSCL considering thin profit margins of general sales agents.

4.2.5 Other tax measures

- Removing the restriction on registration for new Casinos that are licensed under the Casino Business (Regulation) Act, No. 17 of 2010, with the Inland Revenue Department, to pay the levies imposed under the Betting and Gaming Levy Act, No. 40 of 1988.

- Increasing the Gross Collection Levy on the turnover from 10 percent to 15 percent.
- Reducing the Casino Entrance Levy from USD 100 to USD 50 or equivalent in Sri Lankan Rupees for every citizen of Sri Lanka who enters such a place for the business of gaming.
- Increasing the amount of Annual Levy payable by a person carrying on the Business of Gaming from Rs. 200 million to Rs. 500 million for every year commencing on or after April 01, 2023.
- Increasing the Annual Levy payable by a person carrying on the business of a bookmaker for every year commencing on or after April 01, 2023 as follows;
 - through an agent from Rs. 4 million to Rs. 5 million
 - with the use of live telecast facilities from Rs. 600,000 to Rs. 1,000,000
 - without the use of live telecast facilities from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000
- Imposing a tax on beedi of Rs. 2 per stick with effect from January 01, 2023
- Exempting PAL applicable on 1,631 tariff lines as the first step of the five-year phasing out of PAL with effect from April 04, 2023.
- Imposing 10 percent of PAL applicable on importation of milk powder with effect from September 22, 2023.

4.2.6 Tax Administrative Measures

To foster fiscal sustainability, support economic development, promote social equity, and ensure compliance with international standards, comprehensive tax administrative measures were implemented in 2023 as detailed below.

- Expanding mandatory electronic tax filing system introduced to the corporate sector to the non-corporate taxpayers including employees to improve efficiency and compliance level.
- Streamlining the refund process and expediting the refunding of amounts paid in excess of the tax liability by resident individuals.
- Discouraging cash transactions and encouraging bank/card transactions with

specific limits. Payment in aggregate to Rs. 500,000 or more in a day or a single transaction or a single event is not allowed to be deducted as expenses for tax purposes.

- Obligating financial institutions etc. to submit taxpayer transaction information at the individual level to the IRD.
- Implementing tax audit and verification programme. Under this programme all revenue-collecting agencies should conduct risk-based audits to identify the taxpayer's inherent risks to encourage compliance.
- Taking steps to review and address deficiencies in the RAMIS system at the Inland Revenue Department (IRD).
- Introducing a Charter covering the rights and obligations of taxpayers.
- Introducing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to the IRD to monitor their performance and KPIs are being drafted for the Sri Lanka Customs and Excise Department of Sri Lanka (EDSL).
- Establishing a High Worth Individuals (HWI) Unit at IRD to improve IRD's compliance management approach for its HWI taxpayer segment.
- Establishing a Design and Monitoring Unit (DMU) along with a strengthened Risk Management Unit (RMU) at IRD to ensure on-time filing and payment.
- Strengthening the Dedicated Awareness Unit at the IRD to make relevant public and taxpayer awareness with a more focused and consistent approach.
- Amending opening and closing times of all types of Excise licenses to reduce the costs associated with inspection enforcing closing times for Excise licenses.
- Publishing the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2376/25 dated March 21, 2024 to share information that are in the custody of certain institutions (Registrar General's Department, Department of the Registrar of Companies, Department of Motor Traffic, Financial Institutions, Colombo Stock Exchange and Government Institutions granting contracts) with the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue to enhance tax administration measures.

Box 4.1 | Tax Administration and Digitalization

Background

Globally tax administration has evolved through the past decades with innovations and redesigning the tax administration process by applying new technologies. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent global economic downturns led to many governments redesigning administration processes including tax administration by implementing new technologies such as blockchain, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence. However, in Sri Lanka, a significant portion of tax administration and tax services are still conducted on paper-based forms except for corporate income tax. Due to weaknesses in the tax administration system, the VAT compliance level in Sri Lanka remained at 46 percent in 2022 and the PAYE compliance rate remained at 11 percent for the year of assessment of 2021/2022. Accordingly, the Government introduced several tax reforms recently to increase tax revenue. However, the tax revenue to GDP ratio remained as low as 9.8 percent in 2023 mainly due to weak tax administration. Further, it is essential to strengthen Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) to provide necessary financial assistance for vulnerable people to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. Hence, enhancing tax revenue through digitalizing tax administration is essential for DRM, since DRM is the foundation for self-sustaining development.

Current challenges

During the pandemic, several issues in the tax administration process were identified including lower return filling and compliance rates due to the difficulty in accessing the tax administration process remotely. In addition to the Pandemic-induced digitization requirements of tax administration, a Governance Diagnostic Study on Sri Lanka conducted by the IMF revealed several issues within the existing tax administration system. The study highlighted the urgent need for immediate attention to these problems, particularly through the digitalization of the tax administration system. Addressing these issues is crucial for enhancing government revenue in Sri Lanka. In addition, an assessment of the tax administration system of the IRD conducted using the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) has identified that substantive issues remain in all four main tax obligations including registration, filing, payment, and reporting of the IRD. Accordingly, the Government decided to intensify digitalized tax administration, and the digitalization process is expected to streamline tax collection, reduce inefficiencies, and improve compliance, ultimately bolstering the country's fiscal health. Hence, the main purposes of digitalizing the tax process are to increase accessibility, efficiency, and transparency to increase compliance rates while decreasing corruption and administrative costs by reducing human involvement.

Therefore, it is important to pursue tax policy reform and revenue administration measures together to raise revenue. However, sustained success requires institutional development and change should be implemented in a phased manner. Tax administration reform should include a sustained political commitment, visionary leadership for each revenue collecting agency who could work for 3-4 years continuously to implement a reform agenda, a dedicated team for each revenue collecting agency for administrative reforms, relevant training for the staff, additional resources for the tax administration for example information systems, reallocation of resources and change in incentives for tax administrators, taxpayer education, accounting and return processing, collection enforcement, auditing and legal services and appeals.

Box 4.1 | Tax Administration and Digitalization contd...

Recent Government Initiatives

The Sri Lankan government has implemented several measures to improve tax administration and digitalize its processes. These include;

- Encouraging electronic tax filing and electronic card transactions
- Upgrading IT systems in revenue departments
- Mandating compulsory registration of individuals in the tax system and issuing Tax Identification Numbers (TIN)

Tax reforms were made in May 2022, to reform the economic model and restore debt and economic stability. The new administration adopted a policy of zero tolerance for corruption and introduced the much-needed anti-corruption law in mid-2023. Under the tax reforms introduced in May 2022, corporate and personal income tax rates and VAT rates were increased; Excise Duty rates were increased; tax exemptions reduced; tax bases were broadened by rationalizing tax-free thresholds; mandatory withholding tax was re-introduced; Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) was introduced; and several tax administration measures were introduced including the mandatory e-filing. However, given the tax policy measures, further strengthening tax administration while fine-tuning tax policy measures would be required to ensure steady revenue growth to achieve the targeted tax-to-GDP ratio to 15 percent of GDP in the medium term. Hence, better tax compliance and strict enforcement would be critical to achieve the envisaged target.

Current Tax Administration Systems

Tax administration in Sri Lanka is conducted through three primary revenue agencies including the Inland Revenue Department (IRD), Sri Lanka Customs (SLC) and the Excise Department of Sri Lanka (EDSL). The IRD uses the Revenue Administration Management Information System (RAMIS) for taxpayer registration, return filing, assessment, appeals, and objections. The SLC utilizes the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) to automate export-import process and procedure. Currently, the EDSL mostly operates manually and at present, an automated system is not operated at the EDSL.

Integrated Treasury Management Information System (ITMIS) and Electronic Government Procurement (eGP) System in Sri Lanka

The rollout of ITMIS in Sri Lanka aims to centralize Public Financial Management functions, including budget planning, revenue management, and expenditure management. As of December 2023, 164 out of 171 central government spending heads have started using ITMIS, with the remaining expected to join in 2024. The system's implementation is a key part of the government's fiscal reform initiatives, closely monitored by the IMF. Meanwhile, the Electronic Government Procurement (eGP) System enables the digitization of processes for procurement of goods, works, and services and the management of procurement contracts within government agencies.

Global Benchmark for International Best Practices:

Estonia: Estonia serves as a model for digitalization. Nearly all its public services are digitalized, including a highly efficient electronic tax filing system. Estonia's e-residency program and widespread use of electronic identity cards (e-IDs) for accessing various public services have significantly boosted its economic competitiveness and attracted foreign investments. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates that digital signatures save 2 percent of GDP of Estonia annually. Estonia's tax system is the most competitive among the OECD countries for the ninth year as per the Tax Competitive Index 2022.

Box 4.1 | Tax Administration and Digitalization contd...

India: India has a digital payment system named Unified Payment Interface (UPI) which allows access to multiple bank accounts in a single mobile application. UPI system introduced to Sri Lanka in February 2024 that enables Indian tourists to access UPI based payment systems in Sri Lanka for their financial transactions. It is expected to promote cross border merchant payments through this platform. Further, the Indian government issues an Aadhaar card for citizens, a biometric document that contains all the information of individuals in the database of the Indian Government. It is mandatory to Indian citizens to have a Permanent Account Number (PAN) card and an Aadhaar card to submit tax returns which will decrease tax evasion.

Georgia: Georgia introduced an electronic platform for tax administration around 2003 as an initial step to using IT solutions in tax administration. In 2010, they achieved considerable progress in digitalizing their tax administration process by developing a taxpayer's personal web portal, which allows electronic tax return filing, issuing VAT E-invoices, etc. Georgia's Revenue Service implemented measures to discourage tax return filing through paper forms, by making paper form submission a paid service by charging around 50 GEL per declaration which leads to increase an E-filing rate to 99 percent. Further, they took several measures such as encouraging electronic cash transactions, exchanging information between banks and tax administration and developing an electronic tool for tax debt collection. As per Georgian legislation, the state has the right to impose a tax lien/mortgage to secure outstanding tax liabilities from the property of the taxpayer.

Way Forward

To advance tax administration and digitalization in Sri Lanka, the focus must be on integrating modern technologies and implementing comprehensive reforms. Key initiatives should include the digitalization of tax processes to enhance efficiency, accessibility, and transparency, thereby improving compliance rates and reducing corruption. The Government continues to upgrade and integrate IT systems across revenue departments including the General Treasury, promote online tax filing, and mandate electronic card transactions. Implementing mandatory e-filing and issuing Tax Identification Numbers will streamline tax collection and improve the accuracy of taxpayer data.

Adopting best practices from global benchmarks like Estonia, India, and Georgia including electronic identity systems and digital payment interfaces, will further enhance the digital infrastructure. Legislative reforms such as the Public Information Act and the Cyber Security Act are essential to support these technological advancements.

Ultimately, interlinking existing government IT systems and fostering a culture of compliance through tax education and enforcement will be vital. With a holistic approach and sustained political commitment, Sri Lanka can achieve a more efficient, transparent, and robust tax administration system, aligning with its vision for a digital economy by 2030.

4.3 Government Revenue Performance

The total Government revenue including grants notably increased by Rs. 1,061.7 billion to Rs. 3,074.3 billion in 2023. The ratio of direct to indirect taxes has exhibited a slight improvement,

shifting to 34:66 in 2023 from 30:70 in 2022. The improvement in the direct to indirect tax ratio represents a continuing positive direction of change in recent years from the 20:80 ratio that was characteristic of the past.

Table 4.3 | Estimated and Actual Revenue – 2023

| Item | Rev. Estimate | Actual ^(a) | Deviation |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Total Revenue | 2,839,000 | 3,048,822 | 209,822 |
| Tax Revenue | 2,596,000 | 2,720,563 | 124,563 |
| Department of Inland Revenue | | | |
| Tax on Income and Profit | 863,500 | 911,355 | 47,855 |
| VAT – Domestic (Net) | 460,000 | 469,107 | 9,107 |
| Nation Building Tax (Domestic) | – | 68 | 68 |
| Social Security Contribution Levy (Domestic) | 162,000 | 164,915 | 2,915 |
| Sub Total | 1,485,500 | 1,545,446 | 59,946 |
| Department of Customs | | | |
| Import Duty | 88,000 | 105,120 | 17,120 |
| VAT – Imports (Net) | 220,500 | 225,353 | 4,853 |
| Nation Building Tax (Import) | – | 260 | 260 |
| Social Security Contribution Levy (Import) | 48,000 | 51,265 | 3,265 |
| PAL | 166,000 | 175,486 | 9,486 |
| CESS Levy | 53,000 | 57,184 | 4,184 |
| Special Commodity Levy & Other | 50,000 | 51,327 | 1,327 |
| Excise Special Provisions | | | |
| Cigarettes | 120,000 | 117,467 | -2,533 |
| Petroleum | 114,000 | 143,642 | 29,642 |
| Motor Vehicles & other | 34,000 | 37,239 | 3,239 |
| Sub Total | 893,500 | 964,343 | 70,843 |
| Department of Excise | | | |
| Liquor/Tobacco | 182,000 | 171,274 | -10,726 |
| Sub Total | 182,000 | 171,274 | -10,726 |
| Other | | | |
| Telecommunication Levy | 17,500 | 17,304 | -196 |
| License Tax & Other | 17,500 | 22,195 | 4,695 |
| Sub Total | 35,000 | 39,499 | 4,499 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | | | |
| | 243,000 | 328,259 | 85,259 |

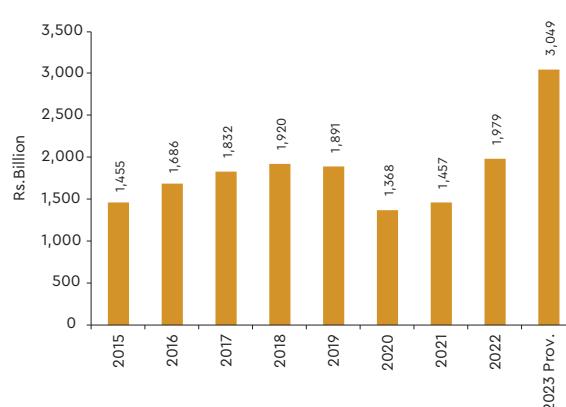
Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

(a) Provisional

The tax revenue increased significantly by 55.4 percent to Rs. 2,720.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,751.1 billion in 2022, primarily due to notable increases in revenue collection from income tax driven by the outperformance of APIT/PAYE and WHT, outstanding performance of taxes on goods and services including VAT and substantial revenue increase from SSCL. The tax revenue to GDP ratio increased to 9.8 percent in 2023 from 7.3 percent in 2022. The share of tax revenue to the total revenue also increased to 89.2 percent in 2023 from 88.5 percent in 2022.

Revenue from domestic consumption-based taxes increased by 57.1 percent to Rs. 927.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 590.3 billion in 2022 mainly due to the increase in revenue from domestic VAT by Rs. 177.5 billion and domestic SSCL by Rs. 141.6 billion.

Figure 4.1 | Government Revenue



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

Revenue mobilized from import-based taxes grew by 42 percent to Rs. 842.2 billion in 2023 from Rs. 593.0 billion in 2022 due to an increase in revenue collected from CID by 110.2 percent and import-VAT by 31.4 percent stemming from adjustments to tax rates.

Table 4.4 | Government Revenue

| Item | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Tax Revenue | 1,734,925 | 1,216,542 | 1,298,019 | 1,751,132 | 2,720,563 |
| Income Tax | 427,700 | 268,249 | 302,115 | 534,021 | 911,355 |
| VAT | 443,877 | 233,786 | 308,213 | 463,072 | 694,460 |
| Nation Building Tax | 70,672 | 2,351 | 434 | 413 | 328 |
| Excise Duty | 399,478 | 321,932 | 306,861 | 342,563 | 469,622 |
| Import Duties | 98,427 | 114,183 | 64,339 | 50,009 | 105,120 |
| Ports & Airports Development Levy | 112,174 | 115,442 | 154,125 | 180,595 | 175,486 |
| Special Commodity Levy | 70,364 | 82,709 | 55,828 | 40,194 | 51,327 |
| Social Security Contribution Levy | - | - | - | 36,111 | 216,181 |
| Other | 112,233 | 77,890 | 106,104 | 104,154 | 96,683 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 155,974 | 151,417 | 159,052 | 228,052 | 328,259 |
| Interest/ Rent | 18,547 | 19,351 | 11,556 | 13,188 | 33,231 |
| Profit and Dividends | 27,857 | 17,624 | 30,591 | 28,092 | 75,701 |
| Sales and Charge | 73,884 | 47,370 | 42,645 | 90,050 | 146,566 |
| Social Security Contribution | 28,985 | 32,417 | 34,619 | 37,416 | 36,258 |
| Central Bank Profit Transfers | - | 24,009 | 15,012 | 30,007 | 1,029 |
| Other | 6,701 | 10,646 | 24,630 | 29,300 | 35,474 |
| Total Revenue | 1,890,899 | 1,367,960 | 1,457,071 | 1,979,184 | 3,048,822 |
| As a % of GDP | | | | | |
| Tax Revenue | 10.9 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 9.8 |
| Income Tax | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| VAT | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Nation Building Tax | 0.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Excise Duty | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Import Duties | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Ports & Airports Development Levy | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Special Commodity Levy | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Social Security contribution Levy | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Interest/ Rent | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Profit and Dividends | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Sales and Charge | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Social Security Contribution | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Central Bank Profit Transfers | - | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... |
| Total Revenue | 11.9 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 11.0 |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

(a) Provisional

... Negligible

- not available

Revenue collected from taxes on external trade increased by 14.1 percent to Rs. 389.1 billion in 2023 from Rs. 341.1 billion in 2022. Revenue generated from SCL and CID increased by 73.4 percent to Rs. 156.4 billion in 2023 from Rs. 90.2 billion in 2022 owing to the upward revision of CID rates.

Non-tax revenue increased by 43.9 percent to Rs. 328.3 billion in 2023 from Rs. 228.1 billion in 2022 due to the increase in revenue from interest income owing to the upward revision of interest rates, profits and dividends, and fines, fees and charges parallel to the upward revision of the fees and charges of Department of Motor Traffic, Department of Immigration and Emigration and the Department of Registration of Persons.

Income Tax

Revenue collection from income taxes increased significantly by 70.7 percent to Rs. 911.4 billion in 2023 from Rs. 534.0 billion in 2022. The revision of PIT and CIT tax streams and making APIT and WHT on employment income mandatory for all taxpayers were the main reasons to this surge. The realization of revenue from income tax was 105.5 percent of the envisaged annual estimate for 2023. Revenue from income tax as a percentage of tax revenue increased to 33.5 percent in 2023 from 30.5 percent in 2022. Corporate and non-corporate taxes considerably increased its revenue by 24.5 percent to Rs. 608.2 billion in 2023 from Rs. 488.4 billion in 2022.

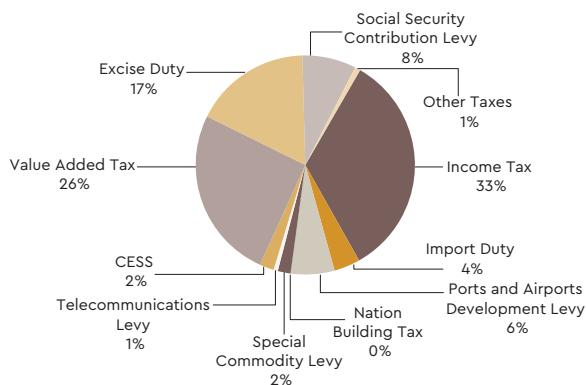
Table 4.5 | Government Tax Revenue – By Source

| Source | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) | Rs. Million 2022/2023 Change (%) |
|---|------------------|---------------------|--|
| Income Tax | 534,021 | 911,355 | 70.7 |
| Domestic Consumption Based Taxes | 590,315 | 927,544 | 57.1 |
| VAT – Domestic | 291,619 | 469,107 | 60.9 |
| NBT – Domestic | 352 | 68 | -80.6 |
| SSCL – Domestic | 23,358 | 164,915 | 606.0 |
| Tax on Liquor | 165,188 | 170,260 | 3.1 |
| Tax on Cigarettes /Tobacco | 104,200 | 118,481 | 13.7 |
| Other (Excise) | 5,598 | 4,713 | -15.8 |
| Import Based Taxes | 592,960 | 842,164 | 42.0 |
| Import Duties | 50,009 | 105,120 | 110.2 |
| VAT – Import | 171,452 | 225,353 | 31.4 |
| NBT – Import | 61 | 260 | 326.9 |
| SSCL – Import | 12,753 | 51,265 | 302.0 |
| PAL | 180,595 | 175,486 | -2.8 |
| SCL | 40,194 | 51,327 | 27.7 |
| CESS Levy | 70,318 | 57,184 | -18.7 |
| Petroleum – Excise | 53,074 | 143,642 | 170.6 |
| Motor Vehicles – Excise | 14,504 | 32,526 | 124.3 |
| Licence and Other | 33,836 | 39,500 | 16.7 |
| Telecommunications Levy | 14,995 | 17,304 | 15.4 |
| Other | 18,841 | 22,195 | 17.8 |
| Total Tax Revenue | 1,751,132 | 2,720,563 | 186.6 |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

(a) Provisional

Figure 4.2 | Composition of Tax Revenue – 2023



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

In nominal terms, revenue generated from PAYE/APIT increased notably by 467.4 percent to Rs. 145.0 billion in 2023 from Rs. 25.5 billion in 2022 due to the implementation of mandatory APIT collection and increased incremental tax rates of employees who exceeded the minimal threshold level. Revenue collected from WHT also recorded a significant increase of 696 percent to Rs. 157.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 19.8 billion in 2022 due to the re-imposition of mandatory WHT on employment income (PAYE), re-imposition of mandatory WHT for dividends, interest or discount paid and rent payments/service payment (exceeding Rs. 100,000 per month). The realization of revenue

from WHT was 105.3 percent of the estimate for 2023. Despite the above increases, revenue from Capital Gain Tax decreased to Rs. 2.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 5.3 billion in 2022 reflecting the subdued performance in the real estate sector.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

In nominal terms, revenue from VAT increased significantly by 50.0 percent to Rs. 694.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 463.1 billion in 2022 mainly due to the increase in VAT rate and the reduction of the VAT registration threshold in the latter part of 2022. VAT revenue from both domestic activities and imports increased in 2023. Revenue collected from VAT on domestic activities increased by 60.9 percent to Rs. 469.1 billion in 2023 from Rs. 291.6 billion in 2022 while VAT revenue from imports increased by 31.4 percent to Rs. 225.4 billion in 2023 from Rs. 171.5 billion in 2022. However, the implications of VAT reforms are not fully reflected in the increased revenue of VAT on imports due to the continuation of a majority of import restrictions during most of 2023.

VAT revenue as a percentage of total tax revenue decreased slightly to 25.5 percent in 2023 from 26.4 percent in 2022 while VAT revenue as a percentage of GDP increased notably to 2.5 percent in 2023 from 1.9 percent in 2022.

Table 4.6 | Value Added Tax Revenue

| Item | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Domestic | 283,327 | 275,089 | 150,823 | 185,918 | 292,293 | 469,768 |
| Imports | 179,163 | 169,914 | 85,727 | 122,766 | 171,478 | 225,401 |
| Gross Revenue | 462,490 | 445,003 | 236,550 | 308,684 | 463,771 | 695,169 |
| Refunds | 840 | 1,126 | 2,764 | 471 | 699 | 709 |
| Net Revenue | 461,651 | 443,877 | 233,786 | 308,213 | 463,072 | 694,460 |
| Net Revenue as a % of GDP | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy
(a) Provisional

Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL)

The SSCL is charged at the rate of 2.5 percent on liable turnover from importers, manufacturers, service providers and wholesalers and retailers, whose turnover exceeds Rs. 120.0 million per annum with effect from October 01, 2022. The revenue from SSCL increased significantly to Rs. 216.2 billion in 2023 from Rs. 36.1 billion in 2022 reflecting full revenue impact in 2023. SSCL revenue as a percentage of total tax revenue is 7.9 percent in 2023.

Excise Duty

Total revenue from Excise Duty experienced a notable increase of 37.1 percent in 2023. This increase was primarily driven by the heightened revenue mainly from petroleum products and motor vehicles compared to 2022 with the increase of rates of Excise Duty in respective products in 2023. Revenue collected from Excise Duty on petroleum products increased due to upward adjustments in rates and increased volumes as economic stability was gradually re-established, allowing usage quotas administered by the QR system to be phased out. Excise duty on motor vehicles increased mainly due to allowing migrant workers to import motor vehicles as an incentive for their contribution to increase foreign remittances of Sri Lanka.

The revenue collected from Excise Duty as a percentage of GDP increased to 1.7 percent in

2023 from 1.4 percent in 2022 due to the increased revenue from all major categories of excisable articles. In nominal terms, revenue from Excise Duty witnessed a substantial rise of 37.1 percent to Rs. 469.6 billion in 2023 compared to Rs. 342.5 billion in 2022. In contrast, the contribution of Excise Duty revenue declined to 17.3 percent of total tax revenue in 2023 from 19.6 percent in 2022 as other tax measures such as income tax and VAT grew at a faster rate. However, Excise Duty has further secured its position as the third largest contributor to government revenue with the realization of the Excise Duty collection of 104.4 percent of the annual estimated revenue in 2023.

The revenue collected from Excise Duty on liquor increased only by 3.1 percent to Rs. 170.3 billion in 2023 from Rs. 165.2 billion in 2022. However, the production of alcohol declined by 17.5 percent to 34.0 million absolute liters in 2023 from 41.2 million absolute liters in 2022. This reflects the importance of further strengthening tax administration, particularly implementing a proper monitoring system to address the issues in the security features and security features management system (tax stamps).

Revenue from Excise Duty on motor vehicles exhibited a remarkable increase of 124.3 percent to Rs. 32.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 14.5 billion in 2022 as a result of the relaxation of temporary

Table 4.7 | Excise Duty Revenue

| Item | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Liquor | 113,944 | 115,443 | 120,990 | 138,637 | 165,188 | 170,260 |
| Cigarettes | 92,198 | 87,367 | 94,345 | 88,539 | 104,160 | 117,467 |
| Motor Vehicles | 204,081 | 130,378 | 48,760 | 18,113 | 14,504 | 32,526 |
| Petroleum Products | 66,318 | 61,740 | 53,111 | 55,339 | 53,074 | 143,642 |
| Other | 7,701 | 4,549 | 4,727 | 6,234 | 5,598 | 4,713 |
| Total | 484,242 | 399,478 | 321,932 | 306,861 | 342,523 | 468,608 |

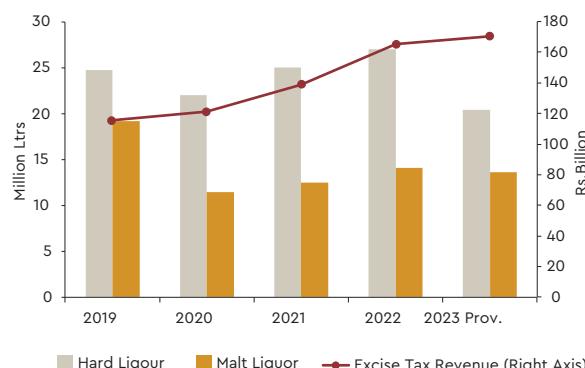
Source: Department of Fiscal Policy
(a) Provisional

Table 4.8 | Structure of the Amendment of the Excise Duty on Liquor

| Liquor Category | Previous Duty per Absolute Litre (Rs.) (from July 01, 2023) | New Duty per Absolute Litre (Rs.) (From January 01, 2024) | Increase as a Percentage |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| Special Arrack | 6,000 | 6,840 | |
| Molasses/ Palmyra/ Coconut Arrack | 6,420 | 7,320 | |
| Country made Foreign Liquor | 6,600 | 7,525 | |
| Beer (Strength – Less than 5%) | 4,750 | 5,415 | |
| Strong Beer (Strength – more than or equal to 5%) | 4,980 | 5,680 | |
| Wine | 4,750 | 5,415 | |
| Sake | 1,300 | 1,480 | |
| Milk Punch | 3,300 | 3,760 | |
| Cider | 3,600 | 4,105 | |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

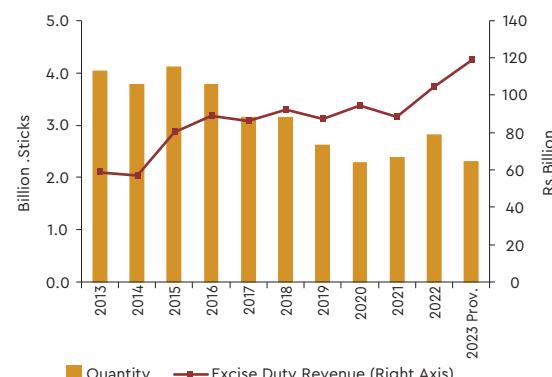
Figure 4.3 | Liquor Production and Excise Tax Revenue



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy and Department of Excise

importation restrictions on certain vehicle categories. Revenue from cigarettes notably increased by 12.8 percent to Rs. 117.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 104.2 billion in 2022 primarily due to the upward revision of Excise Duty on cigarettes implemented on January 01 and July 01, 2023. However, the sales of cigarettes declined by 18.5 percent to 2,303.2 million sticks in 2023 from 2,825.3 million sticks in 2022.

Figure 4.4 | Cigarette Production and Excise Duty Revenue



Source: Department of Fiscal Policy and Department of Excise

The revenue derived from Excise Duty applicable on petroleum products increased substantially by 170.6 percent to Rs. 143.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 53.1 billion in 2022. This notable uptick is mainly driven by the heightened importation of refinery products and crude oil during the period concerned. Meanwhile, the revenue from Excise Duty on other excisable items, including

Table 4.9 | Production and Excise Tax Collection from Liquor and Cigarettes

| Year | Quantity Produced | | | | | | Excise Tax Revenue | | | |
|------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | Hard Liquor (Liter Mn) | % Change | Malt Liquor (Liter Mn) | % Change | Cigarettes (Mn. Sticks) | % Change | Liquor (Rs.Bn) | % Change | Cigarettes (Rs. Bn) | % Change |
| 2014 | 43.9 | -0.6 | 124.5 | 3.6 | 3,777 | -6.4 | 69.1 | 4.6 | 57.2 | -2.3 |
| 2015 | 51.8 | 17.9 | 125.8 | 1.0 | 4,116 | 9.0 | 105.9 | 53.3 | 80.0 | 39.9 |
| 2016 | 55.6 | 7.3 | 52.2 | -58.5 | 3,789 | -7.9 | 120.8 | 14.1 | 88.8 | 11.0 |
| 2017 | 46.9 | -15.5 | 71.1 | 36.3 | 3,149 | -16.9 | 113.7 | -5.9 | 86.0 | -3.2 |
| 2018 | 25.3 ^(a) | -46.1 | 11.4 ^(a) | -84.0 | 3,150 | 0.0 | 113.9 | 0.2 | 92.2 | 7.2 |
| 2019 | 24.7 | -2.4 | 19.1 | 67.9 | 2,622 | -16.8 | 115.4 | 1.3 | 87.4 | -5.2 |
| 2020 | 22.0 | -10.9 | 11.4 | -40.4 | 2,287 | -12.8 | 121.0 | 4.9 | 94.3 | 8.0 |
| 2021 | 25.0 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 2,384 | 4.3 | 138.6 | 14.6 | 88.5 | -6.2 |
| 2022 | 27.0 | 8.0 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 2,825 | 18.5 | 165.2 | 19.2 | 104.2 | 17.6 |
| 2023 | 20.4 | -24.3 | 13.6 | -3.5 | 2,303 | -18.5 | 170.3 | 3.1 | 118.5 | 13.8 |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy, Department of Customs and Department of Excise

^(a) After the 2017 Hard Liquor & Malt Liquor Production is Absolute items.

sweetened beverages, refrigerators, palm oil, and fatty acids, etc. declined by 15.8 percent to Rs. 4.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 5.6 billion in 2022. This decline was largely attributed to the import restrictions on non-essential products, which remained effective until the third quarter of 2023.

Custom Import Duty (CID)

Revenue from Custom Import Duty (CID) increased by 110.2 percent to Rs. 105.1 billion in 2023 from Rs. 50.0 billion in 2022 mainly due to upward revision of CID rates from 0:10:15 percent to 0:15:20 percent to accommodate the proposed phasing out of para-tariffs with effect from March 28, 2023 and the policy reversal for partial removal of import restrictions on essential and intermediary goods. The revenue from CID outperformed in 2023, reporting 119.5 percent of the annual estimate.

Special Commodity Levy (SCL)

Revenue collection from SCL increased notably by 27.7 percent to Rs. 51.3 billion in 2023 from Rs. 40.2 billion in 2022 due to a notable growth in the quantity of imports of essential commodities such as sugar, lentils and big onions. Revenue from SCL outperformed in 2023, surpassing the annual estimate for 2023 by 2.7 percent. However, the Government has passed through the benefit of the Rupee appreciation during the year to consumers without fully adjusting the SCL to capture the exchange gains.

Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL)

Revenue generated from the PAL decreased marginally by 2.8 percent to Rs. 175.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 180.6 billion in 2022. This was mainly attributable to the removal of PAL applicable to 1,631 HS codes (tariff items) with effect from April 03,2023 as part of the program action of Development Loan Policy Program of the World Bank for the removal of PAL within five years in equal installment commencing from the year 2023. Around 4100 HS code items which represent about 50 percent of the total items applicable for the PAL have been removed by the end of year 2023. Petroleum oils including petrol and diesel, mineral in bituminous substances, Oil-cake and other solid residues, cereals and fertilizers are the five major items contributed for the PAL revenue in the year 2023.

Commodity Exports Subsidy Scheme Levy (CESS)

The revenue generated from the CESS on imports and exports declined notably by 18.7 percent to Rs.57.2 billion in 2023 from Rs. 70.3 billion in 2022. This downturn was primarily attributable to the import reduction resulting from the government's implementation of restrictive policies aimed at curtailing non-essential imports along with the government's decision to phase out CESS (para tariffs) within a three-year period starting from 2023. Revenue collected from the CESS Levy on imports decreased by 19.2 percent to Rs. 55.0 billion in 2023 from Rs. 68.1 billion in 2022. Lubricating oils (Base oils) utilized for the production of lubricant oils were the principal

Table 4.10 | CESS Revenue from International Trade and Government Subsidy for Agriculture Sector Development : 2021–2023

| | | | | | | | Rs. Million | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Description | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023^(a) | Description | | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023^(a) |
| CESS on Exports | 2,223 | 2,243 | 2,229 | | | Commercial Crop Development | 24,056 | 64,074 | 55,961 | | |
| Tea-under Tea (Tax and Control of Export) Act, Sri Lanka Tea Board Law | 482 | 465 | 523 | Tea | | | 1,177 | 462 | 686 | | |
| Rubber-under Rubber Replanting Subsidy Act | 8 | 10 | 7 | Rubber | | | 897 | 652 | 655 | | |
| Coconut-under Coconut Development Act | 180 | 189 | 186 | Coconut | | | 322 | 213 | 450 | | |
| EDB Cess- under Sri Lanka Export Development Act | 1,553 | 1,579 | 1,513 | Cashew | | | 64 | 29 | - | | |
| CESS on Imports | 73,320 | 68,076 | 54,955 | Minor Export Crops (Cinnamon, Cocoa, Coffee, Pepper) | | | 361 | 241 | 388 | | |
| Imports- under Sri Lanka Export Development Act | 73,320 | 68,076 | 54,955 | Fertilizer Subsidy for Total Agriculture Sector Development | | | 21,235 | 62,477 | 53,782 | | |
| Total | 75,543 | 70,318 | 57,184 | Total | | | 24,056 | 64,074 | 55,961 | | |

Source: Department of Customs and Department of National Budget
(a) Provisional

contributor of the revenue generated from import CESS in 2023. Further, Portland cement, woven fabrics, and tyres have become other major contributors to the CESS revenue. Revenue from export CESS marginally declined to Rs. 2.22 billion in 2023 from Rs. 2.24 billion in 2022. Key products contributed for export CESS revenue were tea, and, coconut. The realization of revenue collected from CESS was 107.9 percent of the annual estimate of Rs. 53 billion for 2023.

Other Taxes

Telecommunication Levy (TL): Revenue generated from the Telecommunication Levy increased by 15.4 percent to Rs. 17.3 billion in 2023 from Rs. 15.0 billion in 2022 due to the continuing growth in telecommunication services during the year 2023 and residual impacts of rate adjustments in mid-2022.

Embarkation Levy (EL): Revenue collected from the embarkation levy increased by 74.5 percent to Rs. 38.8 billion in 2023 from Rs. 22.2 billion in 2022 benefiting from the recovery of the tourism sector in Sri Lanka as tourist arrivals increased significantly following the stabilization of the economy.

Betting and Gaming Levy (BG): Total revenue collected from Betting and Gaming levy increased notably by 41.5 percent to Rs. 7.4 billion in 2023 from Rs. 5.2 billion in 2022. This was due to the recovery of tourist arrivals in Sri Lanka, the increase in travel and entertainment activities, and the revenue measures imposed including annual fee and entrance fee for Sri Lankan citizens who enters such place of business of Gaming with effect from April 01, 2023. In addition, several measures were imposed to streamline the Betting and Gaming industry by introducing

regulations for online gaming and increasing annual levy payable by a person carrying on the business of a bookmaker and on the business of Gaming.

Revenue from casinos also gained Rs. 2 billion in 2023 mainly due to the collection of increased amounts of Casino registration fee imposed in 2022 by the Gazette notification No 2295/10 issued under the Casino Business (Regulation) Act, No. 17 of 2010, but completely implemented effective from 2023.

Non-Tax Revenue

In nominal terms, non-tax revenue increased significantly by 43.9 percent to Rs. 328.3 billion in 2023 from Rs. 228.1 billion in 2022. This reflects the increase in revenue collection from fines, fees and charges by 62.8 percent to Rs. 146.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 90.1 billion in 2022. This was attributable to the upward revision of fees and charges of the Department of Motor Traffic, the Department of Immigration and Emigration and the Department of Registration of Persons. Accordingly, non-tax revenue as a percentage of GDP increased to 1.2 percent in 2023 from 0.9 percent in 2022. Meanwhile, non-tax revenue from interest income increased notably by 258.3 percent to Rs. 26.2 billion in 2023 from Rs. 7.3 billion in 2022 due to the increase of interest rates. Profits and dividends from State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) also increased by 169.5 percent to Rs. 75.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 28.1 billion in 2022. Revenue from Social Security Contributions decreased marginally by 3.1 percent to Rs. 36.3 billion in 2023 from Rs. 37.4 billion in 2022. Meanwhile, other sources of nontax revenue increased by 21.1 percent to Rs. 35.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 29.3 billion in 2022.

Table 4.11 | Non Tax Revenue

| Item | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) | 2022/2023 (% change) | 2023 (% of Total Non Tax Revenue) | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| Interest/Rent | 13,188 | 33,231 | 152.0 | 10.1 | |
| Profits and Dividends | 28,092 | 75,701 | 169.5 | 23.1 | |
| Sales and Charges | 90,050 | 146,566 | 62.8 | 44.6 | |
| Social Security Contribution | 37,416 | 36,258 | -3.1 | 11.0 | |
| Central Bank Profit Transfers | 30,007 | 1,029 | -96.6 | 0.3 | |
| Other | 29,300 | 35,474 | 21.1 | 10.8 | |
| Total | 228,052 | 328,259 | 43.9 | 100.0 | |

Source: Department of Treasury Operations, Department of State Accounts and Department of Fiscal Policy
(a) Provisional

Table 4.12 | Variance Analysis of Government Revenue

Rs. Billion

| Item | 2022 | 2023 Est. | 2023 Revised Est. | 2023 ^(a) | Major Reasons for Variance |
|---|-------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| Income Taxes | 534.0 | 912.0 | 863.5 | 911.4 | <p>Revenue collection from income taxes increased mainly due to the policy changes implemented with regard to Personal Income Tax and Corporate Income Tax.</p> <p>No variance from the 2023 budget estimate is observed as 99.9 percent of the estimate has been achieved. Revenue collection overperformed in comparison to the revised budget.</p> |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | 463.1 | 908.0 | 680.5 | 694.5 | <p>The significant increase in VAT revenue was mainly due to the realization of the full impact from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the increased VAT rate from 8 percent to 12 percent effective from June 01, 2022 and from 12 percent to 15 percent effective from September 01, 2022; and - the reduction of VAT registration threshold to Rs. 80 million per annum from Rs. 300 million with effect from October 01, 2022. <p>Only 76.5 percent of the 2023 budget estimate has been realized due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the continuation of import restrictions until October 2023 which led to a realization of 63.5 percent of the estimate for VAT on imports; and - the earlier-than-expected reduction of the pace of inflation. |
| Excise Duty | 342.5 | 560.0 | 450.0 | 469.6 | <p>Revenue collection from Excise Duty increased by 37.1 percent due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the increase of Excise Duty on the importation of all types of Petrol and Diesel by Rs. 25 per litre with effect from January 01, 2023 followed by a second increase of Rs. 25 per litre with effect from June 01, 2023; - the increase in motor vehicle imports owing to the allowing the importation of electric vehicles for migrant workers and relaxation of temporary importation restrictions on certain vehicle categories; and - Revision of Excise Duty rate on cigarettes and liquor in January as well as July 2023. <p>Only 83.9 percent of the 2023 budget estimate has been reached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - decrease of production of liquor and decrease of sales of cigarettes; and - the continuation of import restrictions on motor vehicles (only 56.1 percent of the annual estimate could be reached). |
| Import Duties | 50.0 | 80.0 | 88.0 | 105.1 | <p>Revenue from Import Duty showed a significant increase of 110.2 percent due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the upward revision of CID rates from 0 percent, 10 percent, and 15 percent to 0 percent, 15 percent, and 20 percent with effect from March 29, 2023; and - the increase in CID rates on milk powder, wheat flour, and wheat grain. <p>Revenue collection from import duties achieved 131.4 percent of the 2023 budget estimate due to the impact of increased rates.</p> |
| Port and Airport Development Levy (PAL) | 180.6 | 220.0 | 166.0 | 175.5 | <p>Revenue collection from PAL declined by 2.8 percent mainly due to the exemption of 20 percent on total PAL liable items effective from April 4, 2023 as a part of the phasing out of para-tariff.</p> <p>Only 79.8 percent of the 2023 budget estimate was realized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - due to the continuation of most import restrictions until October, 2023; and - impact of the exemption of items under phasing out of para-tariff. |
| Special Commodity Levy (SCL) | 40.2 | 70.0 | 50.0 | 51.3 | <p>The revenue from the Special Commodity Levy increased by 27.7 percent due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the upward revision of duty rates on sugar and maize, - introducing SCL on eggs; and - the increased volume of imports in major commodity items. Only 73.3 percent of the budget estimate was realized due to the continuation of most import restrictions until October, 2023. |

Table 4.12 | Variance Analysis of Government Revenue contd...

Chapter 04

| Item | Rs. Billion | | | | | Major Reasons for Variance |
|--|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| | 2022 | 2023 Est. | 2023 Revised Est. | 2023^(a) | | |
| Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) | 36.1 | 250.0 | 210.0 | 216.2 | | The Revenue from the Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) increased by 498.7 percent due to the realization of the full impact of the Levy which was introduced effective from October 1, 2022. The revenue collection from SSCL marks a realization of 86.5 percent of the 2023 budget estimate as revenue from SSCL on imports only achieved 80.1 percent of the 2023 budget estimate. |
| Other Taxes | 104.6 | 130.0 | 88.0 | 97.0 | | The revenue collection from other taxes declined by 7.3 percent due to the decline of revenue from CESS Levy by 18.7 percent due to the removal of applicable CESS rates on 2,618 items with effect from March 29, 2023 under the phasing out of para-tariff; Increased revenue from the Telecommunication Levy and the increase of revenue from other motor vehicle taxes helped narrow the deviation. |
| Non Tax Revenue | 228.1 | 278.0 | 243.0 | 328.3 | | The revenue yield from non-taxes increased by 43.9 percent due to the increased revenue performance of fines, fees, and charges, profit and dividends from State Owned Enterprises and, interest income. Non-tax revenue has realized 118.1 percent of 2023 budget estimate. |
| Total | 1,979.2 | 3,408.0 | 2,839.0 | 3,048.8 | | |

Compiled by the Department of Fiscal Policy
(a) Provisional

| Box 4.2 Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 | |
|--|---|
| Effective Date | Measures |
| Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act, No. 45 of 2022 | |
| 01.01.2023 | Personal Income Tax |
| | Taxable income per annum |
| | First Rs. 1,200,000 – Exempt |
| | Rs. 500,000- Rs. 1,000,000 – 6% |
| | Rs. 1,000,000- Rs. 1,500,000 – 12% |
| | Rs. 1,500,000- Rs. 2,000,000 – 18% |
| | Rs. 2,500,000- Rs. 3,000,000 – 24% |
| | Rs. 3,000,000- Rs. 3,500,000 – 30% |
| | Above Rs. 3,500,000 – 36% |
| 01.01.2023 | Withholding Tax (WHT) |
| | WHT Rates |
| | Dividend – 15% |
| | Interest or Discount paid – 5% |
| | Rent payments exceeding Rs. 100,000 p.m. – 10% |
| | Service payments Rs. 100,000 p.m – 5% |
| | In all other cases – 14% |
| Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act, No. 14 of 2023 | |
| 01.04.2023 | - To increase the income tax rate applicable to the Employees Trust Fund, an approved provident or pension fund, or an approved termination fund up to 30% and the income tax rate applicable to the funds which effectively participate in the process of domestic Debt optimization to continue as 14%. |
| Betting and Gaming Levy – Betting and Gaming Levy Act, No. 40 of 1988 | |
| 01.04.2023 | Betting and Gaming Levy (Amendment) Act, No. 11 of 2023 |
| | i. To remove the restriction on registration for new Casinos which are licensed under the Casino Business (Regulation) Act, No. 17 of 2010, with the Inland Revenue Department, to pay the levies imposed under the B & G Act. |
| | ii. To increase the Gross Collection Levy on the turnover from 10% to 15%. |
| | iii. To reduce the Casino Entrance Levy from USD 100 (This has not been collected up to now) to USD 50 or equivalent in Sri Lankan Rupees from every citizen of Sri Lanka who enters such place of business of gaming. |
| | iv. To increase the amount of Annual Levy payable by a person carrying on the Business of Gaming from Rs. 200 million to Rs. 500 million for every year commencing on or after April 01, 2023. |
| | v. To increase the Annual Levy payable by a person carrying on the business of a bookmaker for every year commencing on or after April 01, 2023 as follows; |
| | □ through an agent from Rs. 4 million to Rs. 5 million |
| | □ with the use of live telecast facilities from Rs. 600,000 to Rs.1,000,000 |
| | □ without the use of live telecast facilities from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 |
| | vi. To redefine the terms of "bookmaker" and "gaming" to include online activities. |
| | vii. To redraft relevant sections of the B & G Act to give references to other Acts currently in effect. |

| Box 4.2 Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|--|--|
| Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act, No. 04 of 2023 | |
| 08.05.2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To make electronic tax filing mandatory for personal income taxpayers. ii. To streamline the refund process and expedite the refunding of amounts paid in excess of the tax liability by resident individuals. iii. To discourage cash transactions. Payment in aggregate to Rs. 500,000/= or more in a day, or in a single transaction or in a single event will not be allowed to deduct as expenses for tax purpose. iv. Obligating financial institutions etc to submit taxpayer transaction information at the individual level to the Inland Revenue Department (IRD). v. Exemption of amounts derived by a non-resident person from engaging in a project of the Government of Sri Lanka. |
| Income Tax- Amendments to the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017 | |
| 01.06.2023 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2334/21 of 31.05.2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To introduce compulsory tax registration at the IRD for all residents who are above 18 Years of age without considering their annual income and tax free thresholds, as proposed in Interim Budget Speech 2022. - Mandatory registration for professionals of 14 categories, except for those who have already been registered under the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017. - Any individual who does not belong to any of the aforementioned categories, but is of 18 years or more as at of 31 December 2023 is required to register with IRD with effect from 01 January 2024. - Any individual who will be attaining the age of 18 years on or after January 01, 2024 is required to register with IRD, after attaining the age of 18 years. |
| 01.04.2024 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2376/25 of 21.03.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prescribe the information to be shared on a regular basis to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue (CGIR) by persons including Government Institutions. |
| Casino Business (Regulation) Act, No.17 of 2010 | |
| 12.01.2024 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2366/33 of 12.01.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To substitute section 05 of the Casino Business Licensing Regulation No.01 of 2022 and to incorporate a schedule II amending the license fee and license renewal fee structures given therein. |
| 02.02.2024 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2369/42 of 02.02.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To amend the investment criteria associated with the License fees and license renewal fees given in Schedule II of the regulation. |
| 22.04.2024 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2381/16 of 22.04.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To amend Sinhala translation errors in Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2366/33 dated January 12, 2024, and the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2369/42 dated February 02, 2024. |

| Box 4.2 Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|---|---|
| Social Security Contribution Levy(SSCL) – Social Security Contribution Levy Act, No.25 of 2022 | |
| 08.09.2023 | <p>Social Security Contribution Levy (Amendment) Act, No.15 of 2023</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To amend Part IA of the First Schedule to the Social Security Contribution Act (SSCL) to exempt the following items from SSCL; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Any motor vehicle liable to the excise duty under the Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 on the importation in considering excise duty is a composite tax introduced to simplify the tax structure. ii. Equipment used by differently-abled persons to lower the tax burden on such persons. iii. Rough unprocessed gem stones imported for re-exporting after cut and polishing to maintain the competitiveness of such Sri Lankan business in the global market by lowering the tax burden. iv. Any items sold at duty- free shops, similar to other import taxes. v. Rice manufactured out of locally produced paddy to ease the rising cost of living. 2. To amend item i of Part II of the First Schedule to the SSCL Act to exempt generation and supply of electricity other than supply of electricity under a distribution licence from SSCL. 3. To amend Part II of the First Schedule to the SSCL Act to exempt services provided by any General Sales Agent holding an Air Transport Service Licence issued under Section 97 of the Civil Aviation Act from SSCL considering thin profit margins of general sales agents. |
| 01.01.2024 | <p>Social Security Contribution Levy (Amendment) Act, No.15 of 2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce the registration threshold applicable for Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) to Rs. 60 million per annum from Rs. 120 million per annum. |
| Value Added Tax (VAT)- Value Added Tax Act, No. 14 of 2002 | |
| 01.01.2023 | <p>Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act, No. 44 of 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To remove VAT exemption on Condominium Residential Apartments. |
| 01.01.2024 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2363/22 of 19.12.2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase the VAT rate from 15 percent to 18 percent. |
| 01.01.2024 | <p>Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act, No. 32 of 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To remove vast majority of VAT exemptions applicable on major items. |
| 01.01.2024 | <p>Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act, No. 16 of 2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce VAT registration threshold to Rs. 60 million per annum from Rs. 80 million per annum. |
| Excise (Special Provisions) Duty – Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 | |
| 01.01.2023 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2312/68 of 31.12.2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assign Excise Duty applicable the newly created/ subdivided and amended HS codes accomodating the 2022 HS code revision implemented by Sri Lanka Customs. - To increase Excise Duty applicable on Petroleum Products. - To increase Excise Duty applicable on Cigarettes. |
| 01.06.2023 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2334/23 of 31.05.2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase the Excise (Special Provision) Duty rate applicable on fuel (Petrol and Diesel) by Rs. 25/- per liter each. |

| Box 4.2 Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|--|--|
| 17.06.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2336/69 of 16.06.2023 - To impose an Excise (Special Provision) Duty on Palmitic Acid (HS Code 2915.70.10) and Lauric Acid (HS Code 2915.90.10) used in soap manufacturing of 29% of CIF value. |
| 01.07.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2338/58 of 30.06.2023 - To increase the Excise Duty on all varieties of Cigarettes by 20 percent in line with the IMF Extended Fund Facility Programme. |
| 01.01.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2364/36 of 31.12.2023 - To revise all excisable articles with unit rates excise duty by 14% based on an indexation and to reduce the excise duty on Petrol per litre by Rs 5, and on Diesel per litre by Rs 6. |
| Excise (Ordinance) Duty – Excise Ordinance (Chapter 52) | |
| 03.01.2023 | Excise Notification No.07/2022 (Gazette Notification No. 2312/70 of 31.12.2022) - To Increase the Duty on Liquor |
| 17.06.2023 | Excise Notification No.01/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2336/70 of 16.06.2023) - To increase the current limits of Isopropyl Alcohol that can be kept in possession with and without license. |
| 01.07.2023 | Excise Notification No.02/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2338/57 of 30.06.2023) - To increase the Excise Duty on all varieties of liquor by 20 percent in line with the IMF Extended Fund Facility Programme. |
| 09.12.2023 | Excise Notification No.03/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2361/44 of 08.12.2023) - To maintain one opening and one closing time for all types of Excise licenses with the objective to reduce the increasing costs associated with inspection enforcing closing times for Excise licenses. |
| 01.01.2024 | Excise Notification No.04/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2364/35 of 31.12.2023) - To increase Excise Duties on all varieties of liquor by 14 percent with the purpose of introducing an annual inflation adjustment for Excise Duty. |
| 12.01.2024 | Excise Notification No.01/2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2366/38 of 12.01.2024) - To revise Annual Excise License fees |
| 12.01.2024 | Excise Notification No.02/2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2366/39 of 12.01.2024) - To amend the provisions in Excise Notification No. 902. |
| 01.02.2024 | Excise Notification No.03/2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2369/32 of 01.02.2024) - To revise Annual Excise License Fees and introduce one time fee to the industry entry. |
| Tobacco Tax – Tobacco Tax Act, No. 08 of 1999 | |
| 01.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2312/71 of 31.12.2022 - To impose a tax on beedi of Rs. 2 per stick. |
| Customs Surcharge – Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) | |
| 05.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2313/35 of 04.01.2023 - To reissue the existing orders which have contained HS Codes 2017 version with the new HS version of 2022. |

| Box 4.2 I Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|--|---|
| 01.06.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2334/28 of 31.05.2023 - To reissue the Gazette Notification No. 2308/16 of 30.11.2022 to continue to the surcharge as a percentage of the Custom Import Duty on selected goods for another six months period till December 31, 2023. |
| Ports and Airports Development Levy – Ports and Airports Development Levy Act, No. 18 of 2011 | |
| 01.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2312/67 of 31.12.2022 - To assign PAL applicable the newly created / subdivided and amended HS Codes accommodating the 2022 HS Code revision implemented by Sri Lanka Customs. |
| 04.04.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2326/02 of 03.04.2023 - To exempt PAL applicable on 1631 tariff lines as the first step of the five-year phasing out of PAL as per the proposal in Budget 2023. |
| 22.09.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2350/45 of 21.09.2023 - To Impose PAL applicable on the importation of milk powder by 10% which was exempted since August 2021. |
| 01.01.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2364/37 of 31.12.2023 - To exempt PAL on 26 essential items including Petrol, Diesel, and Fertilizers as PAL has to be phased out completely within five (05) years in accordance with the 2023 budget proposal No. 34.6 (Phasing-out of Para Tariffs). |
| 29.03.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2377/39 of 28.03.2024 - To apply concessionary rates to 3,117 items and to exempt 595 items at the time of importation of such goods from Singapore as per the provisions of Sri Lanka – Singapore Free Trade Agreement (SLSFTA). |
| CESS Levy – Sri Lanka Export Development Act, No. 40 of 1979 | |
| 01.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2312/76 of 01.01.2023 - To assign CESS levy applicable the newly created/subdivided and amended HS Codes accommodating the 2022 HS Code revision implemented by Sri Lanka Customs. |
| 29.03.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2325/06 of 28.03.2023 - To reduce CESS levy on 2,668 HS Codes out of 8,155 HS Codes as the first step of phasing out CESS levy within three years as proposed in Budget 2023. |
| 17.06.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2336/71 of 16.06.2023 - To increase CESS levy on importation of Portland cement and impose CESS of Rs. 1 per kg on importation of Clinkers. |
| 22.07.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2341/63 of 21.07.2023 - To grant exemption of Cess Levy on importation of raw materials for local printing ink manufacturing to eliminate tariff anomaly. |
| 06.01.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2365/50 of 04.01.2024 - To publish Tariff Liberalization Program (TLP) related to the CESS Levy under the Sri Lanka – Singapore Free Trade Agreement (SLSFTA). |
| CESS Levy – Securities & Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka Act, No.19 of 2021 | |
| 31.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2316/32 of 26.01.2023 - To impose a CESS levy of 0.006% on the value of Repurchase Transaction (REPO) in corporate debt securities which are carried out on the Over The Counter (OTC) platform of the Colombo Stock Exchange. |

| Box 4.2 Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|--|--|
| Non Tax (Fees and Charges) – Securities & Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka Act, No.19 of 2021 | |
| 01.02.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2366/34 of 12.01.2024 - To revise the fees and charges charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission for Market Intermediaries and Market Institutions. |
| Customs Import Duty (CID) – Revenue Protection Act, No. 19 of 1962 | |
| 01.01.2023 | Revenue Protection Order No. 07/2022 (Gazette Notification No. 2312/75 of 01.01.2023) - To update the HS Code System every 5 years to facilitate the legitimate international trade flows. Sri Lanka has a total of 7,842 HS Codes in 08 Digits. However, due to the HS Code 2022 Version, the total HS Codes has increased to 8155 HS Codes. |
| 29.03.2023 | Revenue Protection Order No. 01/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2325/07 of 28.03.2023) - To increase CID rate for specific items to maintain revenue neutrality due to reduction of CESS Levy by 20 percent by revision of the three-band tariff system of the Customs Import Duty from 0%, 10% and 15% to 0%, 15% and 20%. |
| 17.06.2023 | Revenue Protection Order No. 02/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2336/72 of 16.06.2023) - To create new HS Codes (National Sub Divisions) for Palmitic Acid and Lauric Acid and to impose a duty structure on the same as the duty structure of Palm oil Fatty Acid to facilitate the local Cosmetic Industry. |
| 01.07.2023 | Revenue Protection Order No. 03/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2338/54 of 30.06.2023) - To remove first installment out of the six annual installments under the category "6" of the Tariff Liberalization Programme (TLP) of the Customs Import Duty on 1,238 Tariff Lines under Sri Lanka Singapore Free Trade Agreement (SLSFTA). |
| 22.07.2023 | Revenue Protection Order No. 04/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2341/64 of 21.07.2023) - To introduce 5 percent concessionary rate of CID on importation of raw materials for local printing ink manufacturing to eliminate tariff anomaly. |
| 30.08.2023 | Revenue Protection Order No. 05/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2347/06 of 29.08.2023) - To increase import duty on importation of Wheat Flour of 15 percent or Rs. 16 per kg to 20 percent or Rs. 27 per kg. |
| 06.01.2024 | Revenue Protection Order No. 06/2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2365/51 of 04.01.2024) - To remove second installment out of the six annual installments under the category "6" of the Tariff Liberalization Programme (TLP) of the Customs Import Duty on 1,222 Tariff Lines under Sri Lanka Singapore Free Trade Agreement (SLSFTA). |
| Special Commodity Levy (SCL) – Special Commodity Levy Act, No. 48 of 2007 | |
| 05.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2313/34 of 04.01.2023 - To reissue the existing orders which have contained HS Codes 2017 Version with the new HS Version of 2022. |

Box 4.2 | Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd...

| | |
|------------|--|
| 26.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2316/28 of 25.01.2023 - To facilitate local animal feed manufacturing industry and the concession was extended subject to consignments of Maize reaching ports on or before January 15, 2023 on the recommendation of Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture. |
| 21.02.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2320/04 of 20.02.2023 - To introduce a SCL of Rs.50/- per egg on importation of eggs and to grant concessionary rate of only Rs.1/- per egg for State Trading Cooperation(STC) to make available the eggs at reasonable price for the Bakery Industry. |
| 04.03.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2321/76 of 04.03.2023 - To extend the validity period of SCL imposed on Black Gram, Cowpea, Kurakkan and Millet for another one-year period inorder to ensure better price for local farmers. |
| 08.03.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2322/20 of 07.03.2023 - To increase SCL to Rs.50/- on importation of Potatoes in order to encourage the local farmers by ensuring a reasonable market price for their harvest. |
| 08.03.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2322/21 of 07.03.2023 - To apply concessionary rate of Rs.1/kg for importation of dates to be received as donation or gifts in Ramazan Festival Season. |
| 18.03.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2323/40 of 17.03.2023 - To apply concessionary rate of Rs.200/kg for importation of frozen whole egg liquid subject to the recommendation of Secretary to the Ministry of Trade , Commerce and Food Security. |
| 18.05.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2332/14 of 17.05.2023 - To extend the validity period and to increase SCL of 25 cents to Rs.65 per kg on importation of rice, and to impose SCL of Rs.75 per kg for importation of maize and grant duty waiver of Rs.50 per Kg for importation of maize for the production of Thriposha and to extend validity period of other 34 items as same duty rate. |
| 21.05.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2332/53 of 20.05.2023 - To continue a SCL of Rs.50/- per egg on importation of eggs and to grant concessionary rate of only Rs.1/- per egg for State Trading Cooperation(STC) to make available eggs at reasonable price for the Bakery Industry. |
| 23.06.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2337/16 of 22.06.2023 - To grant concessionary rate of Rs.200/kg for importation of frozen whole egg liquid subject to the recommendation of Secretary to the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security by considering the Food Policy Committee Decision. |
| 14.07.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2340/45 of 13.07.2023 - To remove concessions granted on importation of maize considering the difference on import price and tender price for production of thriposha and applied normal duty structure. |
| 01.08.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2343/11 of 31.07.2023 - To extend the validity period for 6 items and continue duty waiver on importation of salt for the purpose of manufacturing pharmaceuticals and revise the HS Codes liable to duty waiver on importation of fish varities as sail fish, marlin fish and queen fish. |

| Box 4.2 Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|--|--|
| 18.08.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2345/64 of 17.08.2023 - To introduce concessionary SCL duty rate of Rs 25 for importation of maize and revise the duty rate on importation of black gram and green gram. |
| 21.08.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2346/16 of 21.08.2023 - To continue a SCL of Rs.50/- per egg on importation of eggs and to grant concessionary rate of only Rs.1/- per egg for State Trading Cooperation (STC). |
| 08.09.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2348/44 of 08.09.2023 - To continue a duty on importation of Potatoes with considering the recommendations from Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security. |
| 14.10.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2353/77 of 14.10.2023 - To extend the validity period of prevailing SCL duty on importation of fish, maldive fish, lentils, mangoesteen and kiwi fruit for a period of one year and extend the duty waiver for importation of mackerel fish for the use of local canned fish Industry. |
| 02.11.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2356/20 of 01.11.2023 - To increase the SCL rate on Sugar from 25 Cents per kg to Rs. 50/- per kg. |
| 01.12.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2360/52 of 30.11.2023 - To continue the SCL Duty on importation of 09 commodities for another one year period and to continue a concessionary SCL duty rate of Rs 10/- for importation of B' Onions and Rs. 200/- on canned fish till December 31, 2024. |
| 02.01.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2365/04 of 02.01.2024 - To grant duty waiver of Rs. 64/- per Kg on importation of rice with effect from 02.01.2024 to 21.01.2024. |
| 08.01.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2365/84 of 07.01.2024 - To continue a SCL duty on importation of Potatoes until December 31, 2024. |
| 20.02.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2372/06 of 19.02.2024 - To extend the validity period of prevailing SCL duty on importation of Maize, Black Gram and Green Gram whereas to increase the SCL rate on Cowpea and Kurakkan from Rs.70/- per kg to Rs. 300/- per kg. |
| 02.03.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2373/42 of 01.03.2024 - To grant duty waiver of Rs.199/- per kg for the importation of dates considering the Ramadan Festive season till April 11, 2024. |
| 27.03.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2377/17 of 26.03.2024 - To apply concessionary SCL duty rate of Rs.10/kg for the importation of Rose Onion considering the Festive season till April 30, 2024 and to extend the duty waiver of Rs. 64/- per Kg for the importation of Rice for the period of 02.01.2024 to 21.01.2024. |
| Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations – Imports and Exports (Control) Act, No. 01 of 1969 | |
| 01.01.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.01 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2312/77 of 01.01.2023 - To consolidate Import Control License. |

| Box 4.2 I Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|--|---|
| 01.01.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.02 of 2023(Gazette Notification No. 2312/78 of 01.01.2023 - To consolidate Temporary Suspension. |
| 19.01.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.03 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2315/46 of 19.01.2023 - To amend the Regulations on Payment Terms. |
| 22.02.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.04 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2320/46 of 22.02.2023 - To amend the Regulations on Payment Terms. |
| 22.02.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.05 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2320/47 of 22.02.2023 - To amend Import and Export Control Regulations. |
| 24.03.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.06 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2324/45 of 24.03.2023 - To amend exhaust emission and safety measures/ standard regulations. |
| 06.04.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.07 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2326/40 of 06.04.2023 - To amend the Import Control Regulations on Payment Terms. |
| 01.06.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.08 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2326/41 of 06.04.2023 - To impose regulations of single use plastic items. |
| 10.06.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.09 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2335/26 of 09.06.2023 - Goods, classified under the HS Codes as described in the Schedule deleted from the Schedule I of the Imports and Exports (Control) Regulations No. 02 of 2023. |
| 14.06.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.10 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2336/45 of 14.06.2023 - To include Import Control License on wheat flour. |
| 20.07.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.11 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2341/38 of 20.07.2023 - Goods, classified under the HS Codes as described in the Schedule deleted from the Schedule I of the Imports and Exports (Control) Regulations No. 02 of 2023. |
| 14.08.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.12 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2345/03 of 14.08.2023 - To consolidate Temporary Suspension on Motor Vehicles used for transport passengers, goods and on special purpose motor vehicles. (Only valid for 1 month from 14.08.2023) |
| 29.08.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.13 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2347/08 of 29.08.2023 - To remove the license requirement of wheat flour. This was imposed by the Gazette Notification No. 2336/45 of 14.06.2023. |
| 09.10.2023 | Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.14 of 2023 (Gazette Notification No. 2353/16 of 09.10.2023 - Goods, classified under the HS Codes as described in the Schedule deleted from the Schedule I of the Imports and Exports (Control) Regulations No. 02 of 2023. |

| Box 4.2 I Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|--|---|
| 11.01.2024 | <p>Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.01 of 2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2366/19 of 11.01.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To allow importation of selected motor vehicles, which were temporarily suspended, to fullfil specific requirements of several Government Institutions. |
| 07.02.2024 | <p>Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.02 of 2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2370/15 of 07.02.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To extend the period allowed importing fully electric vehicles for Sri Lankans working abroad by amending regulation, No. 12 (a) issued by Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.02 of 2023 (published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2312/78) |
| 19.02.2024 | <p>Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.03 of 2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2372/04 of 19.02.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To allow importation of selected spices (e.g., pepper, nutmeg, and mace, etc.) for processing and re-exporting purposes by an approved enterprises. |
| 29.02.2024 | <p>Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.04 of 2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2373/28 of 28.02.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To remove regulation No. 6 of Import & Export Control Regulation pertains to the prior endorsement requirement of the DP and DA payment terms. |
| 19.03.2024 | <p>Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.05 of 2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2376/14 of 19.03.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To allow importation of selected motor vehicles, which were temporarily suspended, to fullfil specific requirements of several Government Institutions. |
| 08.04.2024 | <p>Imports & Exports (Control) Regulations No.06 of 2024 (Gazette Notification No. 2379/03 of 08.04.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To issue Import Control Regulation (ICL) relate to import of total quantity of 2,000 metric tons of Black gram classified and listed out in the Schedule V of the Regulations. |
| Embarkation Levy – Finance Act, No. 25 of 2003 | |
| 12.01.2023 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2314/16 of 11.01.2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To collect Embarkation Levy from passengers leaving from Sri Lanka by ships. Regulations have not been imposed to collect embarkation levy for ships since the Embarkation Levy imposed in 2003. Therefore, introduce regulations to collect Embarkation Levy for passengers leaving Sri Lanka by a flight as well as a ship. |
| 25.04.2023 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2329/19 of 25.04.2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue the deduction of 50% from the applicable rate of USD 60 (i.e. upto USD 30), for the embarkation levy for another period of one year from April 25, 2023 to March 26, 2024 for the airlines commencing operations of scheduled flights at Colombo International Airport Ratmalana (CIAR). |
| 25.07.2023 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2342/24 of 25.07.2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue the deduction of 50% from the applicable rate of USD 60 for a period of another six (06) months with effect from July 25, 2023 for flights commencing operations from Jaffna International Airport (JIA). |
| 01.02.2024 | <p>Gazette Notification No. 2369/27 of 01.02.2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To grant a extension of one year, a concessionary rate of USD 30 on Embarkation Levy from the applicable levy of USD 60 for person leaving Sri Lanka by Aircraft for the flights commencing operations from CIAR and JIA. |

| Box 4.2 I Major Fiscal Measures: January 2023 – April 2024 contd... | |
|--|---|
| 07.03.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2374/19 of 06.03.2024 - To grant a concessionary rate of USD 05 on the Embarkation Levy for person leaving Sri Lanka by Ferry and USD 20 for the person leaving Sri Lanka by cruise from the applicable levy of USD 60 for period of around three years with effect from March 07, 2024 to December 31, 2026. |
| International Telecom Operators Levy – Finance Act, No. 11 of 2004 | |
| 01.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2312/80 of 01.01.2023 - To extend the rate of levy payable on incoming international calls, incoming international calls on Specific Telephone Numbers (STN), Incoming Local Access Charge (ILAC), Telecommunication Development Charge (TDC) and Outgoing Local Access Charge (OLAC) for further two years from January 01, 2023 to December 31, 2024. |
| Luxury Tax on Motor Vehicle – Finance Act, No.35 of 2018 | |
| 01.01.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2312/69 of 31.12.2022 - To assign Luxury Tax applicable the newly created/ subdivided and amended HS codes accomodating the 2022 HS code revision implemented by Sri Lanka Customs. |
| 10.02.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2318/53 of 10.02.2023 - To increase Luxury tax-free threshold of fully electric vehicles from Rs. 6 million to Rs. 12 million for migrant workers importing electric cars. |
| 31.05.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2334/24 of 31.05.2023 - To extend the period of consideration of remittances, establishment of Letters of Credit (LCs) and Registration of Motor vehicles published in the Extraordinary Gazette No. 2318/53 of 10.02.2023 (increase of tax free threshold of fully electric motor vehicles from Rs. 6 million to Rs.12 million for migrant workers) |
| 13.07.2023 | Gazette Notification No. 2340/42 of 13.07.2023 - To determine the disposal mechanism for vehicles imported by either diplomats or diplomatic organizations on 100% duty-free basis on the basis of used years. |
| 24.01.2024 | Gazette Notification No. 2368/24 of 24.01.2024 - To further extend the period of consideration for remittance, opening of Letters of Credit (LCs), and registration of vehicles published in the Extraordinary Gazette No. 2318/53 of 10.02.2023 (increase of tax fee threshold of fully electric motor vehicles from Rs. 6 million to Rs. 12 million for migrant workers). |

05

Government Expenditure

5.1 Overview

The government's expenditure has ranged between 18 percent and 21 percent of GDP in recent years, which is not excessive in comparison to global and regional standards. Most of this expenditure is required for mandatory payments such as interest expenditure (8.9 percent of GDP in 2023), salaries and wages (3.4 percent of GDP in 2023), and essential payments to households including pensions (3.3 percent of GDP in 2023), which cannot be easily reduced in the short term.

Nonetheless, the Government has undertaken numerous expenditure control measures in order to optimise efficiency, productivity, and value for money from government spending. Several circulars were issued by the National Budget Department in 2022 and 2023 outlining these expenditure management measures – subsequently, NBD circular 01/2024 consolidating the measures within a single circular. The circular outlines discipline relating to expenditure on over-time payments, transport and fuel allowances, government events, among others. Cadre management has been carefully carried out with a view to filling essential cadre positions and maximising productivity to deliver public services. Capital expenditure is managed with greater prudence, particularly in terms of prioritisation and ensuring value for money.

The Government introduced zero based budgeting frameworks for 10 key spending agencies. The learnings from this process were published and built into the 2024 budget call. The Government has been also expanding digitisation of expenditure management, particularly through the roll-out of the Integrated Treasury Management Information System (ITMIS) which will significantly improve commitment controls and expenditure management at a centralised level. E-procurement is also being expanded with a view to enhancing price discovery and transparency. Overall efforts to enhance digitisation of public service delivery are expected to improve productivity and reduce costs in government functions.

These reform measures have had positive impacts thus far. For instance, government expenditure on public sector salaries has declined from 5.1 percent of GDP in 2020 to 3.4 percent of GDP in 2023. The expenditure on national security¹ declined from 2.9 percent of GDP in 2010 to 1.7 percent of GDP in 2023.

¹ Expenditure heads of the Ministry of Defence, Army, Navy, Air Force, but excluding Disaster Management Head, Civil Security, and Coast Guard.

5.2 Government Expenditure in 2023

In 2023, Government expenditure increased by 19.8 percent to Rs. 5,356.6 billion from Rs. 4,472.6 billion in 2022, reflecting the increased expenditure for interest payments, subsidies and transfers, and goods and services. Recurrent expenditure increased by 33.5 percent to Rs. 4,699.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 3,519.6 billion in 2022, whereas capital expenditure and net lending declined to Rs. 656.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 952.9 billion in 2022.

The increase in recurrent expenditure was led by the increase in expenditure for interest payments by 56.9 percent to Rs. 2,455.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,565.2 billion in 2022 mainly due to the increased domestic interest payment by 62.3 percent. The non-interest recurrent expenditure increased by 14.8 percent to Rs. 2,244.1 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,954.4 billion in 2022. This was mainly driven by the increase in expenditure for goods and services and subsidies and transfers. Reflecting the higher nominal costs resulting from elevated inflation during the crisis, the expenditure on goods and services increased significantly with a growth of 63.9 percent to Rs. 299.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 182.9 billion in 2022. Expenditure on subsidies and transfers increased by 23.2 percent to Rs. 1,004.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 815.4 billion in 2022 stemming from the increase in expenditure for welfare payments, other welfare programmes such as in-kind subsidies for school children and other nutritional programmes, and pensions. However, expenditure on salaries and wages declined by 1.7 percent to Rs. 939.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 956.2 billion in 2022 due to the limitation of new recruitment of personnel to the public service whilst continuing to fulfill public service obligations through optimization of efficiency.

Capital expenditure increased by 27.7 percent to Rs. 913.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 715.4 billion in 2022. However, net lending component declined by 208.1 percent to Rs. minus 256.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 237.5 billion in 2022, reflecting the repayment of on-lending from the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) related to the Indian Credit Line.

As a percentage of GDP, government expenditure increased by 0.8 percentage points to 19.4 percent in 2023 from 18.6 percent in 2022 led by the increase in recurrent expenditure to 17.0 percent of GDP in 2023 from 14.6 percent of GDP in 2022. This was attributable to the increase in interest payments as a percentage of GDP to 8.9 percent in 2023 from 6.5 percent of 2022. Non-interest

Box 5.1 | Public Expenditure Review Committees (PERC)

With the aim of strengthening the fiscal consolidation and economic recovery process of the country, the Zero-Based Budgeting Concept was introduced in the year 2023 and the Cabinet of Ministers at its meeting held on February 06, 2023 decided to establish 10 Public Expenditure Review Committees (PERC) with the participation of public and private sector experts to rationalize the government expenditure of the following 10 key Ministries.

1. Ministry of Agriculture
2. Ministry of Defense
3. Ministry of Education
4. Ministry of Health
5. Ministry of Irrigation
6. Ministry of Plantation Industries
7. Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government
8. Ministry of Public Security
9. Ministry of Transport and Highways
10. Ministry of Urban Development and Housing

The PERC reviewed all programmes/ projects which are being implemented by the above line Ministries and ascertained whether the core activities were in accordance with the mandate of a particular line Ministry. Accordingly, the Committees have submitted their reports with short, medium and long-term recommendations that to be implemented by each Ministry. The Cabinet of Ministers has approved implementing such recommendations by the Secretary of the relevant line Ministry. The reports were tabled in Parliament on 13th November 2023 for the guidance and support of the Hon Members of Parliament in implementing the recommendations. The key common recommendations made by the Committees are given below.

- a) Conducting activities relates to core functions of the Ministry and gradually assigning the irrelevant tasks to appropriate institutions.
- b) Implementing development programmes and projects by departments and institutions under the coordination of the Ministry.
- c) Resource sharing within and among the institutions.
- d) Consulting relevant government entities and reaching agreements prior to the commencement of activities of development projects.
- e) Conducting independent monitoring and evaluations on outcomes and performances of at least on mega-projects and taking necessary corrective actions.
- f) Merging entities/divisions that perform similar activities.
- g) Reviewing all subsidy programmes for their feasibility and reorganizing essential beneficiaries to work together with the Welfare Benefits Board.
- h) Conducting institution level self-cadre review to deploy staff only for the core functions of the concerned institution and abolish positions which the functionality could be replaced or duplicated and no longer required.
- i) Updating the delivery charges of the government services to reflect the cost of delivery.

recurrent expenditure remained unchanged at 8.1 percent of GDP both in 2022 and 2023 with the decline in expenditure for salaries and wages to 3.4 percent in 2023 from 4.0 percent in 2022 and the increase in expenditure for subsidies and transfers to 3.6 percent in 2023 from 3.4 percent in 2022 and the increase in expenditure for goods and services to 1.1 percent in 2023 from 0.8 percent in 2022. As a percentage of GDP capital expenditure and net lending declined to 2.4 percent of GDP in 2023 from 4.0 percent in 2022 with the increase in capital expenditure to 3.3 percent in 2023 from 3.0 percent in 2022 and the decline in net lending to minus 0.9 percent in 2023 from 1.0 percent in 2022.

5.3 Appropriation Act for 2023

The Appropriation Bill for 2023 was tabled in Parliament on October 18, 2022 and approved on December 08, 2022. The Bill was subsequently passed as the Appropriation Act, No. 43 of 2022.

According to the Appropriation Act, the total government expenditure was estimated as Rs. 7,886 billion which included Rs. 2,445 billion for recurrent expenditure, Rs. 1,220 billion for capital expenditure, Rs. 3,665 billion for debt servicing (interest payments and amortization) and Rs. 6 billion for Advance Account activities. Those provisions were allocated among 182 Expenditure Heads. The summary of three schedules included in the Appropriation Act, No. 43 of 2022 is detailed in Table 5.1. As per Section 2(1) (b) of the Act, the Government borrowing limit for 2023 was Rs. 4,429 billion, compared to the Rs. 3,200 billion in 2022.

5.4 Supplementary Estimates

A supplementary allocation of Rs. 231.5 billion was approved by the Parliament on 09.11.2023 to facilitate the restructuring of the balance sheets of Ceylon Electricity Board and SriLankan Airlines, as per the government's agreement with the

International Monetary Fund under the Extended Fund Facility.

Further Supplementary Estimate of Rs. 20 billion was approved by the Parliament on November 15, 2023 in order to fulfill the provisions necessary for Medical Supplies and to address other essential commitments. However, the total expenditure estimate remained unaffected subsequent to this supplementary allocation since an equivalent amount of provisions under the Ministry of Health was simultaneously frozen.

In order to provide additional allocation for Diets and Uniforms of the Sri Lanka Army, another Supplementary Estimate of Rs. 16.5 billion was approved at Parliament on December 11, 2023. An equivalent amount of provisions was also frozen to ensure that there was no impact on the total expenditure estimate.

Special Law Warrants as Supplementary Allocations

In terms of the powers vested with the Minister of Finance by virtue of the Constitution, two (02) Special Law Warrants were issued to authorize the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund, enabling the meeting of additional fund requirements of the government that had been recognized as Special Law Services, in the Schedule 2 of the Appropriation Act, No. 43 of 2022, as tabulated in Table 5.2.

5.5 Revised Budget for 2023

The budgetary allocations approved by Parliament were revised with the issuance of two Special Law Warrants and Special Warrants by the Minister of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies. As such, Table 5.3 indicates the total budgetary allocation in 2023, after revising the budget to account the above mentioned two Special Law Warrants.

Table 5.1 | Schedules of the Appropriation Act for 2023

| Schedule | Description | Act, No. 43 of 2022 | Rs. Billion |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|
| First Schedule | Expenditure of General Services of the Government by Programme | | 3,658 |
| Second Schedule | Expenditure of the Government, authorized by law and to be charged on the Consolidated Fund | | 4,222 |
| Third Schedule | Expenditure related to Advance Account Activities | | 6 |
| Total Government Expenditure | | | 7,886 |

Source : Department of National Budget

Table 5.2 | Issued Special Law Warrants in 2023

| Authority No. | Expenditure Head No. | Institution | Purpose/Objective | Amount (Rs.) |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 249 | Department of Treasury Operations | To make the necessary technical adjustments/accounting adjustments to facilitate the restructuring process of debt | 9,000,000,000,000 |
| 2 | 249 | Department of Treasury Operations | to account the discounts on Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds | 565,000,000,000 |

Source: Department of National Budget

Table 5.3 | Total budgetary allocations applicable for 2023

| Authority Source | Recurrent | Capital/Debt Amortization | Total |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 st Schedule of Appropriation Act, No.43 of 2022 | 2,432,000,000,000 | 1,225,265,638,000 | 3,657,265,638,000 |
| 2 nd Schedule of Appropriation Act , No.43 of 2022 | 2,202,263,362,000 | 2,019,970,000,000 | 4,222,233,362,000 |
| 3 rd Schedule of Appropriation Act, No.43 of 2022 | | | 6,000,000,000 |
| Supplementary Estimates approved by Parliament | 36,500,000,000 | 231,500,000,000 | 268,000,000,000 |
| Freezed Allocation in order to provide Supplementary Allocations | (25,500,000,000) | (11,000,000,000) | (36,500,000,000) |
| Special Law Warrants issued by the Minister of Finance | 565,000,000,000 | 9,000,000,000,000 | 9,565,000,000,000 |
| FR transactions occurred from Recurrent to Capital | | (9,446,332,042) | |
| Total Revised Budget | 5,200,817,029,958 | 12,475,181,970,042 | 17,681,999,000,000 |

5.6 Advance Account Activities

Advance Account Activities are the activities of commercial nature, conducted by Government Ministries and Departments. The major activity is to provide advances and loans to public officers. The actual expenditure of the Advance Account Activities of the year 2023 was Rs. 40.74 billion, against the estimated maximum expenditure ceiling of Rs. 61.64 billion. Accordingly, the Advance Account Activities were well within the approved total expenditure limits of the Appropriation Act, No. 43 of 2022. However, the minimum receipts limit could not be realized in year 2023. The actual total receipts were Rs. 39.81 billion, against the estimated minimum receipts of Rs. 55.64 billion. Compared to year 2022, a 14 percent drop in the receipt of advance account activities was recorded in 2023. This drop was mainly due to the suspension of credit facilities to staff officers by the National Budget Circular 03/2022 which was effective until the end of 2023. Further, the difficulty in identifying the exact cadre under each expenditure head as a result of the Cabinet reshuffle that took place around the time of preparation of budget estimates has also impacted negatively on the performance of Advance Account Activities.

5.7 Public Expenditure Management

5.7.1 Transfer of Funds

The Section 5 of the Appropriation Act, No. 43 of 2022, empowered Secretary to the Treasury, Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, Director General of the Department of National Budget to grant approval to reallocate or transfer unutilized provisions under the Virement procedure specified in Financial Regulation No. 66 to 69 (FR 66 to FR 69) from the original object code to another object code for which allocation is required, within the expenditure limit approved by Parliament to each Expenditure Head. In 2023, National Budget Department granted approval for 1,383 of such FR 66 and 69 transfer applications amounting to Rs. 134.1 billion.

5.7.2 Reallocation of Provisions under the Project "Supplementary Support Services and Contingent Liabilities"

The "Supplementary Support Services and Contingent Liabilities" project under the Expenditure Head 240 – Department of National Budget, continued to facilitate unforeseen, unexpected or urgent additional fund requirements of spending agencies in 2023. Accordingly, in line with the guidelines specified

in printed Annual Budget Estimates 2023, Rs. 301.6 billion was reallocated (transferred) to other spending agencies as supplementary allocations for 2023. A summary of such allocation is detailed in Table 5.4. As per the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No. 03 of 2003, reports related to these additional

allocations were tabled in Parliament in terms of the Section 6 of the Appropriation Act, No 43 of 2022. In addition, the details of all such transfers have been incorporated into the Final Budget Position Report (Annual Report) as per the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No. 03 of 2003.

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023

| Head No | Ministry/ Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|---------|--|--|-------------|---------------|-----|
| 1 | His Excellency the President | To transfer the provisions under the Department of National Planning to the Presidential Secretariat as per the decision to carry out the functions of the Country Strategic Programme of World Food Programme (2023-2027) through the Presidential Secretariat with effect from the year 2023 , to account the grant received under the World Food Programme, to incur essencial recurrent expenditure. | 696,300,000 | 3,875,700,000 | |
| 2 | Office of the Prime Minister | To settle outstanding bills, to account the donations received from the People's Republic of China for the welfare of school students. | - | 125,500,000 | |
| 8 | National Police Commission | To meet the shortfall of provisions pertaining to increased duties and responsibilities of the National Police Commission consequent to the assignment of appointment, tranfer, promotion and disciplinary activities of police officers to the Commission through 21 st Amendment to the Constitution, to meet the shortfall of provisions for rehabilitation and improvement of vehicles. | - | 5,050,000 | |
| 10 | Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption | To utilize and account the grant fund provided by United Nations Development Programme for the Europe-Sri Lanka Justice Reform Programme. | - | 61,783,720 | |
| 13 | Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka | To utilize and account the grant funds received from United Nations Development Programme for the Europe-Sri Lanka Justice Reform Programme, to utilize and account grant funds received from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the project of EU-Sri Lanka Justice Reform. | - | 17,686,749 | |
| 19 | Office of the Leader of the Opposition of Parliament | To meet the shortfall of provisions pertaining to the expenditure arising out of the new appoinment of two Deputy Opposition Whips of parliament as per the Cabinet decision; CP No.22/2118/602/020 dated 31.01.2023. | 22,500,000 | - | |
| 21 | National Audit Office | To meet the expenditure of newly established Audit Service Commission, to purchase a core-switch for the computer network of National Audit Office, to provide provisions for the "World Bank Sri Lanka Public Finance Management Strengthening Project" to be implemented under a grant facility. | 48,700,000 | 31,100,000 | |
| 25 | Delimitation Commission | to make provisions to meet expnditure pertaining to allowances, other expenses and preserving documents of Delimitation Committees as per the Cabinet Decision No. 22/1869/605/031 dated 05-12-2022, to meet the expenditure partaining to paying allowances and incurring other expenses of Delimitation Committee of Delimitation of wards of Local Authorities as per the Cabinet Decision No 23/0478/605/025 dated 03.04.2023, to meet the expenses of urgent vehicle repairs. | 9,141,060 | 500,000 | |
| 101 | Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Religious and Cultural Affairs | To meet the expendiutre of construction work of the Amaradewa Asapuwa, expenditure of Project on Scientific Documentation and Conservation of the Exposed artifacts of the Godawaya Wooden Shipwreck under USAF for Cultural Reservation, expenditure of "Spiral Staircase Conservation Project – Sigiriya" funded by UNESCO, to account the constructions of "Faculty of Kandyan Dancing at Pallekelle" under "the Sri Dalada Maligawa Cultural Heritage project". | - | 54,672,023 | |

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 Contd...

| Head No | Ministry / Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|----------------|---|--|------------------|----------------|-----|
| 102 | Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies | To make installment payment of the ongoing Management Information System project of Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board (SLAASMB), to meet operational expenditure of the newly established National Agency for Public Private Partnership (NAPPP) Unit, to meet the consultancy charges payable to Surbana Jurong (Pvt) Limited as per Cabinet Decisions No. 23/0855/601/032 dated 08.05.2023 and Cabinet Decisions No. 23/0856/601/033 dated 08.05.2023, to facilitate the public awareness campaign on the Extended Fund Facility and its on-going achievement in Sri Lanka, to make payments for the month of July, pertaining to the beneficiaries of "Aswesuma Social Welfare Benefit Programme", in terms of the Cabinet Decision No. 23/1417/601/047 dated 31.07.2023, to obtain Consultancy Services as per the Cabinet Decision No. 23/1555/604/150 dated 28.08.2023, to incur the cost for advertisement of Expression of Interest (EOI) with respect to the divestiture in terms of the Cabinet Decision No. 23/0431/604/046 dated 13.03.2023, to meet the expenditure of Welfare Benifit Board, to meet payments/arrears payments pertaining to the beneficiaries of "Aswesuma Social Welfare Benefit Programme", in terms of the Cabinet Decision No: CM/23/0730/604/073 dated 17.04.2023, to meet the shortfall of provision for the functioning of SOE Restructuring Unit established as per the Cabinet Decision No.22/1345/604/026 and dated 05.09.2022, to meet the outstanding payment due to the renewal of rent agreement pertaining to the office building of Tax Appeal Commission. | 55,875,924,487 | 45,958,200 | |
| 103 | Ministry of Defence | Utilize and account for the grant received from the UNDP for the preparation of local disaster risk reduction plans for local authorities under the STRIDE project, donation received from the Embassy of People's Republic of China for the upliftment of National Cadet Corps, to utilize the grant received from UNDP under the STRIDE project by Disaster Management Centre, to meet the shortfall of provision on Other Allowances, to meet the short fall of provisions for the "Reduction of Landslide Vulnerability by Mitigation Measures Project". | 37,000,000 | 160,400,000 | |
| 110 | Ministry of Justice, Prisons Affairs and Constitutional Reforms | To pay the compensation for the victims of the Easter attack, to settle professional fees for the legal services rendered towards X-Press Pearl Maritime Disaster in view of the exchange rate depreciation, to make provisions for the commencement of the Project of "Strenthening Social Cohesion and and Pease in Sri Lanka". | 75,300,000 | 15,859,128 | |
| 111 | Ministry of Health | To utilize and account the donations made by private sector entities to the 1990 Suwaseriya Foundation under the "Adopt an Ambulanc Project", to settle the unpaid bills of establishment of Isolation Building for COVID 19 at National Hospital Kandy through SAARC Fund, to implement the activities of WHO programme, to meet the shortfall of provisions for the project of "Picture Archiving and Communication System / Radiology Information System for twenty Government Hospitals", to meet the expenses related to 556 Service and Maintenance Agreements for MRI scanners, CT scanners, Cardiac Angiography machines, etc. at government Hospitals, to meet the requirement of uninterrupted supply of drugs, laboratrical items and surgical items in Government Hospitals, to meet the shortfall of provision to make the payments in relation to the Upgrading Health Facilities of Selected Hospitals, to meet the shortfall of provision on Electricity and Water and other maintenance expenses. | 68,776,450,000 | 7,762,722,360 | |

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 Contd...

| Head No | Ministry/ Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|---------|---|--|-------------|----------------|-----|
| 117 | Ministry of Transport and Highways | To meet the shortfall of funding arising as a result of stopping the provision of loan from the domestic banks to the consultancy contract of the project of Central Expressway section 01, to meet Gap Financing of the Road Development Authority's Commitments, to pay VAT relating to the payments made to contractor of the Pelmadulla-Madampe road under the Road Network Improvement Project, to finance the completion of only the critical activities of roads due to non-availability of future tranches of the foreign loan for the Integrated Road Investment Programme (I-Road), to settle the part of the outstanding bills in hand pertaining to the Central Expressway – Section 01 project, to settle outstanding bills in hand pertaining to the Central Expressway Section 02 project. | - | 58,283,565,645 | |
| 118 | Ministry of Agriculture and Plantation Industries | To meet the transport and distribution costs of the diesel grant of People's Republic of China distributed among the farmers, to pay the annual Contribution for Subscription/ Membership fees paid to the International Agencies, to settle outstanding bills of Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project, to meet the shortfall of allocation requirements for salaries, wages, other allowances, vehicle maintenance and fuel. | 211,989,160 | 3,905,000,000 | |
| 119 | Ministry of Power & Energy | To utilize and account the loan from the Government of India for the project of "Providing Rooftop Solar Power Facility Installation for Government Buildings, low-income households and religious places", to meet the allocation shortfall for personal emoluments and essential vehicles repairs, to reimburse the gap financing pertaining to Ceylon Electricity Board in relation to the Colombo Waste to Energy Waste Power Plant, to account the overdraft balance in the official bank account pertaining to Wind and Hydro Power Generation Project Development, to account the custom duties pertaining to the donation of Diesel for Agriculture and Fisheries Sector received from the People's Republic of China, to settle outstanding dues of fire standby charges and custom duties for the project of Donation of Diesel for Agriculture and Fisheries Sector. | 12,880,000 | 3,204,260,000 | |
| 122 | Ministry of Tourism and Lands | To meet the shorfall in the provisions on other allowances, electricity and water, vehicle maintenance and rehabilitation, to settle the long term outstanding bills in relation to the aquistion of vehicles. | 8,494,000 | 64,200,000 | |
| 126 | Ministry of Education | To utilize and account the grant of Korea International Cooperation Agency for capacity building projects pertaining to construction courses in Technical Colleges and Colleges of Technology in Sri Lanka, to utilize and account the grant received from the Asian Development Bank for the Skills Sector Development Programme, to provide allocations to accomadate the grant from South Asia Network for Development and Environment Economics (SANDEE) for the research activities in Universities and Higher Ecucation Institutes, to utilize and account the grant from European Union to the Eastern University for enhancing governance, management and reforms in Sri Lankan Universities through non-academic staff training, for the settlement of VAT payment/implementation of the ADB -JFPR grant : 9193 "Demonstrating Innovative Approaches for the Private Sector and Women's Empowerment in the TVET Sector in Sri Lanka, to settle outstanding bills/pay loan installment on the loan obtained to establish 17 storied building, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, to settle outstanding bills pertaining to the establishment of a Medical Faculty of Sabaragamuwa University. | - | 1,942,907,000 | |

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 Contd...

| Head No | Ministry/ Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|---------|---|---|---------------|---------------|-----|
| 130 | Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government | To allocate provisions for the compensation of damaged properties during the violence occurred from 31 st March to 22 nd July 2022, to complete the activities to secure the project in line with decision of Re-strategizing and Acceleration of Mega Projects (RAMP) Committee, to complete the activities of Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater System Programme-Tranche 3 (Government of Sri Lanka/ADB), To meet the shortfall of provisions to complete the activities of "the Local Government Sector Enhancement project - Pura Neguma". | 1,014,000,000 | 1,405,000,000 | |
| 135 | Ministry of Plantation Industries | To pay salaries and incur other expenditure pertaining to the Kanthale Suger Company, to finance Government subsidies for tea replanting as a Matching Grant, to meet the expenditure on Plantation Sector Research and development. | - | 435,594,000 | |
| 151 | Ministry of Fisheries | To compensate fishermen who lost their livelihood due to MV X-Press Pearl Maritime Disaster, to settle outstanding bills pertaining to Fresh Water Fish Hatchery Project, to settle distribution and transportation charges payable to Ceylon Petroleum Corporation for providing kerosene oil to fishing vessels and to incur the transport expenditure to distribute kerosene oil to Delft Island, to pay Annual Contribution Membership Fee of the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, to provide 25 Theppams to small scale fishermen in Wellaweediya and Negombo who were effected by the expansion of East and West Terminals of Colombo Port, to meet shortfall of provisions of the programme of Increasing Inland Fish Production. | 1,604,200,000 | 216,885,000 | |
| 160 | Ministry of Environment | To utilize and account the grant from Global Environment Facility For the implementation of new project "Strengthening National Level Intuitional and Professional Capacities of Country Parties towards Enhanced UNCCD Monitoring and Reporting". | - | 10,000,000 | |
| 166 | Ministry of Water Supply | To continue the Ambathale Water Supply System Improvement & Energy Savings Project. | - | 2,106,350,000 | |
| 171 | Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment | To utilize and account the grant from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the implementation of the action plans of programs to be implemented by the Department of Probation and Child Care Services, to cover the expenses related to closure of the Early Childhood Care and Development Project funded by World Bank, to meet the shortfall of expenditure in relation to paying monthly allowances including expenditure to top up and allwances payable for wait listed people for the month of July and August 2023, to pay allowances for elders for the months from September to December 2023, to fully account the funds received from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) pertaining to the Gender Based Violence Prevention Programme (GOSL /UNFPA). | 9,756,890,000 | 58,618,942 | |
| 176 | Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation | To settle consultancy services pertaining to the feasibility study for the Colombo North Port Development Project (Government of Sri Lanka/ADB), to settle the interest payments & loan repayments. | 119,550,000 | 283,860,000 | |

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 Contd...

| Head No | Ministry/ Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|---------|--|--|---------------|---------------|-----|
| 187 | Ministry of Investment Promotion | To utilize the grant to Develop Website for the National Organic Control Unit of Export Development Board, to meet the expenditure of the International Commercial Dispute Resolution Centre-Colombo Port City, to meet the expenditure of Legal Consultancy Service to asses and make recommendations on the draft Colombo Port City Economic Commission Bill, to meet the expenditure of implementing the budget proposal No 6.1 on the Establishment of New Economic Zones in the Western Province, North Western Province, Hambantota and Trincomalee, to settle the membership fee of the Commonwealth Enterprise and Investment Council, to meet rent and security deposit for the period of 2023.10.01 – 2023.12.31 pertaining to the shifting of the Ministry to a new building from "Suhurupaya". | 90,800,000 | 314,000,000 | |
| 189 | Ministry of Public Security | To utilize and account the grant given by World Health Organization for National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, to account the grant from "Colombo Plan" for the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2023, to pay personal emoluments for Development Officers assigned to District Secretariats under the National Dangerous Drug Control Board. | 94,000,000 | 7,734,872 | |
| 198 | Ministry of Irrigation | To utilize and account the grant of the Government of Japan for Farm Land Consolidation Study Pilot Project. | – | 9,100,000 | |
| 208 | Department of National Museums | To establish an Automation System for the Library of National Museum donated by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to account the grant and pay the relevant duties and taxes to release Artifacts as per Cabinet Approval. | – | 2,798,946,790 | |
| 214 | University Grants Commission | To meet the shortfall of provisions for the payment of Mahapola Scholarships, to implement the Budget Proposal No. 25/2023; establishment of a New Faculty of Medicine-Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka, to settle outstanding bills of the project of Multipurpose Buildings for the Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences, and the Faculty of Management and Commerce of the University of Sri Jayawardenapura. | 220,000,000 | 700,000,000 | |
| 216 | Department of Social Services | To meet the allocation shortfall pertaining to Diets, Uniforms and other expenses. | 28,500,000 | – | |
| 220 | Department of Ayurveda | To meet the expenses related to maintenance of Ultra Sound Scan Machine of Bandaranaike Ayurveda Research Hospital, Navinna, to meet the shortfall of provisions pertaining to Diets and Uniforms, Electricity and Water and Other Supplies. | 26,000,000 | 4,000,000 | |
| 223 | Sri Lanka Navy | To account the value of 4,416 MT of Fuel received as a grant from the government of Australia for Sri Lanka Navy, to settle outstanding bills pertaining to fuel. | 3,468,830,000 | – | |
| 225 | Department of Police | To account the expenditure on custom duties paid for the vehicles imported under the "Indian line of Credit Facility", to meet the shortfall of provision to pay membership fee for Interpol, to settle customs duties pertaining to the van received as a grant from the Australian Government. | 12,380,000 | 2,210,000,000 | |
| 226 | Department of Immigration and Emigration | To provide provisions for the purchase of essential blank travel documents and related deliverables. | – | 500,000,000 | |
| 230 | Legal Draftsman's Department | To meet the shortfall of provisions for the Electricity and Water. | 1,900,000 | – | |
| 232 | Department of Prisons | To meet the shortfall of provisions for the essential recurrent expenditure. | 1,740,000,000 | – | |
| 233 | Department of Government Analyst | To provide provisions for the purchase of a Universal Comparison Microscope. | – | 27,000,000 | |

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 Contd...

| Head No | Ministry/ Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|---------|---|--|-------------|----------------|-----|
| 237 | Department of National Planning | To account the grant received for the Promoting Autonomy, Literacy and Attentiveness through Market Alliance (PALAM/A) Project and settle the tax component pertaining to milled rice received under the PALAM/A Project, to account the loan amount obtained from the World Bank to settle the outstanding bills of Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERCs) project for COVID -19, to account the value of fertilizer distributed to farmers through Government fertilizer companies and to account the value of vouchers distributed to farmers under the Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERCs) for Covid-19 , to meet the shortfall of provisions on Foreign Travell. | 224,000 | 15,896,435,328 | |
| 238 | Department of Fiscal Policy | To meet the shortfall of provisions on foreign travell. | 2,500,000 | - | |
| 239 | Department of External Resources | To meet the shorfall of allocaitons required to settle the General Capital Increase (GCI) of the International Bank for Reconstruciton and Development (IBRD) due to the change of Exchange Rate, to meet the shortfall of provision for the Japanese Grant Aid for Human Recourse Development Scholarship Program. | - | 770,475,151 | |
| 240 | Department of National Budget | To meet the shortfall of provision for the payment of monthly installments for vehicles purchased under the financial leasing method for field activities in the year 2021 for the Government institutions. | 39,600,000 | - | |
| 241 | Department of Public Enterprises | To account the acquisition of shares of the Ceylon Electricity Board owned by the Fuel Price Stabilization Fund, to facilitate the restructuring of Sri Lanka Telecom (PLC), for the capital infusion of the establishment of National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd in relation to the provision of credit guarantees for supporting Small and Medium sized Entrepreneurs, for the capital infusion of the Sinolanka Hotels & Spa (Pvt) Ltd in relation to the Grand Hyatt Colombo Hotel Project, for the equity contribution of Janatha Estate Development Board and Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation to settle statutory dues, to provide equity capital/to facilitate restructuring of State Engineering corperation and National Equipment, Machinery Organization, to provide equity contribution to establish the South Asian Centre for Teacher Development as an autonomous and self-financed institution, to increase the current share Capital of Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation (SLECIC), to meet the working capital requirement of North Sea Ltd, to set off receivable balance from the Treasury for the dividends payable to government by Sri Lanka Port Authority. | - | 12,033,109,875 | |
| 244 | Department of Trade and Investment Policies | To meet the shorfall of provision pertaining to essential recurrent expenditure. | 10,400,000 | - | |
| 245 | Department of Public Finance | To utilize the grant received for the e-Government Procurement Project. | - | 80,000,000 | |
| 249 | Department of Treasury Operations | To repay lottery revenue and to facilitate the paddy purchasing programme. | 250,000,000 | - | |
| 251 | Department of Valuation | To meet the shortfall of budgetary provision on capacity buliding , Furniture, Plant Machinery & Equipment. | - | 31,007,000 | |

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 Contd...

| Head No | Ministry/ Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|---------|--|---|---------------|-------------|-----|
| 252 | Department of Census and Statistics | To account the grants received for the following projects/ programs; International Comparision Programme for Asia and the Pacific (ADB Project), Household Survey of Drinking Water Quality (UNISEF) project, Covid -19 Business Pulse Survey Project, Population and Housing Census (UNFPA) project, to utilize the grant received from the World Health Orgernization for the Global Adult Tobacco survey, to implement the Annual Work Plans of UNFPA for 2023, to conduct a quick survey to survey increasing poverty on people in the country due to recent economic crisis, to meet the shortfall of provisions on Electricity and Water. | 8,000,000 | 94,096,961 | |
| 255 | District Secretariat, Colombo | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 16,444,000 | | - |
| 256 | District Secretariat, Gampaha | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution, to settle the bills pertaining to the construction of Divisional Secretariats of Wattala and Ja-Ela, to settle the outstanding bills pertainingining to the construction of an Administrative Complex at the Gampaha. | 34,653,000 | 389,300,000 | |
| 257 | District Secretariat, Kalutara | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution, to meet the shortfall of provisions pertaining to the essential expenditure. | 25,210,000 | | - |
| 258 | District Secretariat, Kandy | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 57,638,000 | | - |
| 259 | District Secretariat, Matale | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 124,290,000 | | - |
| 260 | District Secretariat, Nuwara-Eliya. | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 10,806,000 | | - |
| 261 | District Secretariat, Galle | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution, to settle the bills in hand of the Programme for development of Provincial Roads, to settle the bills pertaning to the security services provided in connection with the partly completed Galle District Secretariat Auditorium. | 13,246,000 | 16,900,000 | |
| 262 | District Secretariat ,Matara | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 63,733,000 | | - |
| 263 | District Secretariat , Hambantota | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 1,710,000,000 | | - |
| 264 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri – Jaffna | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution, to meet the shortfall of provisions on Transport, Electricity & Water and Other services. | 52,783,743 | | - |
| 265 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri – Mannar | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 109,176,120 | | - |
| 266 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri – Vavuniya | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 665,000,000 | | - |
| 267 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri – Mullaitivu | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 419,000,000 | | - |
| 268 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri – Killinochchi | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 140,000,000 | | - |
| 269 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri – Batticaloa | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 515,077,000 | | - |
| 270 | District Secretariat, Ampara | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 3,089,000,000 | | - |

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 Contd...

| Head No | Ministry/ Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|---------|---|---|---------------|-------------|-----|
| 271 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri – Trincomalee | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 498,000,000 | – | |
| 272 | District Secretariat, Kurunegala | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 466,024,000 | – | |
| 273 | District Secretariat, Puttalam | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 204,484,000 | – | |
| 274 | District Secretariat, Anuradhapura | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution, to settle the billis in hand of the Provincial Road Carpeting Programme (2011–2014). | 1,288,988,589 | 98,610,000 | |
| 275 | District Secretariat – Polonnaruwa | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 972,000,000 | – | |
| 276 | District Secretariat – Badulla | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution. | 277,207,000 | – | |
| 277 | District Secretariat, Monaragala | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution, to meet the transport and other expenses for surveying of lands. | 1,081,768,000 | – | |
| 278 | District Secretariat, Rathnapura | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution, to settle outstanding bills of the projects implemented under the Rural Development Programme. | 115,663,000 | 6,530,000 | |
| 279 | District Secretariat, Kegalle | To cover the transport and other related expenses of paddy purchasing and rice distribution, to settle the bills in hand of the Provincial Road Carpeting Programme (2011–2014). | 8,222,000 | 8,321,000 | |
| 285 | Department of Agriculture | To sttle the bils of implemented activities under Small Scale Agricultural Research Project. | – | 10,000,000 | |
| 286 | Department of Land Commissioner General | To meet the shortfall of provisions pertaning to transport and fuel allowances. | 1,800,000 | – | |
| 289 | Department of Export Agriculture | To meet the shortfall of provisions pertaining to the payment of other allowances for newly recruited employees. | 13,900,000 | – | |
| 290 | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | To pay applicable tarif and taxes for Vessel Monitoring System Transponders (VMS Transponders) received as a grant from the Australian Government, to utilize and account the grant of VMS Transponders from the Australian Governement, to make paymets for deceased fisherman due to the natural disasters during fishing operations, to account the grant received from the Australian Government for the settlement of annual satalite charges of VMS Transponders. | 190,836,000 | 639,879,795 | |
| 293 | Department of Rubber Development | To pay salary arrears as per a Supreme Court Judgment. | 14,698,000 | – | |
| 295 | Department of Commerce | To pay membership fees of World Trade Organization (WTO) and Annual Subscriptions and Contribution fees for Bureau International des Expositions (BIE). | 70,000,000 | – | |
| 304 | Department of Meteorology | To meet the shortfall of provisions to purchase weather forecasting equipments and to update the department's firewall system and other service agreements, to meet the shortfall of provision for electricity, cleaning and security services. | 22,000,000 | – | |
| 309 | Department of Buildings | To meet the expenditure on Plant and Machinery Maintenance. | 5,154,000 | – | |
| 315 | Northern Provincial Council | To settle the outstanding bills of the project of Jaffna – Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project. | – | 3,800,000 | |

Table 5.4 | Ministry-wise summary of additional allocations from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 Contd...

| Head No | Ministry/ Department/ Spending Unit | Purpose | Recurrent | Capital | Rs. |
|--------------------|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 322 | Department of National Botanical Gardens | To meet the shortfall of provisions in Rehabilitation and Improvement of vehicles. | - | 4,000,000 | |
| 325 | Department of Sri Lanka Coast Guard | To meet the shortfall of provisions on expenses of Electricity and Water. | 10,100,000 | - | |
| 326 | Department of Community Based Corrections | To meet the shortfall of provisions to meet essential recurrent expenditure and to renovate the roof of Hambantota sub-office. | 19,000,000 | 850,000 | |
| 328 | Department of Manpower and Employment | To settle the customs duty for releasing of a forfeited vehicle to the Department. | - | 1,500,000 | |
| 331 | Department of Samurdhi Development | To meet the shortfall of provisions in relation to the payment of monthly allowance for Samurdhi benifisheries (including top-ups and payments for wait listed people) for the months of May and June 2023, to meet the shortfall of provisions for the payment of monthly allowances for the Samurdhi Benifisheries pertainig to the months from July to December 2023, to pay samurdhi allowances for beneficiaries under the appeals and objections review process, to meet the shortfall of provision to pay samurdhi allowance for the month of December 2023, pertaining to the beneficiaries under the appeals and objections review process. | 24,383,244,506 | - | |
| 333 | Office of the Comptroller General | To meet the shortfall of provisions for the rental of vehicles procured under operational leasing and aquistion of plant, machinery and equipment. | 4,766,750 | 900,000 | |
| 336 | Merchant Shipping Secretariat | To meet the payment of annual maintenance pertaining to the computer system of issuing "Competencies & Seafarer Continuous Discharge Certificate", to make annual contribution payment for Membership Fees of International Maritime Organization, to incur the operational expenses of Merchant Shippin Secretariat, to settle the bills pertaiing to the Seafarer Identity Documents issued to Sri Lankan Seafarers by adding Biometric Features. | 9,400,000 | 1,670,000 | |
| Grand Total | | | 180,965,765,415 | 120,731,339,539 | |

5.7.3 Directives issued through Circulars on Expenditure Management, Budget Preparation and Execution

Guidelines for the management of Budget 2023 were issued through the National Budget Circular No. 09/2022. In addition, the circulars tabulated below were issued in 2023, in the areas of budget preparation, execution and expenditure management. Department of Public Enterprises also issued a corresponding circular No. 02/2023

to the National Budget Circular No. 01/2023, on "Curtailment of Recurrent Expenditure by 6 percent for the year 2023".

5.8 Composition of Government Expenditure

In 2023, expenditure for interest payments of Rs. 2,455.6 billion constituted 52.3 percent of the total recurrent expenditure. The expenditure on transfers to households including Pensions,

Table 5.5 | Circulars issued in relation to the public expenditure management

| Circular No. | Date | Subject |
|--------------|------------|--|
| NB/01/2023 | 27.01.2023 | Curtailment of Recurrent Provisions Appropriated for the year 2023 by 6 Percent and Public Expenditure Managemnt |
| NB/02/2023 | 02.02.2023 | Control of Expenditure |
| NB/03/2023 | 16.06.2023 | Guideline for National Development Committee for the Methodical Appraisal of New Development Projects/Programmes |
| NB/04/2023 | 04.08.2023 | Budget Call-2024 Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Budget Estimates-2024 |

Source: Department of National Budget

Table 5.6 | Government Expenditure by Categories

| Expenditure Category | 2022 | 2023 Rev. Estimate | 2023 ^(a) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Total Expenditure | 4,472.6 | 5,253.0 | 5,356.6 |
| Recurrent | 3,519.6 | 4,471.0 | 4,699.7 |
| Salaries and Wages | 956.2 | 986.0 | 939.5 |
| Goods and Services | 182.9 | 248.0 | 299.7 |
| Interest | 1,565.2 | 2,193.0 | 2,455.6 |
| Subsidies and Transfers | 815.4 | 1,044.0 | 1,004.9 |
| Capital and Net Lending | 952.9 | 782.0 | 656.9 |
| Public Investments | 1,014.3 | 827.0 | 932.7 |
| Other | (61.4) | (45.0) | (275.8) |
| As a % of GDP | | | |
| Total Expenditure | 18.6 | 18.7 | 19.4 |
| Recurrent Expenditure | 14.6 | 15.9 | 17.0 |
| Interest Expenditure | 6.5 | 7.8 | 8.9 |
| Capital and Net Lending | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| O/w Public Investments | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

(a) Provisional

social safety net payments, free medical supplies, fertilizer subsidies, in-kind subsidies to school students and nutritional programmes was Rs. 912.4 billion, constituting 19.4 percent of recurrent expenditure. The expenditure on salaries and wages amounted to Rs. 939.5 billion which is equivalent to 20.0 percent of recurrent expenditure.

5.8.1 Salaries, Wages and Allowances

The expenditure on salaries, wages and allowances (Personal Emoluments) for public servants including those in the Provincial Councils, Armed Forces and Police in 2023 was Rs. 939.5 billion, a decline of 1.7 percent compared to Rs. 956.2 billion in 2022. The expenditure on personal emoluments of the Provincial Councils has increased by 11.7 percent from Rs. 268.9

billion in 2022 to Rs. 300.2 billion in 2023. This increase was mainly due to the impact of salary increase given to the Teachers in 2022 and the salaries of the graduates attached to Provincial Councils which were borne by the Provincial Councils Budget in 2023.

The total pension payments increased by 20.5 percent to Rs. 372.4 billion in 2023 from Rs. 309.1 billion in 2022. This was mainly due to the net increase in the number of pensioners by 4.2 percent from 676,430 in 2022 to 704,795 in 2023. This increase was greatly affected by the government policy decision to reduce the compulsory retirement age of the public sector employees from 65 to 60 years. Further, the payments for the new pensioners were considerably higher than that of the existing pensioners and those who are deceased, and

Table 5.7 | Expenditure on Salaries and Wages

| Sector | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Government | 212,481 | 240,329 | 270,521 | 297,349 | 367,467 | 327,290 |
| Provincial Councils * | 162,086 | 179,971 | 239,034 | 256,142 | 268,864 | 300,210 |
| Defence | 189,055 | 189,508 | 199,474 | 205,542 | 222,996 | 217,868 |
| Police and Public Security** | 62,423 | 76,644 | 85,129 | 86,646 | 96,884 | 94,127 |
| Total | 626,045 | 686,452 | 794,158 | 845,680 | 956,210 | 939,496 |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

(* includes only the expenditure of government transfers)

(a) Provisional

settlement of arrears of gratuity payments brought forward from the previous year.

In addition to the pension payments, the Government incurred Rs. 43.1 billion for the payment of all-inclusive due salaries as compensation for the injured and deceased security personnel in 2023 which is an increase of 7.2 percent compared to Rs. 40.2 billion in 2022. This increase was mainly due to the adjustments made to the ration allowance of Tri Forces personnel, in line with the increased cost of food items.

5.8.2 Fiscal Decentralization

As per the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Government on the recommendation of and in consultation with the Finance Commission transfers funds to the Provincial Councils for recurrent and capital expenditure from the Annual Budget. Accordingly, the Government has granted Rs. 380.6 billion directly to the Provincial Councils of which Rs. 346 billion was for the recurrent expenditure and Rs. 26.1 billion was for the capital expenditure. In addition, Rs. 8.6 billion was channelled through the Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government for capital expenditure. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 34.6 billion was transferred to Provincial Councils for capital expenditure in 2023. The transfer for recurrent expenditure increased by 13.6 percent in 2023 from Rs. 298.7 billion in 2022. The increase in recurrent expenditure was due to annual salary increments and the impact of increase of Teachers' Salary.

Table 5.8|Transfers to Provinces in 2023

| Provincial Council | Transfers 2023 | |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| | Recurrent | Capital |
| Western | 59,477 | 2,748 |
| Central | 42,098 | 2,972 |
| Southern | 45,665 | 2,796 |
| Northern | 32,240 | 3,165 |
| North Western | 40,036 | 2,270 |
| North Central | 24,970 | 3,007 |
| Uva | 30,028 | 3,095 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 35,467 | 3,062 |
| Eastern | 36,000 | 2,947 |
| Projects implemented by the Ministry in Charge of the subject of Provincial Councils | - | 8,579 |
| Total | 345,980 | 34,640 |

Source: Department of National Budget, Department of State Accounts

5.9 Sectoral Classification of Government Expenditure

5.9.1 Human Resource Management

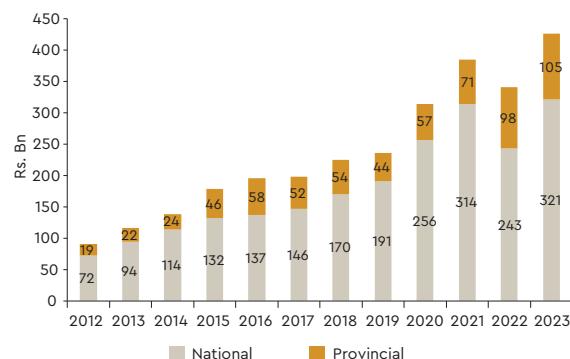
Health

Investments in Healthcare

Sri Lanka has achieved significant milestones in health outcomes compared to other developing nations. These accomplishments are evident in the country's rising life expectancy, declining rates of maternal and child mortality, and the decreasing prevalence of communicable diseases.

In 2023, the government incurred Rs. 426.9 billion through the Ministry of Health and Provincial Councils towards sustaining free healthcare services for the citizens of the country. This represents a significant increase of 38.4 percent

Figure 5.1 | Central Government Expenditure on Healthcare



Source: Department of National Budget

compared to the expenditure in 2022. The recurrent expenditure surged by 44.1 percent to Rs. 387.9 billion in 2023, primarily due to the increase of Rs. 70.5 billion, in the allocation for medical supplies. Meanwhile, the capital expenditure experienced a marginal decline of 0.8 percent compared to the previous year.

The personnel emoluments of the healthcare staff recorded a 0.4 percent increase to Rs. 192.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 191.8 billion in 2022, mainly due to the increase in overtime payments from Rs. 61.9 billion in 2022 to Rs. 62.8 billion in 2023.

Curative Healthcare Services

Priority was placed on securing the provision of essential medicines, as well as biomedical

Box 5.2 | Institutionalizing Evaluation: A Transformation Towards Development Effectiveness

The recent economic crisis in the country has revealed two requirements that remain inadequately addressed in development effectiveness: (i) Increase transparency, accountability and results orientation of all stages of development process; and (ii) ensure efficient flow of benefits from development initiatives to the community. Evaluation is a critical strategic approach for progressive economies, as it assesses the scale of aforementioned good governance requirements to effectively overcome persistent challenges. It is a systematic process which designed for different development situations to assess "what work well and what went wrong". Evaluation is not a faultfinding exercise process, institutions or individuals, but learning lessons and utilizing those appropriately at the public investment life cycle. Absence of an agreed mechanism for evaluation had been a greater obstacle to strengthen the transparency and accountability in the policy planning and implementation of various investments in the mode of projects and programmes. Accordingly, the introduction of evaluation to the government mechanism in 2023 has emerged as one of the efforts for transformative initiative to enhance the accountability and optimizing government investments. This initiative aims to embed a formal evaluation process in government operations. Accordingly, the evaluation process has been institutionalized to ensure the continuous assessment of the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of public policies, investment programs and public institutions with the aim of creating a culture of accountability, transparency and ultimately better decision-making that achieves effective benefits for the society.

I. Evaluation in Policy Effectiveness

The country has numerous policies that are obsolete and no longer align with their intended objectives and current development needs, leading to inefficiencies and reduce effectiveness. Though some formulated policies are important, are not being utilized effectively due to changing requirements, resulting in sluggish implementation. Additionally, there are instances where policies overlap with other or require support from additional interventions for effective implementation. Hence, government aims to identify these policy gaps by executing evaluations. Evaluations can assess the extent to which policies align with their intended objectives. Evaluation findings can identify areas where alignment is lacking, allowing stakeholders to make necessary adjustments to better meeting these objectives.

II. Evaluation in Public Investments Effectiveness

At present, the government investment portfolio includes large number of development projects and programmes but their timely implementation has become a recurring problem regardless of their size and complexity. These delays have negative effects on the national budget, loan servicing foreign lending and the economy as a whole as the development objectives of the projects are not met on time. Therefore, it is commonly accepted that the effectiveness of public investment is questionable throughout the implementation process. Moreover, increased transparency and accountability on government investments have been often questioned and the efficient flow of benefits of the development projects to the community continued to be challenged. It leads to disappointment among direct and indirect beneficiaries and negative effects on society, the environment and the economy. Furthermore, inadequate utilization of lessons learnt from past in planning and designing of new development initiatives has been identified as one of the major reasons for the failure in implementation and results delivery. Lack of evaluation is the deep-seated cause of the limitedness of reliable evidence and information that is required for proper planning, designing and approval of highly feasible projects and programmes. Ideally, evaluation examines the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, impact and coherence of pre, ongoing and post implementation of these projects. Ultimately, this ensures timely completion with value for money and thereby helping to make an improvement in the economy as well as the community.

III. Evaluation in Institutional Performances

For many years, under performance of public institutions has been subjected to a discussion resulting poor service delivery to the citizen and substantial negative impacts on the economy. Therefore, evaluating their performance with a focus on governance, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness has been given priority. Diversion of those institutions towards the objective oriented targets ensuring better service for the public is a must. The government effort on institutionalizing evaluation will offer solutions for better functionality, profitability and long-term viability of those entities enabling to build public trust and ensuring sustainable growth by recovering missed opportunities for development.

The process of Institutionalization of Evaluation

In accordance with the aforementioned objectives, a comprehensive National Evaluation Policy (NEP) and a robust implementation framework have been introduced, by mainstreaming evaluation within the government administrative structure. Thereafter, institutionalizing of evaluation has been initiated by strengthening the available human resources attached to the existing network of institutions. In view of this, Department of Project Management and Monitoring (PMMD) conducted island wide training and knowledge sharing programmes for 702 middle-level staff officers of public sector cascading from national to divisional level including provincial institutions. In addition, 147 senior staff officers were trained as Training of Trainers (ToT) with a view to maintain a pool of evaluation trainers at all levels of the public sector. The PMMD serves as the secretariat for evaluation. A National Evaluation Steering Committee encompassing all relevant levels of officials in administration has been established by a Cabinet Decision with authority for decision making, execution and regulation of evaluation. All heads of institutions were provided instructions regarding selection, prioritization and funding for evaluations through the Evaluation Circular No. 01/2024 on "Roles and Responsibility of all state institutions for the implementation of the National Evaluation Policy of Sri Lanka". Thirteen line ministries and six Provincial Councils have submitted 23 evaluation proposals to be evaluated in 2025 and few development partners have agreed to finance some of these proposals. Accordingly, institutionalized evaluation will create an enabling environment for effective public investment, offering a fresh perspective and new direction to meet the evolving needs and aspirations of citizens.

equipment, while ongoing investments were directed towards hospital development projects. These endeavors aim to reduce congestion at both secondary and tertiarycare hospitals.

In 2023, the Government increased public investment in hospital operations by allocating Rs. 130.3 billion. The expenditure on medical supplies surged from Rs. 73.2 billion in 2022 to Rs. 143.7 billion in 2023, guaranteeing the availability of quality medicines. Additionally, prority was given to purchase biomedical equipments and incurred Rs. 1.9 billion of expenditure incurred in 2023, ensuring the availability of medical equipments across all hospitals.

During the year 2023, the Government implemented numerous initiatives aimed at enhancing hospital infrastructure to address the disparities in healthcare delivery, particularly in regional and rural areas, and to reduce the overcrowding in hospitals. As part of these efforts, construction projects at primary-level healthcare facilities,

including the divisional hospital in Aluthgama, and base hospitals in Walasmulla, Rikillagskada, and Padaviya, were successfully completed. These endeavors signify a commitment to ensuring accessible and quality healthcare services for all citizens, regardless of their geographical location.

Furthermore, in an effort to enhance tertiary care health facilities, a new hospital dedicated to maternal and child care was completed in the Kalutara District in 2023. This project, with a total estimated cost of Rs. 5.4 billion, includes an eight-story main hospital building, three-story nurses' quarters, three-story doctors' quarters, and a single-story consultants' quarters.

Preventive Health care

Expenditure on preventive healthcare services increased at a cost of Rs. 2.9 billion in 2023 compared to Rs. 2.7 billion in 2022. This expenditure primarily supported preventive healthcare initiatives

Table 5.9 | Major Capital Investment in Curative Healthcare Services

| Investment Area | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Rs. Million |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Hospital Development Projects | 15,429 | 10,373 | 10,649 | 14,654 | 8,196 | 31,058 | 18,657 | 24,143 | 11,135 | |
| Hospital Rehabilitation & Construction | 4,206 | 3,735 | 4,814 | 6,513 | 6,381 | 3,734 | 5,067 | 2,595 | 7,602 | |
| Medical Equipment & Machinery | 5,068 | 4,093 | 4,732 | 4,438 | 5,481 | 3,949 | 4,590 | 1,484 | 2,280 | |
| Beds & Furniture | 224 | 325 | 243 | 352 | 346 | 235 | 230 | 125 | 246 | |
| Ambulances for Hospitals | | | | | | | | 1,608 | – | |
| Total | 24,927 | 18,527 | 20,438 | 25,957 | 24,404 | 38,976 | 28,544 | 29,954 | 21,263 | |

Source: Department of National Budget and Department of State Accounts

Note: Includes only the Central Government Expenditure

aimed at combating emerging communicable diseases like Dengue, Rabies, and Tuberculosis. Additionally, it addressed non-communicable diseases, including diabetes, kidney disease, hypertension, and cardiovascular conditions.

The expenditure for the National Thriposha Programme surged from Rs. 715.98 million in 2022 to Rs. 2,366.3 million in 2023. This rise was primarily driven by increased production and raw material costs. The initiative continued its dedication to enhancing the nutritional well-being of mothers and children, reaching a total of 9,458,515 registered beneficiaries. Among them, there were 4,746,150 pregnant and lactating mothers, along with 4,712,365 children aged between 3 to 5 years.

Promotion of Indigenous Medicine

The total investment on Indigenous Medicine increased from Rs. 2.2 billion in 2022 to Rs. 2.4 billion in 2023, reflecting the acknowledgment of the significance of traditional medicinal and healing systems. Initiatives were undertaken to promote research and conservation programmes for medicinal plants, aiming to elevate the indigenous medicine systems globally.

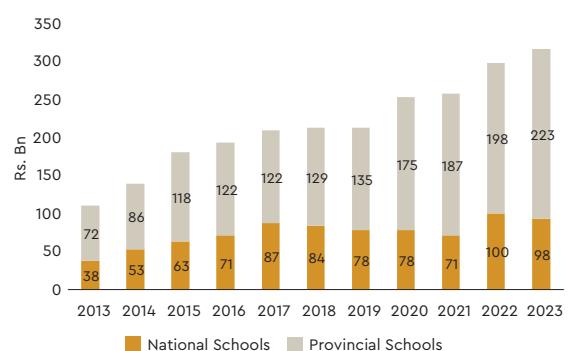
Education

General Education

The total expenditure on school education by the Government amounted to Rs. 315.3 billion, an increase of 5.8 percent in 2023 compared to Rs. 298.1 billion in 2022.

The expenditure of the Ministry of Education amounted to Rs. 97.7 billion and the Central Government transfers to the nine Provincial Councils amounted to Rs. 222.6 billion. The recurrent expenditure increased by 6.7 percent to Rs. 309.4 billion in 2023 from Rs. 290.1 billion in 2022, while the capital expenditure increased by 35 percent to Rs. 10.8 billion in 2023, from Rs. 8.0 billion in year 2022.

Figure 5.2 | Expenditure on Education (2013 – 2023)



Source: Department of National Budget and Finance Commission

Table 5.10 | Expenditure on School Education in 2022–2023

| | 2022 | | | 2023 | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Recurrent | Capital | Total | Recurrent | Capital | Total |
| Ministry of Education | 95,221 | 5,030 | 100,251 | 92,088 | 5,570 | 97,658 |
| Provincial Councils*(a) | 194,875 | 3,012 | 197,887 | 217,354 | 5,254 | 222,608 |
| Total | 290,096 | 8,042 | 298,138 | 309,442 | 10,824 | 320,266 |

(a) Provisional

*Includes Central Government Transfers to Provincial Councils

Source: Department of State Accounts, Finance Commission

Table 5.11 | Major Projects Implemented under the General Education Sector

| | Rs. Million 2023 (a) |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Schools Development Activities and Grants | 420 |
| General Education Modernization Project | 3,824 |
| Technological Education Development Projects | 1,751 |
| Educational Environment Improvement Project in Kilinocchchi | 65 |
| Upgrade facilities of Secondary Schools and Establish 1000 National Schools | 18 |
| Qualitative Development Reforms in Education | 437 |

Source: Department of State Accounts, Department of National Budget

Table 5.12 | Expenditure on Major Welfare Programs

| Program | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 (a) |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| School Nutrition Food Program | 4,434 | 5,325 | 5,063 | 2,299 | 1,685 | 3,308 | 12,500 |
| Text Books | 4,281 | 4,161 | 4,599 | 4,550 | 2,609 | 1,650 | 22,967 |
| Uniforms | 2,479 | 1,073 | 3,789 | 2,877 | 2,492 | 2,355 | 2,539 |
| Shoes for Students in Difficult & Very Difficult Schools | 640 | 220 | 640 | 492 | 901 | 967 | 1,838 |
| Scholarships – Year 5 * | 602 | 605 | 607 | 872 | 791 | 855 | 880 |
| "Suraksha" Insurance Scheme | 2,700 | 33 | 1,833 | 1,500 | 3,331 | 993 | 1,128 |

* Included the School Nutrition Food program payment of both Provincial & National Schools from 2014 onwards

Source: Ministry of Education, Provincial Councils and Department of State Accounts

(a)provisional

Table 5.13 | Number of Students Benefited by Major Welfare Programs

| Programme | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| School Nutritional Food Programme* | 1,105,605 | 1,089,705 | 1,067,465 | 1,079,097 | 1,082,136 | 1,078,238 | 2,161,000 |
| Text Books | 4,355,101 | 3,628,951 | 3,642,528 | 4,180,000 | 4,180,000 | 4,180,000 | 2,683,888 |
| Uniforms | 4,326,951 | 4,357,797 | 4,725,445 | 4,180,000 | 4,180,000 | 4,180,000 | 4,559,420 |
| Scholarships -Year 5 | 144,739 | 130,000 | 135,000 | 130,457 | 103,800 | 145,000 | 112,118 |
| "Suraksha" Insurance Scheme | - | 40,978 | 74,328 | 100,000 | 34,778 | 35,906 | 28,968 |

* The School Nutrition Food program beneficiaries of both provincial & National Schools from 2014 onwards are included

(a) Provisional

Source: Ministry of Education, Provincial Councils, Finance Commission and Department of State Accounts

University Education

The total government expenditure on university education was Rs. 86.7 billion in 2023, an increase of 15 percent compared to 2022. Out of the recurrent expenditure of Rs. 61.3 billion, Rs. 50.5 billion was spent on the payment of salaries and wages of 25,408 academic and non-academic staff in the higher education sector.

The total capital investment increased by 38.5 percent to Rs. 25.3 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 18.3 billion in 2022. This capital investment was mainly utilized for the construction, rehabilitation and improvement of capital assets, acquisition of fixed assets, human capital development and

strengthening research activities. Meanwhile, 54 construction projects at universities were continued at the end of the 2023. Para Clinical Building for the Medical Faculty of University of Sabaragamuwa was completed in 2023 with a total cost of Rs. 1,755 million.

Moreover, it increased the intake of medical students per year by 100. Also, Naval Studies and Shipping Centre for the Faculty of Engineering, University of Ruhuna was completed in 2023 with a cost of Rs. 943 million. The physical works of the Accelerating Higher Education Expansion and Development Project implemented under the loan financing from the World Bank was completed in 2023.

Table 5.14 |Investment on Higher Education (2017–2023)

| Year | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | Rs. Million |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Recurrent | 31,246 | 37,457 | 47,323 | 51,506 | 54,734 | 57,351 | 61,313 | |
| Capital | 16,176 | 24,420 | 23,512 | 22,615 | 21,884 | 18,289 | 25,344 | |
| Total | 47,422 | 61,877 | 70,835 | 74,121 | 76,618 | 75,640 | 86,657 | |

Sources : Department of State Accounts, Department of National Budget

*Provisional

13 new degree programmes were introduced in 2023 to meet the changing demand of the local and global labour market. Further, pre-university Online/E-Learn English Teaching Programme has been introduced to new university entrants in order to upgrade graduate profiles by strengthening soft skills.

The annual intake for universities from the students who sat for the G.C.E. A/L examination in 2022 (2022/2023 intake) is 43,209 and selection process is ongoing. Accordingly, the number of students to be admitted to the universities in 2023 for the intake of 2022/2023 would be around 43,500.

Table 5.15 |Student Intake

| Academic Year | No. of Students |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 2017/2018 | 31,451 |
| 2018/2019 | 31,902 |
| 2019/2020 | 41,669 |
| 2020/2021 | 43,927 |
| 2021/2022 | 43,568 |
| 2022/2023 | 43,209* |

* Provisional

Source : University Grants Commission

Mahapola and Bursary

The payment of Mahapola and Bursary continued to provide financial assistance to university undergraduates from households below an annual income of Rs. 500,000.

Table 5.16 Financial Assistance to University Students

| Year | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Rs. Million |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Mahapola | 593 | 1,304 | 1,269 | 1,366 | 1,138 | 952 | 1,192 | |
| Bursary | 441 | 521 | 695 | 759 | 862 | 873 | 1,023 | |
| Total | 1,034 | 1,825 | 1,964 | 2,125 | 2,000 | 1,825 | 2,215 | |

Source : Department of National Budget

Table 5.17 No. of University Students Benefited under the Financial Assistance Programmes

| Year | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | Rs. Million |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Mahapola | 49,472 | 51,652 | 55,491 | 57,773 | 62,891 | 63,224 | 63,026 | |
| Bursary | 20,093 | 22,450 | 22,923 | 23,494 | 29,491 | 33,842 | 32,292 | |
| Total | 69,565 | 74,102 | 78,414 | 81,267 | 92,382 | 97,066 | 95,318 | |

Source : University Grants Commission

* Provisional

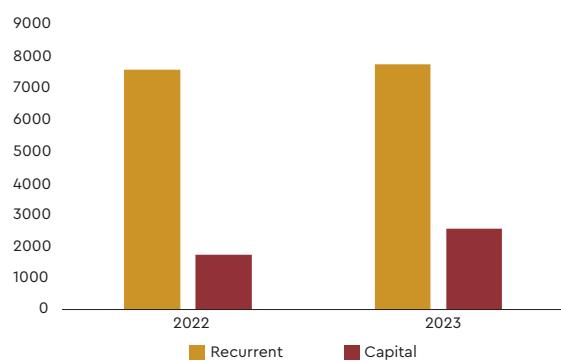
Support for Non state Higher Education

Given the limited opportunities available in the state university system, Rs. 917 million was invested in 2023 to continue interest free loan scheme to enhance higher education opportunities for A/L qualified students in non-state universities. Accordingly, 3,718 students were granted the opportunity of following 93 degree courses offered by 17 non-state higher education institutes during the year under the loan scheme. Furthermore, presently, 14,960 students are continuing their studies in 17 non-state Higher Education Institutes, while, 2,353 students have already graduated under this loan facilitation.

Skills Development

The total expenditure on Skills Development and Vocational Education was Rs. 10,264 million in 2023, of which Rs. 7,712 million was spent on recurrent expenditure and Rs. 2,552 million for capital investment.

Figure 5.3 |Expenditure on Skills Development 2022 & 2023 (Rs. Million)



Source: Department of National Budget

Table 5.18 | Major Projects Implemented in 2023 on Skills Development

| Description | 2023 Expenditure | Rs. Million |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|
| Skills Sector Development Programme (ADB/WB) | 896 | |
| Vocational Training in the Sri Lanka (GOSL – Germany) GIZ | 382 | |
| Capacity Building Project for Construction Courses in Technical Colleges and Colleges of Technology In Sri Lanka (GOSL/KOICA) | 534 | |
| You Lead (GOSL – USAID) | 401 | |
| Nipunatha Sisu Diriya | 370 | |
| Self-Employment Promotion Initiative (SEPI) Programme | 15 | |
| Improving Vocational Training | 18 | |
| Modernization of 7 Colleges of Technology/ Technical Colleges | 87 | |
| Development of Vocational and Technological Training | 03 | |

Source: Department of National Budget

Science and Innovation Development

The total expenditure of the Research and Innovation sub sector was Rs. 2,361 million in 2023, of which the capital investment was Rs. 669 million and recurrent expenditure in institutions under the sub sector was Rs. 1,692 million.

Major projects implemented under this sector included Scientific Development Programme, Vidatha Programme, Prototype Manufacturing of Solar Panels, Improving Degraded Soil and School Science Society Programme.

Table 5.19 | Major Projects Implemented in 2023 on Science and Innovation

| Description | 2023 Expenditure | Rs. Million |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|
| Vidatha Programme | 672 | |
| Scientific Development Programmes | 18 | |
| Prototype Manufacturing of Solar Panels | 03 | |
| Improving degraded soil | 03 | |

Source: Department of National Budget

5.9.2 Transport

Bus transportation

Government spent Rs. 19.1 billion for bus transport sector in 2023, of which Rs. 15.8 billion and Rs. 3.3 billion was spent as recurrent and capital expenditure, respectively. A sum of Rs. 8.3 billion was spent to provide season tickets for the school and higher education students. Meanwhile, Rs.

5.5 billion was spent on other relief services such as operating of Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB) buses on unremunerated routes in rural areas, contribution to maintaining a socially obligatory bus service and providing armed forces bus passes. The total recurrent expenditure in 2023 increased by 40 percent to Rs. 15.8 billion in 2023 compared to 11.3 billion in 2022. A sum of Rs. 3,349 million was spent as capital expenditure including the purchase of 500 new buses for the Sri Lanka Transport Board, improvement of the bus fleet and printing of driving licenses.

Railways

A sum of Rs. 46.4 billion was spent on the railways sector by the government in 2023, of which Rs. 27.8 billion incurred as recurrent expenditure and Rs. 18.6 billion was spent as capital expenditure. This capital expenditure includes the expenditure on Colombo Suburban Railway Efficiency Improvement Project and Rehabilitation of Railway Track and Installation of signaling from Maho-Omanthai project implemented with the aim of providing comfortable and uninterrupted railway service to the public. The total expenditure on the railway transport sector in 2023 increased by 2.6 percent compared to the total expenditure of 45.2 billion in 2022.

Table 5.20 | Major Projects Launched in 2023 on Public Transport

| Description | 2023 Expenditure | Rs. Million |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|
| Procurement of 140 Nos. Passenger Coaches and improvement of Ratmalana Workshop | | 357 |
| Double Tracking of Railway Line from Polgahawela – Kurunegala, Rehabilitation of Railway Track & Installation of signaling from Maho – Omanthai | | 195 |
| Rehabilitation of 300 Nos. of passenger coaches | | 474 |
| Rehabilitation of Permanent Way with new Rails & Sleepers | | 2,949 |
| Colombo Suburban Railway Efficiency Improvement Project | | 6,129 |
| Subsidy for School & Higher Education Season Tickets, Armed Forces – Bus Passes | | 8,466 |
| SLTB , Bus Operating on Unremunerated Routes in Rural Area | | 3,690 |
| Augmentation of the SLTB bus fleet | | 916 |

Source: Department of National Budget

Ports and Shipping

Government spent Rs. 1,816 million in 2023 for the ports shipping and civil aviation sector, of which,

Rs. 471 million was spent for recurrent expenditure and Rs. 1,345 million was for capital expenditure. The total expenditure of 2023 marked a decline of 8.3 percent compared to Rs. 1,981 million recorded in 2022.

Table 5.21 | Major Projects Launched in 2023 on Port and Shipping

| Description | Rs. Million |
|---|-------------|
| 2023 Expenditure | |
| Construction of Building Complex related to Port Access Elevated Highway Project (GOSL-ADB) | 1,100 |
| Rehabilitation of Kankesanthurai Harbour (GOSL – India) | 6 |

Source: Department of National Budget

Road Development

The expenditure in the sector for 2023 has been mainly focused on road maintenance, completion of critical activities of on-going road projects and settling of outstanding bills relating to road construction and improvement in order to avoid charging claims and interest on outstanding bills by contractors. The total expenditure during the year 2023 was Rs. 226.8 billion and this is around 13 percent increase compared to the year 2022.

Significant amount of bills in hand relating to Central Expressway Project – Meerigama to Kurunegala section, "Maganeguma" and Development of an alternative Road Network to Access Main Roads and Expressways and to ease the traffic congestion were settled in 2023. Further,

Table 5.22| Major Road Development Projects in 2023

| Project Name | Rs. Million |
|--|----------------|
| 2023 Actual Expenditure | |
| Expressways | 51,820 |
| O/W Central Expressway | 24,518 |
| Port Access Elevated Highway | 20,031 |
| Elevated Highway from New Kelani Bridge to Athurugiriya | 500 |
| Colombo – Rathnapura – Pelmadulla Expressway | 1,950 |
| Highways Development | 155,392 |
| O/W Integrated Road Investment Programme | 9,761 |
| Western Province National Highways | 806 |
| Rehabilitation of the A 17 Road Corridor Project (Rakwana – Suriyakanda) | 2,568 |
| Rehabilitation of Peradeniya – Badulla – Chenkalady Road from Badulla to Chenkalady | 2,458 |
| Marine Drive Extension up to Panadura | 169 |
| Colombo District Road Development Project | 2,733 |
| Development of an alternative Road Network to Access Main Roads and Expressways and to ease the Traffic Congestion | 23,999 |
| Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project | 7,851 |
| Rural Road Reawakening Programme (Maga Neguma) | 4,058 |
| Maintenance | 7,668 |
| Widening & Improvement of Roads and Maintenance of Roads | 7,668 |
| Bridges & Flyovers | 3,012 |
| O/W Reconstruction of 25 Bridges on National Highways | 16 |
| Reconstruction of Damaged/ Weak Bridges on National Highways | 262 |
| Construction of Rural Bridges using old Bridge components | 416 |
| Design and Construction of Flyovers in Kohuwala and Gatambe | 406 |
| Construction of Flyovers over the Railway Line at Utthanaranda Mawatha and near the Slave Island Railway Station | 1,865 |
| Institutional Support | 9,000 |
| Road Development Authority | 9,000 |
| Total | 226,892 |

Source : Department of National Budget

the critical activities that are essential to enhance roads up to motorable level was continued under Integrated Road Investment Programme (i-road) programme and development of alternative road network to access main roads and expressways.

With the continuous financial support of Development Partners, the projects namely; the Port Access Elevated Highway, Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project, Rehabilitation of the A 17 Road Corridor and Rehabilitation of Peradeniya - Badulla - Chenkalady Road from Badulla to Chenkalady were continued and achieved a remarkable progress. Meantime, as a result of temporary suspension of disbursement, Central Expressway I - Kadawatha - Meerigama section has not made a significant progress in 2023.

Further, sum of Rs. 11,770 million was spent in 2023 for the payment of compensation for the people whose lands were acquired for roads and bridges development projects. Pending payments of such compensation had been a prolonged social issue.

5.9.3 Social Welfare and Social Security

Government expenditure on social welfare and social security amounted to Rs. 915.3 billion in 2023, an increase of 22 percent compared to Rs. 749.4 billion in 2022. This increase was driven by the introduction of "Aswesuma" house hold cash grant programme, increase of the monthly payment for existing Samurdhi beneficiaries, elderly persons, Kidney patients and disabled persons and provision of welfare payments to wait-listed people who were suffering from economic difficulties. Accordingly, the government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 90 billion for Samurdhi subsidy, Rs. 52 billion for household cash grant under Aswesuma programme, Rs. 22.4 billion for the allowance for elders over 70 year of age, Rs. 2.9 billion for the allowances for Kidney patients and Rs. 5.6 billion for the allowance for Disabled persons. Furthermore, the government spent Rs. 6 billion to continue the payment of Rs. 20,000 allowance per "Poshana Malla" under the Nutrition Food Package Programme which aims to increase the nutritional level of expectant mothers and Rs. 3.7 billion for other welfare programmes.

Box 5.3 | Welfare Reforms

One of the factors that have contributed to Sri Lanka's macroeconomic vulnerabilities has been a weak cash transfer based social protection structure. The Samurdhi programme which had been in place since 1994 had imperfect selection criteria, with substantial room for subjectivity in the selection process allowing vulnerabilities for politicization. As a result, the Samurdhi programme was characterized by significant exclusion and inclusion errors. The World Bank estimates that only 48 percent of the poorest quintile received cash transfers whilst 12 percent of the richest quintile continued to receive cash transfers under the Samurdhi programme.

Given these weaknesses in cash transfer systems, successive governments have used various other tools to address necessary welfare and social protection requirements. For instance, fuel prices have long been maintained at levels below cost reflective levels in order to keep fuel affordable for the poor. Electricity tariffs in the country had not been adjusted since 2014. The tax regime was riddled with various exemptions in order to avoid price escalations that would affect the poor. Numerous commodities (eg. Cooking gas) were sold at administered prices in order to maintain affordability. None of these measures were targeted, and as a result even the wealthy benefitted from such measures over many years. This created significant entrenched resistance to tax reforms and reforms to administered prices. The lack of a robust cash transfer based social protection mechanism contributed to fiscal weakness due to tax exemptions, current account deficits due to under-pricing of large imports such as fuel, SOE losses and related vulnerabilities in the banking sector due to failure to implement cost reflective pricing to shield vulnerable groups from price volatility.

Social protection reform became one of the priority reform agendas of the government as it attempted to address the crisis. The Samurdhi framework was overhauled with new selection criteria being implemented. The new criteria under the new Aswesuma programme were based on objective, verifiable factors which minimized room for subjective decisions or politicization. A clear framework for application, verification, and transparent selection was implemented. Another key mechanism was

the grievance handling process and allowing for appeals and review. Naturally like with any other major reform after 3 decades, there have been teething issues and resistance. However, with the grievance handling mechanism falling into place, these issues have eased.

The cash transfers now take place direct to the beneficiaries' bank accounts, and the improved selection mechanism has enabled a larger allocation of funds to each vulnerable household. The total cash transfers to vulnerable households have increased by over three-fold compared to pre-crisis levels in 2019. A graduation mechanism is also being put in place, whereby those who are no longer eligible for cash transfers will still receive other non-cash benefits such as livelihood support, concessionary financing, among others.

With this major social protection reform now in place, it has enabled the government to pursue critical reforms in the tax structure, utility pricing and SOE reforms, knowing that poor and vulnerable households will be protected through direct cash transfers. The macroeconomic impacts of these reforms in terms of controlling inflation and reducing interest rates, has important positive impacts on the poor.

5.9.4 Agriculture

The Government incurred Rs. 135 billion in 2023 for the agriculture sector, an increase of 26 percent compared to 2022.

Agriculture – Food Crops

In 2023, the Government spent Rs. 105.2 billion for food crop sector which mainly includes the expenditure on production and productivity improvement of paddy and other food crops, pre and post-harvest losses management, seed certification and plant protection, farmer empowerment and entrepreneurial development, risk mitigation and preparedness. Out of the above Rs. 105.2 billion, Rs. 53 billion was spent on fertilizer subsidy.

In 2023, several projects and programmes continued to improve agricultural production through strengthening agriculture extension, production of seeds and planting materials as well as research and development. Rs. 9.8 billion was spent for the implementation of the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project and Smallholder Agribusiness Partnership Programme to improve the productivity, commercialization, value addition and market access for selected crops. The Government contribution to the farmer insurance scheme was Rs. 4.6 billion which is expected to reduce the risk to farmers with crop damages due to natural disasters.

Plantation

In 2023, the Government has invested Rs. 11.3 billion on the cultivation of tea, rubber, coconut and other export crops through the provision of extension

services and planting materials at a subsidized rate. In addition, the Government continued the promotion of the value addition of the plantation crops and provision of financial assistance for replanting and new planting activities.

In 2023, Rs. 1.2 billion was incurred through the Department of Export Agriculture to facilitate the production and quality improvements of perennial export crops such as Cinnamon, Pepper, Cardamom, Clove, Nutmeg, Coffee, Cocoa, Vanilla, Betel, Citronella, Lemongrass, Ginger, Turmeric, and Areca-nuts.

Fisheries

The government expenditure for the fisheries industry in 2023 amounted to Rs. 3.9 billion, of which Rs. 2.8 billion was spent for the rehabilitation and improvement of fishery harbours and anchorages to improve infrastructure facilities in the marine fisheries sector. Also, around Rs. 138 million was utilized in 2023 for the development of the inland fisheries sector, particularly through the implementation of projects on the cleaning of lagoons, fish breeding, and stocking of fish fingerlings in freshwater bodies.

Livestock

In 2023, an expenditure of Rs. 1.6 billion was incurred in the livestock sector including breeding farms, animal breeding through artificial insemination, disease control, production of vaccines, livestock research and training programmes.

5.9.5 Irrigation

The total government expenditure for the irrigation sector in 2023 amounted to Rs. 54 billion. In 2023,

Table 5.23| Expenditure on Agriculture Sector in 2023

| Description | Rs. Million | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2023 (a) | 2023 (a) | 2023 (a) |
| | Recurrent Expenditure | Capital Expenditure | Total Expenditure |
| Food Crops | 76,194 | 29,011 | 105,205 |
| O/w Fertilizer Subsidy | 53,782 | - | - |
| Plantation Industry | 5,135 | 6,194 | 11,329 |
| Livestock Development | 720 | 943 | 1,663 |
| Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | 4,223 | 3,987 | 8,210 |
| Land and Land Development | 6,197 | 2,855 | 9,052 |
| Grand Total | 92,469 | 42,990 | 135,459 |

Source : Department of National Budget

(a) Provisional

priority was placed on the smooth implementation of ongoing projects, rehabilitation of minor tanks and canals and improvement of existing medium and major irrigation schemes. Rehabilitation of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes continued in 2023, especially focusing on the protection of the upper catchment area to ensure the water sources to down streams and desilting of reservoirs. In 2023, several ongoing schemes such as Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme, Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project and Uma Oya Downstream Development project, and Lower Malwathuoya Multisector Development Project are continued.

5.9.6 Housing and Common Amenities

Housing Development

Total expenditure for housing construction and related infrastructure development was Rs. 20.4 billion in 2023. As a result of commencing the construction activities of temporally terminated projects in the context of the economic crisis, the total expenditure of 2023 increased by 96 percent compared to 10.4 billion recorded in 2022. Middle Income Housing Scheme, Urban Regeneration Programmes for the resettlement of underprivileged settlements in Colombo city and suburban area, permanent housing for families affected by conflicts in the Northern and Eastern provinces and "Samata Niwahana" housing programmes were main housing projects continued in 2023 as previous year.

Urban Development and Coastal Conservation

Total expenditure for urban development, coastal conservation and waste management related activities was Rs. 11.0 billion in 2023. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 4.7 billion was spent

on urban development sector and Rs. 6.3 billion was incurred on coastal conservation and waste management related activities. Rs. 3.1 billion was spent on solid waste management and ocean clean-up programmes including management of environmental damage caused by the MV X-Press Pearl Maritime Disaster. Meanwhile, the Greater Colombo Urban Development Project, which was implemented with the aim of flood controlling was continued.

Table 5.24 | Major Projects Launched in 2023 on Housing & Urban Development

| Description | Rs. Million |
|---|-------------------------|
| | 2023 Expenditure |
| Metro Colombo Urban Development Project-(GOSL-World Bank) | 52 |
| Urban Regeneration Programme | 13,983 |
| Siyak Nagar / Urban Infrastructure & Township Development Programme | 1,935 |
| Resettlement/ Permanent Houses for the Conflict Affected families | 1,672 |
| "Samata Niwahana" Housing Programme (obata geyak ratata hetak) | 3,577 |
| Development of Strategic Cities – Jaffna -(GOSL-World Bank) | 257 |
| Estate Housing Programme | 499 |
| Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project | 2,971 |
| Development of Strategic Cities – Anuradhapura -(GOSL-AFD) | 556 |

Source: Department of National Budget

Drinking water and Sanitation

The government spent Rs. 47.8 billion in 2023 for the water supply sector, of which Rs. 829 million was spent as recurrent expenses and Rs. 47.0 billion was spent as capital expenditure. The total expenditure of 2023 increased by 49.8 percent compared to Rs. 31.9 billion recorded in 2022, owing to the restarting of capital

projects including Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Project phase 2 and 3, Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project, Jaffna Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project and Capacity Enhancement and Distribution Expansion Project after Corvid 19 pandemic.

Table 5.25 |Major Projects Launched in 2023 on Water Supply and Sanitation

| Description | 2023 Expenditure Rs Million |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Kandy North & Pathadumbara Integrated Water Supply Project- (GOSL/China) | 414 |
| Capacity Enhancement & Distribution Expansion Project | 6,192 |
| Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Programme -Project 1,2,3(GOSL/ADB) | 7,007 |
| Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project (GOSL/WB) | 11,045 |
| Jaffna Kilinochchi Water Supply and Sanitation Project (GOSL/ADB) | 12,984 |
| Greater Matale Water Supply Project (GOSL/France) | 1,902 |
| Ambathale Water Supply System Improvement & Energy Saving Project (GOSL/ France) | 3,717 |
| Greater Ruwanwella Water Supply Project (GOSL / Korea) | 1,060 |
| Anamaduwa Water Supply Project (GOSL/ Spain/HNB) | 326 |
| "Praja Jala Abhiman" Water Supply Scheme | 377 |
| Inter Provincial Projects / Programme | 245 |

5.9.7 Environment

Environment: Government has placed significant importance on the conservation and protection of the environment through proper waste management and conservation of forests and wildlife while addressing issues such as the human-elephant conflict and the depletion of forest cover.

Forest conservation: Government spent, Rs. 835 million on forest conservation which included the activities such as expansion of the forest coverage, establishment and management of industrial plantations, production of planting materials, conversion of Pine plantations to native broad leave species, eco tourism and prevention of forest fires.

Wildlife conservation: Under the wildlife conservation, priority was given to mitigate human-elephant conflict for which Rs. 387 million was spent in 2023. Further, a sum of Rs. 100 million was allocated to construct electric fences while spending Rs. 68 million to habitat enrichment of wildlife. In addition, Rs. 9 million was spent to improve road network in National Parks to facilitate tourists.

Box 5.4 | Securing Water and Energy for All

Water: The performance of water utilization brings the water business efficiency in country. In face of global challenges of rapid economic and population growth, the rising demand for water needs the sophisticated measures to adopt the societal water needs with water security.

Though the policy based provisions has delivered highest priority for drinking water supply over other competing demands, Sri Lanka being an agricultural based economy with about 75 percent of the population in the rural sector, the investment in irrigable water received high Public Investment in the country since independence. Since 2000, irrigation sector investments are directed towards mixed developments – rehabilitation and modernization of ageing irrigation systems, water productivity improvements, water management, and construction of a few major multi-purpose projects. Annual investment for the water sector in the last five (5) years ranges from 6-9 percent of the public investments.

The total capital investment for irrigation in 2023 was approximately Rs. 75.8 billion and out of which 63 percent is incurred from foreign financial sources. The promotion of efficient water use in the irrigation sector was a major objective in a number of these initiatives in order to enhance the availability of water for the development of other sectors; Drinking Water, Industry and Energy which brings comparatively higher returns required for economic development. The effective and sustainable water usage, averting unnecessary losses are important strategies at this context to ensure food security and also assuring water to other uses in economy. In the context of limited government financing, other possible financing modalities such that private public partnership arrangements, possible blended financing options to be explored extensively in irrigation sector investment in future, particularly in the new irrigation infrastructure development and trans basin diversions.

Box 5.4 | Securing Water and Energy for All contd...

At present, Sri Lanka has achieved 3 million pipe borne drinking water connections in 2023; further targeting the 3.4 million connections in 2026 to materialize the wellbeing of community in terms of quality of life. The total capital investment for drinking water with sanitation during 2023 has approximated to Rs. 47.8 billion, where domestic financing was Rs. 12.51 billion and foreign financing was Rs. 35.27 billion. The achievement of quality of life in country by ranking Sri Lanka above in position of South Asia as depict by universal health coverage, comprises an immense contribution from providing safe drinking water. However, the production cost for unit of drinking water in country has re-priced with prevailing electricity price revisions. Though the production cost for unit of drinking water recorded as Rs. 86 in year 2023, the calculated same value for year 2024 is Rs. 89. Hence, the demand management in drinking water through regulatory and technology measures towards reduction of water loss and water mis-use has eminent importance in order to improve energy efficiencies under water sector.

Power & Energy Sector:

Considering the modern industrial economy, energy sector is one of the foremost drivers of the economy. Therefore, it acts as a powerful engine for both the economic and social development. Many factors such as availability, price and accessibility as well as environmental concerns play key roles in influencing the energy supply of a country.

So far, Sri Lanka's main reliance has been on petroleum, accounting for 38 percent of its energy needs, along with biomass (32%), coal (13%), hydro (11%), and new renewable energy sources (6%). The total petroleum imports records average 6.0–6.5 million tons annually, valued at approximately USD 4500–5000 million, comprising crude oil, refined, and finished products. Considering the country's upstream petroleum industry, the preliminary stages of operations demonstrate a promise with successful discoveries of natural gas. However, the actual commencement of commercial production has not yet begun.

The total electricity generation in 2022 and 2023 were 15,942 GWh and 15,589 GWh, respectively. The country has nearly achieved full electrification, marking a significant accomplishment.

Electricity Installed Capacity Mix (MW)



Source: Ceylon Electricity Board

Box 5.4 | Securing Water and Energy for All contd...

The electricity sector's vision involves enhancing renewable energy usage and expanding natural gas (NG) / liquefied natural gas (LNG) capacity. Further, it has been identified the urgent energy sector reforms in order to ensure the sustainability. The National Policy Framework aims ambitiously to integrate renewable energy, especially wind and solar power, into its electricity generation mix by increasing the share of renewable energy to 70% by 2030. This shift requires improved battery storage systems to provide frequency regulation, energy shifting and blackout restoration..



Reducing emissions and ensuring competitive pricing are priorities, with a specific emphasis on LNG/NG. Moreover, nuclear power is being considered as a strategic and cost-effective option. Further, promoting investments in energy-efficient technologies across various sectors and structures, supporting advancements in grid efficiency, reliability and establishing mechanisms for demand-side management are acknowledged as critical steps toward a more sustainable and resilient energy sector. These actions also help in reducing the increased costs associated with electricity generation. Meanwhile, it is essential to secure private investments, including Foreign Direct Investments, to enhance the competitiveness as well as to leverage the potential for energy sector development.

Box 5.5 | Enhancing Accountability and Transparency: SDG Budget Tagging in Sri Lanka

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are bold, universal agreement to end poverty in all its dimensions and craft an equal, just and secure world for people, planet and prosperity by 2030.

In line with the SDGs, Sri Lanka initiated its planning from 2017 onwards to act on 2030 agenda of the Sustainable Development.

In 2023, efforts were made to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the National Budget through the provision of coherent guidelines to all ministries on SDG Budget Coding and Tagging.

As outlined in the 2024 Budget Call Circular No. 04/2023, under section 4.4, all government institutions were required to tag public expenditure estimates according to the issued classification guidelines.

Consequently, the SDG Budget Tagging Analysis, based on the 2024 government budget, was conducted to identify allocation levels towards each SDG and its corresponding targets.

This analysis, covering both capital and recurrent expenditures, provides a comprehensive overview of the national budget, which enables identifying sectors / areas requiring further attention in public resource allocation to meet the country's Sustainable Development priorities.

Ultimately, SDG budget tagging not only enhances transparency in government spending but also reinforces Sri Lanka's commitment to leaving no one behind in the journey towards a sustainable future.

06

Cash Flow Management, Deficit Financing and Debt

6.1 Overview

In 2023, the government cashflow management reflected a substantial improvement compared to the previous year. The increase in the government revenue collection as a result of the series of measures implemented since mid-2022 and the committed efforts made to rationalize and contain the government expenditure helped to achieve this favourable outcome.

In 2022, as the economic crisis unfolded, there were unprecedented stresses on the cashflow operations as the daily revenue collection was far below the daily expenditure requirements. Similarly, the monthly collection of revenue was inadequate to make the payments related to public sector salaries, pension and Samurdhi welfare, fertilizer, medicine, and other essential administrative areas. Every day was a struggle to meet even the mandatory payments of the government. At the time, just the salary bill and interest cost exceeded government revenue. Government borrowing was a major challenge as monetary financing had reached an excessive level (over Rs. 2 trillion), there was no foreign financing available adequately due to the weak credit rating, the state bank overdraft window was all but closed (with over Rs. 900 billion, which were subsequently reduced periodically during the year 2022 by issuing Treasury Bonds to both Banks) and there were unpaid bills of over Rs. 170 billion at the time. Considering this situation, the government introduced revenue enhancement reforms as well as expenditure rationalization measures to ensure fiscal consolidation is strengthened which was essential to stabilize the cashflow operations. Improvements were brought in to cashflow forecasting, planning and execution as well as management of government borrowings in line with overall objectives of the cashflow operations.

The year 2023 demonstrated the positive outcomes of such concerted efforts. The government was able to clear the significant unpaid bills of over Rs. 170 billion and to convert the overdraft from the two state banks to a cash surplus. Measures were introduced to impose controls on expenditure commitments as well to better manage cash flows. National Budget Circular No 02/2023 dated 02.02.2023 was issued by deliberating instructions on the expenditure control, based on the approval granted by the Cabinet of Ministers for a note submitted by the Minister of Finance. In addition, actions were taken to prioritize the essential expenditure to be financed straightly by the Treasury cashflow and the rest of expenditure

items were required to obtain the detailed approval as per the Cabinet decisions dated 06.02.2023 and 13.02.2023.

Meanwhile, the monetary financing from the Central Bank was terminated with effect from 14 September 2023. Although the new Central Bank of Sri Lanka Act, No. 16 of 2023 (CBA) provides a transitional period of 18 months to gradually phase-out the monetary financing, the government in its Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (MEFP) with the IMF for the first EFF programme review, agreed to terminate the monetary financing with immediate effect from the staff level agreement in September 2023. This decision effectively terminated the monetary financing from the Central Bank and imposed a serious challenge and risk for the cashflow operations of the government. This was particularly challenging in an environment where at the time government revenue was still below expectations as there is a lag between policy implementation and actual impact on cashflow. Foreign financing was not available to fund the budget except for limited levels of multilateral support. The domestic financial market was also under significant stress due to low levels of liquidity and substantial uncertainty over the outcomes of the Domestic Debt Optimisation (DDO) process. As a result, government securities auctions often failed to raise the required funds or raised funds at elevated interest rates for government cash flow operations. At the same time, government spending needs continued unabated, creating a period of significant stress for Treasury cash management during mid to late 2023 in particular.

The new environment created with the sudden termination of the monetary financing was managed carefully by close monitoring, detailed planning, effective implementation and enhanced coordination with the stakeholders, including the three revenue agencies. In the absence of monetary financing, the government created a cash surplus as a buffer, a sharp contrast to the past, in order to face specific challenges, such as auction failures, that may arise given the market uncertainties discussed previously. Whilst the termination of the monetary financing has important positive impacts in terms of the necessary management of inflation, there are important trade-offs, particularly in the short term, until the fiscal position is optimized. For instance, the maintenance of a cash buffer has a carrying cost, and an opportunity cost in terms of funds that could have been utilized to fund public services and capital expenditure to support economic recovery.

The cashflow management is expected to improve further as the fiscal position continues to stabilize and technical improvements are made to cash management with the assistance of the international institutions.

The financial year 2023 started with a tight cash flow position given the lagged results of the revenue-enhancing measures implemented since mid-2022. Treasury cash flow operations throughout history were mainly backed by the considerably high State Bank overdraft facility which was subsequently decreased significantly by the Banks due to poor liquidity status in the market, which was recorded as Rs. 23 billion at the beginning of the year against the facility.

However, with the support of improved revenue performance and controlled government spending, the 2023 year-end bank balance recorded a cash surplus of around Rs. 599.5 billion including the cash buffer created through market borrowings of Rs. 79 billion, to mitigate the possible interest rate risks and other implications on the government security market due to discontinuation of monetary financing provided by the CBSL.

Cash flow performances show a total cash inflow during the year of Rs. 3,114.3 billion while outflows for the period amounted to Rs. 5,278.5 billion. The net cash deficit of Rs. 2,164. billion was mainly financed by domestic sources. Accordingly, total domestic debt stock as at the end of 2023 amounted to Rs. 17,051.9 billion while total foreign debt amounted to Rs. 11,644.1 billion.

6.2 Treasury Cash Flow Management

Treasury cash flow management aims to ensure the availability of adequate funds to operationalize the government budget during the fiscal year through the various implementing agencies efficiently and effectively. The Treasury cash flow management process transforms the Annual Budget approved by the Parliament for a particular financial year into an implementable fund flow. The fund flows include cash inflows in the form of revenue and borrowings and cash outflows in the form of expenditure which comprise both recurrent and capital payments including debt service payments.

Treasury cash inflows and outflows were affected by the revenue-based fiscal consolidation measures introduced as a part of the fiscal reforms supported by the IMF – EFF program extended to the government of Sri Lanka with effect from March 2023. Revenue enhancing measures as well as expenditure rationalization measures introduced

in the latter part of 2022 resulted in significant improvements in the liquidity status of the Treasury cashflow. The temporary discontinuation of a part of the debt service payments with effect from mid-April 2022 with the announcement of the Debt Standstill on selected debt also contributed to improving Treasury cash flow status. In contrast, the continued increasing trend of interest rates in the government securities market, specifically increasing in short-term Treasury bill interest rates, caused increasing interest costs for the government in 2023.

Accordingly, the financial year 2023 started with a negative cash balance of Rs. 84.2 billion against the negative cash balance prevailed as of January 01, 2022 of Rs. 831.6 billion. In addition, due payments on the goods and services obtained by the Government during the year worth Rs. 107 billion reflecting a decrease over the previous year by Rs. 46 billion from the bills in hand recorded as Rs. 153 billion at the beginning of 2022. A sizable reduction in the over-draft facility provided by the Banking system to support Treasury cash flow operations is another notable challenge that befallen during the year. Smoothing of spikes in the Treasury flow against the large volume and time differences of cash inflows and outflows from the history was done through the overdraft facility provided by the two main state Banks. While historically high overdraft facilities utilized for cash flow operations were recorded as Rs. 874 billion at the beginning of 2022, the facility available at the beginning of 2023 was only around Rs. 90 billion.

Reflecting the positive momentum of the restructuring agenda, total receipts to the Treasury cash flow recorded an achievement of 109.3 percent, which amounted to Rs. 3,114.3 billion over the revised estimated inflow of Rs. 2,838.9 billion in the form of tax and non-tax revenue. However, the revenue performance reflected a shortfall of 10 percent over the original revenue estimate for the year 2023 of Rs. 3,456 billion. The realization of non-tax revenue particularly cash inflows on the transactions carried out under the Indian Credit line was also supported to record the considerable improvement in cash inflows during 2023.

Meanwhile, the cash outflow for both recurrent expenses and public investment in 2023 amounted to Rs. 5,278.5 billion, including interest payment of Rs. 2,265.8 billion and excluding debt repayment as against the estimate of Rs. 4,735 billion representing 92.9 percent from the estimate. Expenditure rationalization measures of

Table 6.1 | Government Treasury Cash Flow Operations – 2023

| Item | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Rs. Billion |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Actual | Actual | Revised Estimate | |
| Opening Cash balance as at 1st January | -488.2 | -831.6 | -84.16 | -84.16 |
| Total cash inflow from revenue and other receipts | 1,389.8 | 1,876.8 | 2,838.90 | 3,114.3 |
| Tax Revenue | 1,269.4 | 1,701.9 | 2,582.6 | 2,661.2 |
| Non Tax Revenue | 120.3 | 174.7 | 256.4 | 452.2 |
| Grant Receipts | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Total cash outflow for recurrent payments | -2,713.1 | -3,220.4 | -4,734.5 | -4,397.1 |
| Personal Emoluments | -970.0 | -1,081.7 | -1,123.0 | -1,064.5 |
| Pension payments | -251.6 | -290.4 | -375.3 | -364.4 |
| Samurdhi payments | -55.4 | -84.6 | -86.8 | -145.0 |
| Fertilizer Subsidy | -21.1 | -46.7 | -56.3 | -34.2 |
| Other Recurrent | -363.8 | -350.8 | -679.491 | -523.196 |
| Interest | -1051.2 | -1,366.2 | -2,413.7 | -2,265.8 |
| Total cash outflow for capital payments | -718.0 | -1,013.0 | -1444.5 | -881.4 |
| Other Capital payments | -706.2 | -1,000.9 | -1385.1 | -865.6 |
| Grant payments | -2.3 | -3.5 | -38.0 | -5.5 |
| Advance to Public Officers | -9.5 | -8.6 | -21.3 | -10.3 |
| Net cash surplus / (deficit) | -2041.3 | -2,356.6 | -3,340.1 | -2,164.2 |
| Utilization of gross borrowing | 2,989.4 | 4,410.5 | 13,979.0 | 8,136.9 |
| Debt repayment | -1,315.5 | -1,449.2 | -5,574.1 | -5,330.9 |
| Utilization of Net borrowing | 1,673.9 | 2,961.3 | 8,404.9 | 2,806.0 |
| Balance proceeds of ISB/FCTFF previous year | - | 4.6 | - | - |
| Adjustment account balance (Temporary Employed Balance, net deposits, etc.) | 24.0 | 138.1 | - | 41.9 |
| Closing Cash balance as at 31st December | -831.6 | -84.2 | 4,980.6 | 599.5 |

Source: Department of Treasury Operations

the government have eased the Treasury cash flow operations during the year, which reflects only an increase in total expenditure both recurrent and public investments excluding debt repayments and interest cost of Rs. 277 billion or 15 percent over the previous year. However, the interest cost has gone up by 66 percent or by Rs. 900 billion over the year 2022, mainly due to the impact of continued increases in the government security interest rates and depreciation of exchange rates starting from mid-2022.

Financing the revenue gap during the year has mainly been secured through domestic borrowings. Accordingly, a net cash deficit of Rs. 2,164.2 billion has been financed through borrowings. Specifically, domestic debt repayment and interest payments at maturity have

been financed through re-issuing the maturing debt instruments to the market. However, in order to overcome the liquidity shortage in the domestic money and capital market as well as to manage market interest rates, a part of the maturities were settled through monetary financing in the first eight months of the year. Nevertheless, such borrowing for debt service payments through monetary financing has been negated through domestic debt optimization by way of retiring Treasury Bills and provisional advances issued to the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and converting those into longer-term Treasury Bonds. Further, a part of the borrowing recorded during the year includes non-cash transactions generated on the execution of domestic debt restructuring during the latter part of the year. Possible negative implications on the discontinuation of monetary financing as a

standby source of debt servicing such as interest rate risk and liquidity risk were managed through the excess revenue generated in the Treasury cash flow. As a result of improved revenue collection and controlled government spending, the bank overdraft was also settled in full during the year 2023 and a considerable positive cash balance was maintained with the two-state Banks at the end of 2023. Foreign currency inflows to the Treasury cashflow during 2023 mainly consisted of the first and second tranches of the IMF- EFF program, which were provided for government budgetary purposes, and the program loans from the other multilateral partners of the Government of Sri Lanka, including the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, which were utilized to finance limited debt service payments in foreign currency terms during the year.

6.3 Government Borrowing Programme – 2023

Approval of the Parliament had been granted for a borrowing limit of Rs. 4,979 billion as specified in Appropriation Act, No. 43 of 2022 and it was subsequently increased up to Rs. 13,979 billion in the Appropriation Act, No. 12 of 2023 in order to facilitate the implementation of the Domestic Debt Optimisation (DDO) programme. However, only a part of the planned debt optimization was able to implement during the year. Accordingly, the actual gross borrowing in 2023 was Rs. 8,137 billion as against the approved borrowing limit of Rs. 13,979 billion for the year. A major part of the total borrowings during the year 2023 was mainly raised from the domestic market from which Rs. 7,306 billion was accounted for the recording of new debt instruments issued under the Domestic Debt Optimization programme while the balance Rs. 831 billion was raised from the foreign sources.

Table 6.2 | Commitment 2023, by Development Partners

| Development Partner / Lending Agency | | Loan | Grant | USD Million Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|----------------------|
| Bilateral | Japan | 0.0 | 70.6 | 70.6 |
| | USA | 0.0 | 44.2 | 44.2 |
| | Korea | 0.0 | 19.3 | 19.3 |
| Multilateral | | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| | International Monetary Fund | 2,029.9 | 20.0 | 2,049.9 |
| | World Bank | 728.1 | 0.0 | 728.1 |
| | Asian Development Bank | 691.8 | 4.2 | 696.0 |
| Total | European Union | 610.0 | 0.0 | 610.0 |
| | | 0.0 | 15.8 | 15.8 |
| | | 2,029.9 | 90.6 | 2,120.5 |

Source: Department of External Resources

Notes: Financial values committed in different currencies have been converted into USD and LKR as per the daily average exchange rates prevailed on each agreement date

For conversion of SDR into USD, monthend exchange rate of SDR applied to the end of previous month published by CBSL have been used.

6.4 Financing of the Budget

In an economic classification, the overall budget deficit of Rs. 2,282.3 billion was financed mainly through domestic sources in 2023. Financing through domestic sources amounted to Rs. 1,787.6 billion or 6.5 percent of GDP in 2023, while net foreign financing accounted Rs. 494.7 billion or 1.8 percent of GDP in 2023. The net domestic financing decreased by 2.2 percent to Rs. 1,787.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 2,035.1 billion in 2022 while the net foreign financing increased significantly Rs. 494.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 422.9 billion in 2022.

Foreign Financing Commitments

By the end of 2022, the signs of initial economic stabilization in the Sri Lankan economy were reflected. In 2023, certain legal and fiscal reforms were initiated to further strengthen the recovery initiatives in order to maintain economic stability in the long run. As one of the key policy measures, on March 20, 2023, the government entered into the four-year Extended Fund Facility Programme (EFF) 2023-26 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) amounting to approximately USD 3 billion. Successful approval of the EFF programme by the IMF has also created an opportunity to secure additional foreign financing from International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

The Government obtained foreign financing of USD 2,120.5 million by entering into 16 agreements with foreign development partners and lending agencies during the year 2023, of which, USD 2,029.9 million was in the form of loans. This consists of the USD 728.1 million under IMF-EFF arrangement, USD 550.0 million for the Economic Stabilization programme, and Financial Sector

Table 6.3 | Foreign Financing Commitments with Terms – from 1st January to 31st December 2023

| Development Partner/ Lending Agency | Instrument Type | Agreement Date (DD/MM/YYYY) | Project / Program/ Instrument Name | Amount Committed (million) | | Financial Terms | | Interest | Margin (100 basis points) | Other Charges | Other Terms |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------|----------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | Currency | In Instrument Currency | Rupees | USD | | | | |
| Bilateral | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | Grant | 22/2/2023 | Fuel Grant Assistance under Japanese Economic and Social Development Programme | JPY | 5,000.0 | 13,423.0 | 37.1 | | | Not applicable | 3 |
| | Grant | 26/4/2023 | Grant Assistance for the Project for the Improvement of Infectious Waste Management | JPY | 503.0 | 1,211.7 | 3.8 | | | Not applicable | 3 |
| | Grant | 9/8/2023 | The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | JPY | 284.0 | 636.2 | 2 | | | Not applicable | 3 |
| | Grant | 22/11/2023 | Providing Supportive Equipment for the Fisheries Industry under the Economic and Social Development Programme | JPY | 200.0 | 442.9 | 1.4 | | | Not applicable | 3 |
| Korea | Grant | 31/5/2023 | Floating Solar Photovoltaics (PV) Pilot Project in the Southern Area of Sri Lanka (Chandrika Weva and Kiriibban Weva, 1MW Each) | Won | 6,830.0 | 1,524.4 | 5.1 | | | Not applicable | 1 |
| Korea | Grant | 12/5/2023 | Strengthening Labour Market Demand Driven Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Sector in Niyagama in Sri Lanka | Won | 2,150.0 | 516.2 | 1.6 | | | Not applicable | 1 |
| | Grant | 15/2/2023 | The Community-Based Tourism Development Project in the North Eastern and Central Regions of Sri Lanka | Won | 400.0 | 117.8 | 0.3 | | | Not applicable | 1 |
| USA | Grant | 28/7/2023 | A Democratic, Prosperous, and Resilient Sri Lanka Programme (Enhancement) | USD | 13.2 | 4,356.3 | 13.2 | | | Not applicable | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|---|-----|-------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------|----------------|----------------------|----|
| | | | A Democratic, Prosperous, and Resilient Sri Lanka Programme (Enhancement) | USD | 6.0 | 1,926.6 | 6.0 | | | Not applicable | | 4 |
| Multilateral | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asian Development Bank | Grant | 17/8/2023 | Economic Stabilization Program | USD | 350.0 | 104,689.1 | 350.0 | Variable | SOFR | 2 | Commitment Fee 0.75% | 4 |
| | Loan | 29/5/2023 | Second Integrated Road Investment Program – Tranche-4 | USD | 60.0 | 19,740.2 | 60.0 | Fixed | 2 | N/A | - | 8 |
| | Loan | 28/11/2023 | Financial Sector Stability and Reforms Program - Subprogram 1 | USD | 200.0 | 65,386.3 | 200.0 | Fixed | 2 | N/A | - | 25 |
| European Union | Grant | 11/12/2023 | Promoting a Circular Economy in the Food Sector | EUR | 15.0 | 5,158.2 | 15.9 | | | | Not applicable | 5 |
| International Development Association | Loan | 23/10/2023 | Resilience, Stability, and Economic Turnaround (RESET) Development Policy Financing | SDR | 371.2 | 153,049.4 | 495.6 | Interest Free | | | Commitment Fee 0.5% | 6 |
| | Loan | 28/6/2023 | Social Protection Project | SDR | 148.5 | 63,724.8 | 196.2 | Fixed | 1.25 | N/A | Service fee 0.75% | 12 |
| | | 21/9/2023 | | | | | | | | | Commitment fee 0.5% | 30 |
| International Development Association | Grant | 6/7/2023 | Sri Lanka – Public Financial Management Strengthening Project | USD | 4.2 | 1,289.3 | 4.2 | | | | Not applicable | 3 |
| International Monetary Fund | Loan | 20/3/2023 | Sri Lanka's 2023-26 Extended Fund Facility (EFF) *SDR | SDR | 508.0 | 244,110.6 | 728.1 | Amount Based | | | Commitment fee 0.5% | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Service fee 0.5% | |
| Total | | | | | | 681,303.0 | 2,120.5 | | | | | |

Source: Department of External Resources

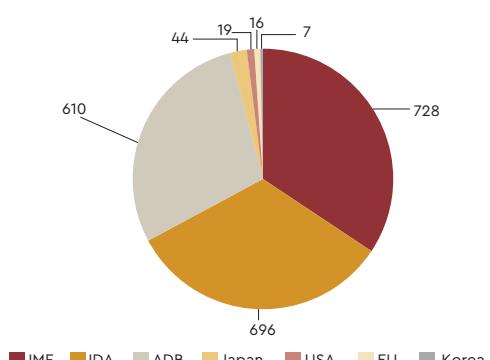
Notes: SOFR = Secured Overnight Financing Rate

Financial values committed in difference currencies have been converted into USD and LKR as per the daily average exchange rates prevailed on each agreement date

for conversion of SDR into USD, monthend exchange rate of SDR prevailed on previous month published by CBSL have been used

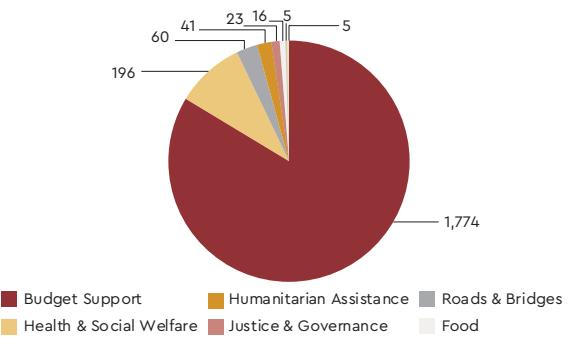
Chapter 06

Figure 6.1 | Commitments 2023 by Major Development Partners (USD Million)



Source: Department of External Resources

Figure 6.2 | Commitments 2023 by Major Economic Sector (USD Million)



Source: Department of External Resources

*Other - Education & Training, Fisheries, Tourism

Stability and Reforms Program – Subprogram 1, USD 60.0 million for Second Integrated Road Investment Programme –Tranche 4 extended by the ADB, USD 495.6 million for the Resilience, Stability, and Economic Turnaround (RESET) Development Policy Financing, and USD 196.2 million for the Social Protection Project extended by the International Development Association (IDA).

Apart from loan agreements, the total of USD 90.6 million was received by way of Official Development Assistance (ODA) through ten grant agreements signed with the Government of Japan, Government of the United States of America (USA), European Union (EU), Government of Korea, and the IDA during the year 2023.

During this period, IMF led by its commitments amounting to USD 728.1 million, followed by the IDA (USD 696.0 million), ADB (USD 610.0 million), Japan (USD 44.2 million), USA (USD 19.3 million), EU (USD 15.8 million) and Korea (USD 7.1 million).

The highest amount of commitment was made for the Budget Support sector which amounted

to USD 1,774.0 million or 84 percent of the total commitments in 2023.

Foreign Financing Disbursements and Utilization

Total foreign financing disbursements during the period from 1st January to 31st December 2023 was amounted to USD 2,568.7 million. Of which, USD 2,510.3 million was disbursed as loans and USD 58.4 million was disbursed by way of grants.

The majority of the disbursements recorded in 2023 were from the loan agreements signed with ADB, which amounted to almost 33 percent of the total disbursements, followed by World Bank (29 percent) and IMF (27 percent).

The majority of the disbursements was utilized in the Budget Support sector accounting for almost 67 percent of the total disbursements, followed by the Trade sector at 5 percent, Health & Social Welfare sector at 5 percent, Roads and Bridges sector at 4 percent, and Ground Transport Sector at 4 percent.

Table 6.4 | Disbursements of Foreign Loans and Grants from 1st January to 31st December 2023

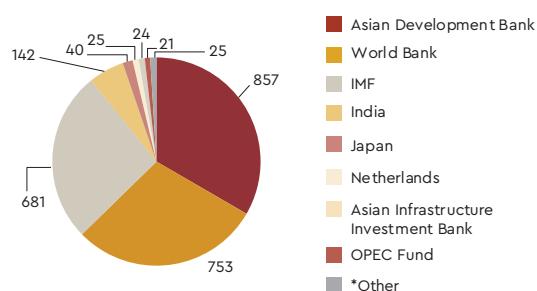
| Development Partner/ Lending Agency | Disbursements* (USD million) | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Loan | Grant | Total |
| Bilateral | | | |
| India | 176.1 | 45.8 | 221.9 |
| Japan | 142.5 | - | 142.5 |
| The Netherlands | - | 39.6 | 39.6 |
| Saudi Fund | 24.7 | - | 24.7 |
| Germany | 7.6 | - | 7.6 |
| France | - | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Multilateral | 2,334.2 | 12.6 | 2346.8 |
| Asian Development Bank | 853.9 | 3.0 | 856.9 |
| World Bank | 743.6 | 9.6 | 753.2 |
| International Monetary Fund | 681.5 | - | 681.5 |
| Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank | 24.2 | - | 24.2 |
| OPEC Fund | 21.3 | - | 21.3 |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | 9.7 | - | 9.7 |
| Total | 2,510.3 | 58.4 | 2,568.7 |

Source: Department of External Resources

For conversion of disbursements made in different currencies into USD, the exchange rates prevailed on each disbursement date have been used

* Provisional

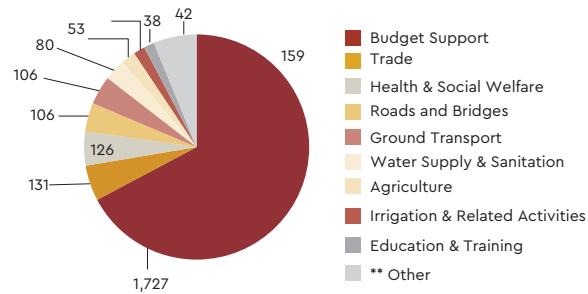
Figure 6.3 | Disbursements 2023, as per the Lender (USD Million)



Source: Department of External Resources

*Other = International Fund for Agricultural Development, Saudi Fund, Germany, France

Figure 6.4 | Disbursements 2023, as per the Sector



Source: Department of External Resources

** Other = Housing & Urban Development, Rural Development, Humanitarian Assistance, Power & Energy, Science & Technology, Defence, SME Development, Land Development, Environment, Disaster Management, Plantation, Justice & Governance

Box 6.1 | Sri Lanka's Path to Environmental Sustainability, Climate Resilience and Blue-Green Financing

Prioritizing environmental management involves more than just ecological concerns, it represents a strategic investment in sustainable long-term development, human well-being, and global cooperation.

Sri Lanka confronts significant environmental challenges, causing environmental degradation and climate challenges. The country, being highly susceptible to climate change, experiences frequent climate-induced disasters that significantly impact its economic development. Sri Lanka is identified as among the most vulnerable globally, due to adverse impact of climate change. These disasters have not only hindered Sri Lanka's economic progress but also exacerbated hardships for vulnerable communities due to worsening climate conditions.

Sri Lanka's per capita carbon emission is around one ton per year, reflecting its commitment to a low-carbon approach in development. However, the country aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 14.5 percent across key sectors like Electricity, Transport, Industry, Waste, Forestry, and Agriculture from 2021 to 2030, as detailed in its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), under the Business-As-Usual scenario.

Further, Sri Lankan government has placed a high priority on environmental management, focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation of wildlife and forests, waste management, reduction of plastic waste generation, and biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.



The Blue Green Economy can be defined as a macro-economic approach. While the green economic strategies focus on energy and transport, agriculture and forestry sectors, blue economy concentrates on mainly the fisheries, marine and coastal resources. Harnessing the blue-green economy involves leveraging both marine (blue) and terrestrial (green) resources sustainably to promote economic growth while preserving environmental integrity.

Box 6.1 | Sri Lanka's Path to Environmental Sustainability, Climate Resilience and Blue -Green Financing contd...

Blue-green financing particularly the Sustainable innovative financing under blue-green economy refers to financial mechanisms and approaches that support environmentally sustainable projects and initiatives while promoting economic growth and social equity. This type of financing is designed to address the unique challenges and opportunities presented by the transition to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly economic model. It encompasses various strategies such as green bonds, impact investment funds, climate funds, and other innovative financial instruments that channel capital towards activities, promoting conservation, renewable energy, resource efficiency, waste reduction, and other sustainable practices. These financial mechanisms play a crucial role in mobilizing resources, incentivizing green investments, and driving positive environmental and social outcomes within the framework of a blue-green economy.

The government's efforts towards blue-green financing, including the drafted green bond framework, Sustainable Finance Roadmap, and Sri Lanka Green Finance Taxonomy, demonstrate the commitment to sustainable development and meeting international obligations. The establishment of a Climate Smart Governance dashboard will also offer timely and location-specific data crucial for climate adaptation measures in future. Moreover, actions have been taken to create a comprehensive evaluation guideline known as the Green Book which incorporates environmental assessments into the decision-making process for public policies, programs, and projects, providing valuable guidance on environmental asset valuations. This initiative stresses aligning with global standards for innovative financing under blue-green economy and creating tools for issuing and reporting on blue-green, social, and sustainability bonds etc as well as communicates how the Government of Sri Lanka intends to raise capital for climate adaptation and mitigation and environment conservation both domestically and internationally.

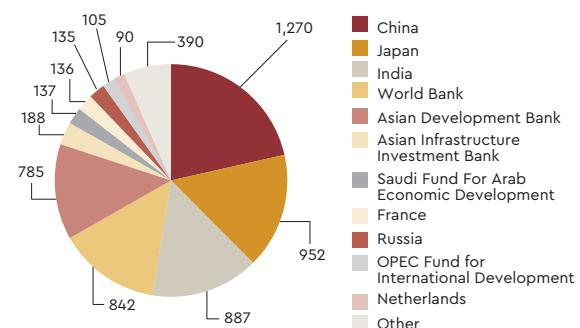
Sri Lanka has engaged in International collaborations like joint carbon crediting mechanisms and incorporation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, unlocking avenues for accessing carbon markets, attracting investment, enhancing NDC implementation, building capacity, and promoting sustainable development. Specialized financial instruments like blue-green bonds, debt-for-nature swaps, sustainability-linked loans, and impact investment funds tailored for blue-green investments, can further support these initiatives. It leverages partnerships, innovative financial tools, and a holistic perspective to create positive environmental and social impacts while enhancing the economic growth. Enhancing awareness on blue-green financing and creating platforms for sharing experiences and successful strategies are also key initiatives to be implemented in order to obtain the optimum benefits under the blue-green economy.

Committed Undisbursed Balance (CUB)¹

As at 31st December 2023, the total undisbursed balance of foreign financing available from the loans committed, was USD 5.9 billion. Major portion of the balance is to be disbursed from the projects committed with China and followed by the disbursements made from Japan, India, WB and ADB respectively.

Almost 22 percent of the CUB is to be utilized in Roads and Bridges sector whereas 16 percent is for Water Supply and Sanitation and 11 percent in Ground Transport sector.

Figure 6.5 | CUB for Development Projects and Programs, by Development Partner/Lending Agency as at 31st December 2023 (USD Million)



Source: Department of External Resources

¹ Affected by Interim Policy of debt standstill

Table 6.5 | Committed Undisbursed Balance as at 31st December 2023

| Economic sector | CUB* (USD Million) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Roads and Bridges | 1,313.7 |
| Water Supply & Sanitation | 972.0 |
| Ground Transport | 660.5 |
| Trade | 529.0 |
| Education & Training | 431.4 |
| Power & Energy | 260.3 |
| Health & Social Welfare | 239.8 |
| Irrigation & Related Activities | 235.8 |
| Humanitarian Assistance | 212.8 |
| **Other | 1,061.5 |
| Total | 5,916.8 |

Source: Department of External Resources

*Provisional due to interim policy of debt standstill

Other- Housing & Urban Development, Defense, Agriculture, Media, Rural Development, SME Development, Science & Technology, Land development, Sports infrastructure, Livestock Development, Ports & Shipping, Labour & Vocational training, Disaster management, Justice & Governance, Private Sector Development, Environment, Plantation

6.5 Central Government Debt

The total outstanding central government debt, in nominal terms, increased slightly by 4.4 percent to Rs. 28,695.9 billion by the end 2023 compared to Rs. 27,492.0 billion by the end 2022. This was mainly due to the increase in domestic debt by 13.4 percent in 2023 compared to 2022. However, the total debt stock as a percentage of GDP declined by 10.3 percentage points to 103.9 percent at the end 2023 from 114.2 percent at the end 2022 due to the increase in GDP in nominal terms and reduction of foreign debt with the appreciation of Sri Lankan Rupee. Foreign debt as a percentage of GDP declined to 42.1 percent by the end 2023 compared to 51.8 percent of GDP at the end 2022 due to the appreciation of the Sri Lanka rupee against major currencies during 2023. The domestic debt as a percentage of GDP also declined slightly by 0.8 percentage points to 61.7 percent at the end 2023 compared to 62.5 percent at the end 2022.

Of the total debt, domestic debt increased by 13.4 percent to Rs. 17,051.9 billion at the end of 2023 from Rs. 15,033.9 billion at the end of 2022 while foreign debt decreased significantly by 6.5 percent to Rs. 11,644.1 billion at the end 2023 from Rs. 12,458.2 billion at the end 2022. The increase in domestic debt amidst the decline in foreign debt highlighted the decisive financial requirements of the government to be encountered within the constrained fiscal space owing to the limited foreign financing receipts. Also, the drop in rupee value of the foreign debt stock was partly responsible for the receipts of funds from multilateral agencies, including the two tranches of the IMF-EFF in 2023.

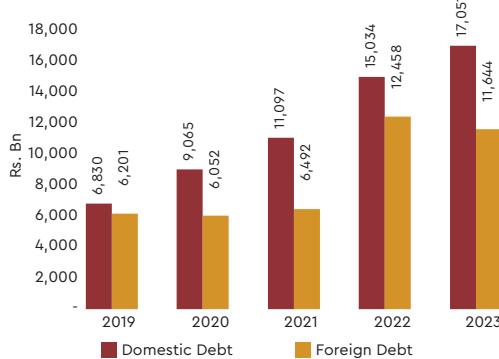
The share of domestic debt in the total debt stock surged to 59.4 percent at the end of 2023 from 54.7 percent recorded at the end of 2022. In contrast, of the total debt stock, the share of foreign debt declined to 40.6 percent at the end of 2023 from 45.3 percent at the end of 2022.

Outstanding short term domestic debt stock significantly declined by 15.3 percent to Rs. 3,616.2 billion at the end of 2023 from Rs. 4,267.7 billion at the end of 2022. Treasury bills stock declined by 2.4 percent, to Rs. 4,017.0 billion by end 2023, compared to Rs. 4,113.9 billion recorded at the end of 2022. The share of short-term debt in total domestic debt stock declined slightly to 21.2 percent by the end of 2023 from 28.4 percent reported at the end of 2022. Furthermore, the share of Treasury Bills in total domestic debt stock decreased to 23.6 percent at the end of 2023 from 27.4 percent at the end of 2022. This led to the conversion of short-term debt maturities into medium to long term maturities under the DDO operation with the aim of reducing refinancing risk to the Government.

The medium and long term domestic debt stock increased significantly by 28.0 percent to Rs. 12,646.9 billion by the end of 2023 from Rs. 9,882.1 billion recorded at the end of 2022. Further, the share of medium and long term debt in the total domestic debt stock surged to 74.2 percent in 2023 from 65.7 percent at the end of 2022. Hence, the share of Treasury Bonds of the total outstanding domestic debt stock increased to 70.4 percent at the end of 2023 from 57.9 percent at the end of 2022. This was primarily driven with the conversion of Treasury bill holding and provisional advances of the Central Bank to the Government into longer term Treasury bonds under the DDO operation by extending the maturity period of the debt stock to assist the Government in narrowing the burden of the Gross Financing Needs.

The banking sector debt increased by 6.8 percent to Rs. 9,102.8 billion at the end of 2023 from Rs. 8,525.7 billion in 2022 due to the increased debt to commercial banks. Meanwhile, nonbank sector debt also increased by 21.8 percent to Rs. 7,506.3 billion at the end of 2023 compared to Rs. 6,164.1 billion at the end of 2022. Of the total domestic debt, the share of the banking sector debt declined to 53.4 percent by the end of 2023 from 56.7 percent at the end of 2022 whereas the share of the non-banking sector debt by debt instrument/institution increased to 44.0 percent by the end of 2023 from 41.0 percent by the end 2022.

Figure 6.6 | Central Government Debt



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Department of Treasury Operations

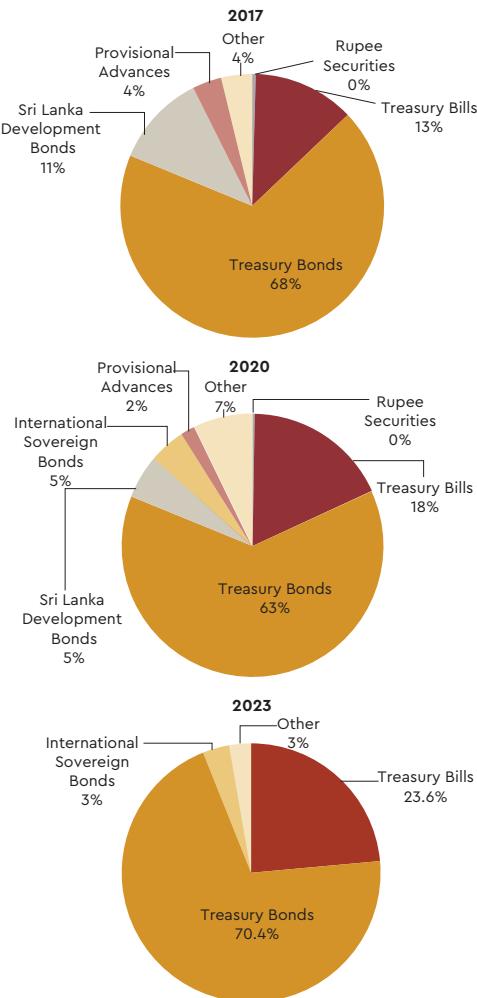
6.5.1 Domestic Debt

The outstanding domestic debt, excluding the rupee-denominated Treasury Bills and Bonds issued to non-residents, increased by 13.4 percent to Rs. 17,051.9 billion at the end 2023 from Rs.15,033.9 billion at the end 2022. However, due to the execution of the Domestic Debt Optimization programme, the composition of the outstanding debt stock has changed drastically over the previous year. Meanwhile, the government guaranteed foreign currency loans of USD 2,435 million of Ceylon Petroleum Corporation was transferred to the government debt stock at the end of 2022 and remained unchanged in the debt stock of 2023.

Composition by Type

As at end 2023, Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills stood at 70.4 percent and 23.6 percent, respectively of the outstanding domestic debt. Sri Lanka Development Bonds and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka's (CBSL) holdings of Treasury bills were converted to Treasury bonds under the Domestic Debt Optimisation programme. Accordingly, Treasury Bill stock was reduced by Rs. 2,368 billion in absolute terms which was added back to the Treasury Bond stock reflecting a slight decrease in the stock of Treasury Bills by 2.4 percent to Rs. 4,017.0 billion compared to 2022. As a result of the execution of the Domestic Debt Optimization programme, the stock of Treasury Bonds increased significantly by 37.8 percent to Rs.12,002.3 billion in 2023. There were no outstanding stocks of SLDBs and the provisional advances obtained from the CBSL by the end of 2023 consequent to the implementation of the Domestic Debt Optimisation programme.

Figure 6.7 | Composition of Domestic Debt by Type

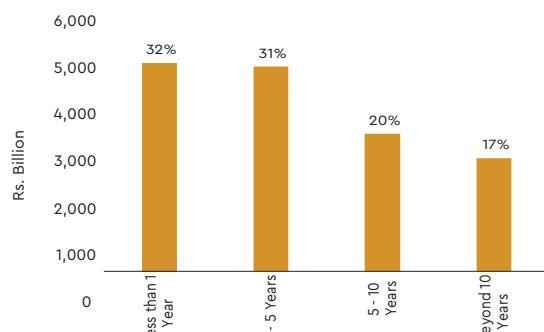


Sources: Central Bank of Sri Lanka & Department of Treasury Operations

Composition by Maturity Profile

The share of domestic debt matured within a year from the total outstanding stock of Treasury Bills, including the share held by non residential investors and Treasury Bonds, represented 31.4 percent while the balance 68.6 percent represented the maturities beyond 2024.

Figure 6.8 | Domestic Debt Maturity Profile



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Department of Treasury Operations

6.6 Debt Service payments

In nominal terms, the total debt service payments increased by 42.2 percent to Rs. 4,263.3 billion in 2023 compared to Rs. 2,997.6 billion in 2022. This was mainly due to the significantly increased domestic interest payments. Total domestic debt service payments which accounted for 89.0 percent of total debt service payments notably increased by 51.1 percent to Rs. 3,792.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 2,509.8 billion in 2022 whereas total foreign debt service payments marginally declined by 3.6 percent to Rs. 470.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 487.9 billion in 2022. The total debt repayments increased by 26.2 percent to Rs. 1,807.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,432.5 billion in 2022 combined with the total interest payments by 56.9 percent to Rs. 2,455.6 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,565.2 billion in 2022.

Total domestic repayments increased significantly by 36.9 percent to Rs. 1,469.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,073.7 billion in 2022 mainly due to the increase in maturing of Treasury Bonds. Foreign debt repayment declined by 5.8 percent to Rs. 337.8 billion in 2023 from Rs. 358.7 billion in 2022. This was mainly due to suspension of certain foreign debt commitments with the government debt standstill announcement in 2022.

Interest payments on domestic debt increased notably by 61.8 percent to Rs. 2,322.9 billion in 2023 from Rs. 1,436.1 billion in 2022 due to the increased domestic borrowings with the limited foreign financing receipts and the rise in domestic interest rates. In the same vein, interest payments on foreign debt increased slightly by 2.8 percent to Rs. 132.7 billion in 2023 from Rs. 129.1 billion in 2022.

As a percentage of government revenue, total debt service payments dropped to 139.8 percent in 2023 from 151.5 percent in 2022 benefiting from the increased revenue in 2023. The total debt repayments as a percentage of government revenue fell to 59.3 percent in 2023 from 72.4 percent in 2022 whereas the total interest payment as a percentage of government revenue increased to 80.5 percent in 2023 from 79.1 percent in 2022. Total debt service payments as a percentage of GDP increased to 15.4 percent in 2023 from 12.5 percent in 2022. Debt repayments to GDP ratio increased to 6.5 percent in 2023 from 6.0 percent in 2022 while interest payments as a percentage of GDP increased to 8.9 percent in 2023 from 6.5 percent in 2022 for the second consecutive year.

6.6.1 Domestic Debt Service Payments

Domestic debt service payments increased significantly by 51 percent to Rs. 3,793 billion in 2023 reflecting an increase in amortization payments on the domestic debt by 37 percent to Rs. 1,470 billion and the increase in interest payments on the domestic debt by 62.0 percent to Rs 2,323 billion in 2023, over the previous year. This drastic increase of debt service payments was due to the increase in interest rates of the domestic debt instruments, mainly the increase in interest rates of Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills, started from April 2022 with the significant increase in Central Bank policy rates.

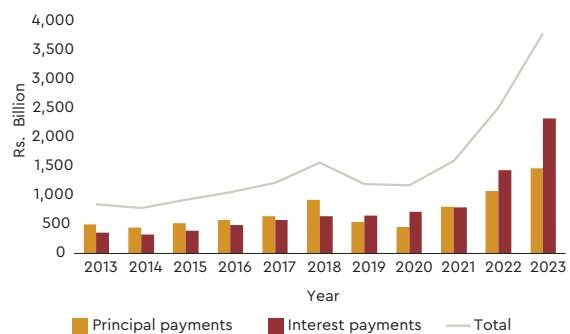
Table 6.6 | Domestic Debt Service Payments

| Year | Principal payments | Interest payments | Total | Rs. Million |
|------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 2013 | 496,042 | 354,706 | 850,748 | |
| 2014 | 449,554 | 327,934 | 777,488 | |
| 2015 | 523,824 | 394,289 | 918,113 | |
| 2016 | 572,442 | 484,182 | 1,056,624 | |
| 2017 | 642,875 | 570,623 | 1,213,498 | |
| 2018 | 921,881 | 639,482 | 1,561,363 | |
| 2019 | 546,315 | 652,795 | 1,199,110 | |
| 2020 | 455,899 | 710,113 | 1,169,522 | |
| 2021 | 799,695 | 794,124 | 1,594,328 | |
| 2022 | 1,073,712 | 1,436,078 | 2,510,281 | |
| 2023 | 1,469,938 | 2,322,919 | * 3,792,857 * | |

Sources : Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Department of Treasury Operations

* Excludes treasury Bonds Transactions related to the Domestic Debt Optimisation Programme

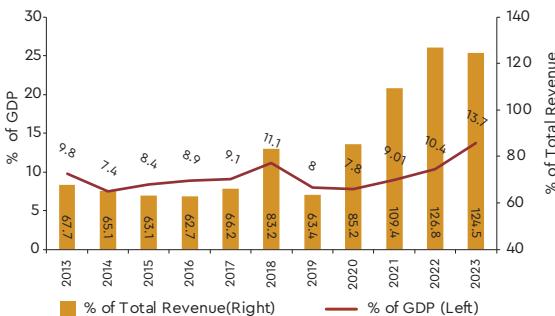
Figure 6.9 | Domestic Debt Service Payment - 2023



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Department of Treasury Operations

Domestic debt service payments as a percentage of GDP increased to 13.7 percent in 2023 from 10.4 percent in 2022. Domestic debt service payments recorded 124.4 percent of Government revenue in 2023, compared to 126.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 6.10 | Domestic Debt Service Payments as a % of GDP and Total Government Revenue: 2013- 2023



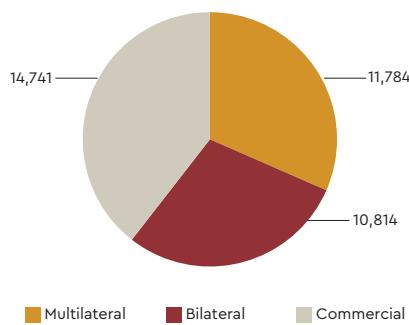
Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Department of Treasury Operations

6.6.2 External Debt Stock and External Debt Service Payments

Total Central Government external debt as at the end of December 2023, amounted to USD 37.3 billion². Composition of external debt as per lender category is depicted in the Figure 6.11.

Commercial debt represented the majority of the total Central Government external debt (39 percent), which consists of International Sovereign Bond issuances (ISB) & Term Loan Facilities followed by the Multilateral debt (32 percent) and Bilateral debt (29 percent).

Figure 6.11 | Composition of Central Government External Debt – as of 31st December 2023 (USD Million)



Source: Department of External Resources

Notes : Provisional, Only the Central Government outstanding Foreign Debt are depicted including unpaid Principal accumulated after debt standstill policy was adopted.

² Provisional, Only the Central Government outstanding Foreign Debt are depicted.

Included unpaid Principal accumulated from the date of debt standstill policy was adopted.

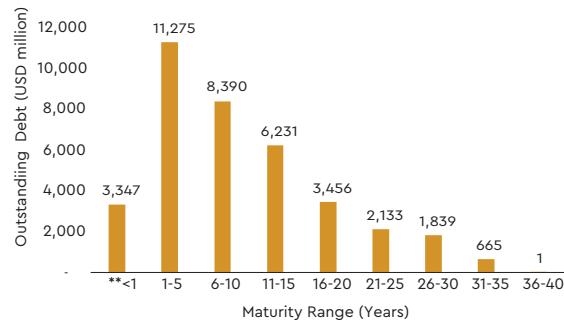
Non resident holdings of T-bill/T-bonds are not included.

Outstanding amount of ISBs has not been classified on resident/non-resident basis of its holdings

Total debt service payments³ from 1st January to 31st December in 2023 was amounted to USD 1,439.9 million, of which, USD 1,031.3 million was in lieu of principal repayments and the balance USD 408.6 million for the payment of interest.

In line with the interim policy adopted by the Government, the servicing of the external debt of affected bilateral and commercial creditors have been temporary suspended for an interim period commencing from 12th April, 2022. Accordingly, Principal amount of USD 4,451 million and Interest of USD 2,080.9* million have been accumulated as unpaid debt service by end 2023.

Figure 6.12 | Remaining Maturity of Foreign Loans as at the end of December, 2023***



Source: Department of External Resources

Note: This includes ISB & Foreign currency term loan facilities

** Includes debt standstill loans that were to be matured from 2022 April to 2023 December

*** Based on the original maturity dates. Hence subjected to adjust the maturity dates of affected loans after restructuring

The majority of the outstanding debt was in US dollars which amounted for almost 70 percent of the total outstanding debt, followed by the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) at 14 percent, Japanese Yen at 7 percent and Chinese Yuan Renminbi at 4 percent.

Table 6.7 | Maturity Structure of ISBs

| Date of Issuance (DD/MM/YYYY) | Amount (USD million) | Interest Rate (%) | Tenure (Years) | Maturity Date (DD/MM/YYYY) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| *25/07/2012 | 1,000 | 5.88 | 10 | 25/07/2022 |
| 03/06/2015 | 650 | 6.13 | 10 | 03/06/2025 |
| 03/11/2015 | 1,500 | 6.85 | 10 | 03/11/2025 |
| 18/07/2016 | 1,000 | 6.83 | 10 | 18/07/2026 |
| 11/05/2017 | 1,500 | 6.20 | 10 | 11/05/2027 |
| *18/04/2018 | 1,250 | 5.75 | 5 | 18/04/2023 |
| 18/04/2018 | 1,250 | 6.75 | 10 | 18/04/2028 |
| 14/03/2019 | 1,000 | 6.85 | 5 | 14/03/2024 |
| 14/03/2019 | 1,400 | 7.85 | 10 | 14/03/2029 |
| 28/06/2019 | 500 | 6.35 | 5 | 28/06/2024 |
| 28/06/2019 | 1,500 | 7.55 | 10.7 | 28/03/2030 |

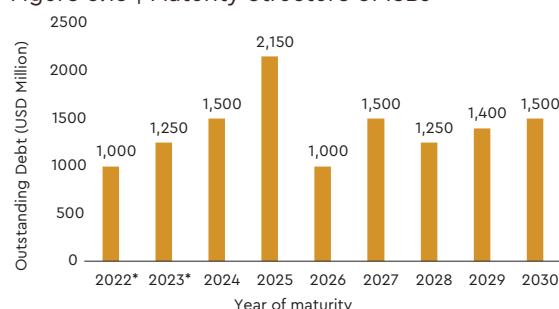
Source: Department of External Resources

*Not paid due to interim policy of debt standstill

³ Debt Service = Principal Payments + Interest Payments

* To be reconciled with creditors during the restructuring discussions

Figure 6.13 | Maturity Structure of ISBs**

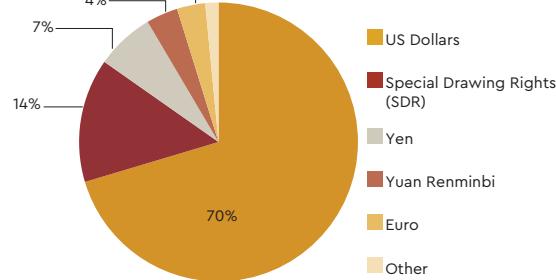


Source: Department of External Resources

* Not paid due to interim policy of debt standstill

** Based on the original maturity dates. Hence subjected to adjust the maturity dates after restructuring

Figure 6.14 | Composition of External Debt by Currency



Source: Department of External Resources

Table 6.8 | Grant Disbursements 2023

| Development partner | Description | Disbursements* (million) | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|
| | | Currency | Amount | Rupees | USD |
| Bilateral | | | | | |
| Government of France | Implementation of Sanitization Hygiene Initiative for Towns Project -Phase 1 | EUR | 0.2 | 70.8 | 0.2 |
| | Human Resource Development Scholarship | JPY | 3.5 | 8.2 | 0.03 |
| | Human Resource Development Scholarship | JPY | 63.5 | 156.6 | 0.5 |
| | Human Resource Development Scholarship | JPY | 92.8 | 222.0 | 0.7 |
| Government of Japan | Human Resource Development Scholarship | JPY | 96.9 | 229.5 | 0.7 |
| | Fuel Grant Assistance under Japanese Economic and Social Development Programme | JPY | 34.1 | 78.3 | 0.2 |
| | Grant Assistance for the Project for the Improvement of Infectious Waste Management | JPY | 18.2 | 39.7 | 0.1 |
| Germany | Completion of Maternity Hospital Galle | EUR | 5.6 | 1,942.6 | 6.0 |
| Multilateral | | | | | |
| Asian Development Bank | Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement Project | USD | 0.1 | 43.4 | 0.1 |
| | Skills Sector Enhancement Programme – Additional Financing | USD | 1.1 | 361.6 | 1.1 |
| | Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative ("We-Fi") | USD | 1.3 | 408.8 | 1.3 |
| | Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project – Additional Financing | USD | 0.5 | 170.3 | 0.5 |
| World Bank (IBRD) | Additonal Financing for Agriculture Sector Modernization Project | EUR | 3.7 | 1,413.5 | 4.0 |
| | Local Development Support Project Funded by European Union (IBRD/IDA) | EUR | 4.6 | 1,577.8 | 5.0 |
| World Bank (IDA) | Sri Lanka – Public Financial Management Strengthening Project | USD | 0.6 | 182.5 | 0.6 |
| | | Total | 18,982.0 | 58.4 | |

Source: Department of External Resources

For conversion of disbursements made in different currencies into USD, the exchange rates prevailed on each disbursement date have been used

* Provisional

Annex 6.1 | Foreign Loan Disbursements with Financial Terms January- December 2023

| Development Partner/ Lending Agency | Project | Currency | Amount Disbursed* (Million) | | | Annual Interest Rate | | | | Other Payments | Grace Period (years) | Maturity (Including Grace Period) (years) |
|--|--|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|---|
| | | | In loan currency | Rupees | USD | Interest Type | Rate | Margin (100 basis points) | | | | |
| Bilateral ODA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government of France | Development of Mini Dairy Cooperatives with French Soft Loan | EUR | 1.21 | 425.13 | 1.32 | Fixed | 0.0016% | N/A | - | 10 | 33 | |
| Saudi Fund For Arab Economic Development | Road Network Development Project-(Saudi Fund) | SAR | 1.71 | 146.02 | 0.47 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 5 | 20 | |
| | Improvement of Peradeneiya - Badulla - Chenkaladi Road Project | SAR | 4.10 | 342.34 | 1.07 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |
| | Wayamba University Township Development Project | SAR | 20.54 | 1,704.35 | 5.35 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |
| | Kalu -Ganga Development Project – Additional Finance | SAR | 2.32 | 198.53 | 0.61 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |
| | Construction of Faculty of Medicine Project at the Sabaragamuwa University | SAR | 0.40 | 33.56 | 0.11 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |
| Co-op Centrale Raiffeisen (Netherlands) | Development of General Hospital Kaluthara | EUR | 3.57 | 1,273.07 | 3.90 | Variable | EURIBOR -6 Month | 1.50 | - | 4 | 13 | |
| | Construction of Rural Bridges with Financial Assistance from Netherlands | EUR | 19.38 | 6,772.97 | 20.80 | Variable | EURIBOR -6 Month | 1.45 | Commitment Fee 0.25%, Arrangement fee EUR 104,493.2 | 5 | 15 | |
| Export Import Bank of India | India Dollar Credit Line Agreement | USD | 8.25 | 2,761.39 | 8.25 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | 0.5 | Commitment Fee 0.5%, Management Fee USD 568,663.18 | 6 | 19 | |
| | Restoration of Northern Railway Services | USD | 2.14 | 698.97 | 2.14 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | 0.5 | Commitment Fee 0.5%, Management Fee USD 1,911,850 | 6 | 26 | |
| | Doller Credit Line 318M of the Development of Railway Sector | USD | 1.11 | 357.16 | 1.11 | Fixed | 1.75% | N/A | Commitment Fee 0.5%, Management Fee USD 1,590,000 | 7 | 22 | |
| State Bank of India | Importation of essential Commodities for year 2022 (USD -1000) | USD | 131.00 | 45,243.27 | 131.00 | Variable | SOFR – 3 Months | 1.60 | Upfront Fee 0.5%, Legal Fee -USD 3,500 | 3 | 5 | |
| Multilateral | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asian Development Bank | Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project (OCR) | USD | 2.05 | 652.57 | 2.06 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.2 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 5 | 26 | |

| Development Partner/ Lending Agency | Project | Amount Disbursed* (Million) | | | | Annual Interest Rate | | | | Other Payments | Grace Period (Years) | Maturity (including Grace Period) (years) |
|--|---|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|
| | | Currency | In loan currency | Rupees | USD | Interest Type | Rate | Margin (100 basis points) | | | | |
| | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation Project OCR | USD | 0.10 | 37.47 | 0.10 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.3 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 6 | 25 | |
| | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation Project ADF | SDR | (0.01) | (3.99) | (0.01) | Fixed | 1% During Disbursing Period, 1.5% During Repaying Period | N/A | - | 8 | 32 | |
| | Greater Colombo Water & Wastewater Management Improvement Project 1 | SDR | (0.02) | (9.24) | (0.03) | Fixed | 1% During Disbursing Period, 1.5% During Repaying Period | N/A | - | 8 | 31 | |
| | Greater Colombo Water & Wastewater Management Project-2. | USD | 0.02 | 5.52 | 0.02 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.4 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 4 | 25 | |
| | Greater Colombo Water & Wastewater Management Project-2 | SDR | 3.57 | 1,582.78 | 4.75 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 4 | 24 | |
| | Green Power Development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Project | SDR | 1.27 | 559.73 | 1.69 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |
| | Green Power development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Project | USD | 21.84 | 7,223.03 | 21.81 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.5 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 5 | 20 | |
| | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program – Tranch 1 | SDR | 1.11 | 473.67 | 1.47 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |
| | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program – Tranche 1 | USD | 16.75 | 5,459.23 | 16.75 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.5 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 5 | 26 | |
| | Grater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management improvement Investment programme – Project 3 | SDR | 1.05 | 451.85 | 1.37 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 5 | 24 | |
| | Grater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Programme – Project 3 (OCR) | USD | 5.46 | 1,883.94 | 5.49 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.5 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 5 | 25 | |
| | Technical Assistance Loan Agreement – (Transport Project Preparatory Facility) | SDR | 0.37 | 160.49 | 0.50 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |
| | Local Government Enhancement Sector Project – Additional Financing | USD | 7.91 | 2,537.27 | 7.91 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |

| Development Partner/ Lending Agency | Project | Amount Disbursed* (Million) | | | Annual Interest Rate | | | Other Payments | Grace Period (years) | Maturity (including Grace Period) (years) |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------------------|------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | Currency | In loan currency | Rupees | USD | Interest Type | Rate | | | |
| Jaffna Kilinochchi Water Supply Project – Additional Financing | USD | 2.37 | 768.86 | 2.37 | Fixed | 2% | N/A | - | 6 | 25 |
| Jaffna Kilinochchi Water Supply Project – Additional Financing | USD | 21.13 | 6,845.93 | 21.13 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.7 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 7 | 30 |
| Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program – Tranche 2 | USD | 21.99 | 7,116.49 | 21.99 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.7 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 5 | 20 |
| Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program – Tranche 2 | USD | 1.57 | 502.25 | 1.57 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 |
| Skills Sector Enhancement Program – Additional Financing | USD | 1.50 | 485.33 | 1.50 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 |
| Skills Sector Enhancement Program – Additional Financing | USD | 1.00 | 323.56 | 1.00 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.7 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 5 | 20 |
| Health System Enhancement Project | USD | 0.48 | 152.87 | 0.48 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 |
| Technical Assistance Loan Agreement (Urban Project Preparatory Facility) | USD | 0.06 | 20.27 | 0.06 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 24 |
| South Asia Sub regional Economic Cooperation Port Access Elevated Highway Project (SSADSEC) | USD | 64.03 | 20,625.65 | 64.01 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.7 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 8 | 28 |
| Science and Technology Human Resource Development Project | USD | 4.55 | 1,485.13 | 4.55 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 |
| Science and Technology Human Resource Development Project | USD | 18.47 | 6,112.80 | 18.47 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.7 | Maturity premium USD 166,040 and Commitment Fee 0.15% | 8 | 29 |
| Railway Efficiency Improvement Project | USD | 18.12 | 5,956.02 | 18.13 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.7 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 9 | 29 |
| Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project-Additional Financing | USD | 8.00 | 2,634.75 | 8.00 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.5 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 10 | 13 |
| Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project – Project Investment Component | USD | 0.53 | 167.13 | 0.53 | Variable | SOFR -6 Month for USD | 0.5 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 8 | 29 |
| Health System Enhancement Project – Additional Financing | USD | 32.12 | 10,468.13 | 32.12 | Variable | SOFR | 0.5 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 8 | 29 |
| Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Emergency Assistance project | USD | 15.11 | 5,004.91 | 15.11 | Variable | SOFR | 0.7 | Commitment Fee 0.15% | 8 | 32 |

| Development Partner/ Lending Agency | Project | Amount Disbursed* (Million) | | | | Annual Interest Rate | | | Other Payments | Grace Period (years) | Maturity (including Grace Period) (years) |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|--------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | Currency | In loan currency | Rupees | USD | Interest Type | Rate | Margin (100 basis points) | | | |
| Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank | Economic Stabilization Program | USD | 350.00 | 103,432.39 | 350.00 | Variable | SOFR | 2 | - | 4 | 8 |
| | Second Integrated Road Investment Program – Tranche-4 | USD | 28.98 | 9,470.92 | 28.98 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 |
| | Financial Sector Stability and Reforms Program – Subprogram 1 | USD | 200.00 | 65,344.62 | 200.00 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 |
| | Reduction of Landslide Vulnerable by Mitigation Measures Projects | USD | 4.90 | 1,543.41 | 4.90 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | 1.3 | Front End Fee USD 200,000, Commitment Fee 0.25% | 6 | 30 |
| | Support to Colombo Urban Regeneration Projects | USD | 19.27 | 6,537.25 | 19.27 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | 1.4 | Front End Fee USD 500,000, Commitment Fee 0.25% | 9 | 30 |
| | Accelerating Higher Education Expansion & Development Operation (AHEAD) programme | USD | 12.99 | 4,080.39 | 12.99 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Commitment Fee 0.25%, Frontend Fee USD 167,500 | 10 | 24 |
| World Bank | Primary Health Care System Strengthening Project | USD | 41.29 | 13,465.37 | 41.35 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Commitment Fee 0.25%, Frontend Fee USD 500,000 | 6 | 32 |
| | COVID 19 Emergency Response & Health Systems Preparedness [IBRD Funded] | USD | 4.00 | 1,447.69 | 4.00 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Commitment Fee 0.25%, Frontend Fee USD 87,500 | 5 | 30 |
| | Climate Resilience Multiphase Programmatic Approach | USD | 3.85 | 1,190.67 | 3.85 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Commitment Fee 0.25%, Front End Fee USD 230,000 | 5 | 30 |
| | Additional Financing for Water Supply & Sanitation Improvement Project | USD | 14.35 | 4,607.88 | 14.35 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Commitment Fee 0.25%, Front End Fee USD 100,000 | 5 | 17 |
| | Inclusive Connectivity & Development Project | USD | 60.20 | 20,591.38 | 60.20 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Commitment Fee 0.25%, Front End Fee USD 1,250,000 | 10 | 28 |
| | Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project | SDR | 8.12 | 3,503.87 | 10.92 | Fixed | 1.25% | N/A | Service Fee 0.75%, Commitment Fee 0.50% | 5 | 25 |
| International Development Association of the World Bank | Early Childhood Development Project | SDR | (0.40) | (181.03) | (0.52) | Fixed | 1.25% | N/A | Service Fee 0.75%, Commitment Fee 0.50% | 5 | 25 |
| | Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project | SDR | 3.46 | 1,587.65 | 4.64 | Fixed | 1.25% | N/A | Service Fee 0.75% | 5 | 25 |
| | Social Safety Nets Project | SDR | 7.70 | 3,268.01 | 10.17 | Fixed | 2.68% | N/A | Frontend Fee USD 134,250, Commitment Fee 0.25% | 5 | 24 |
| | Agriculture Sector Modernization Project | SDR | 15.36 | 6,697.68 | 20.51 | Fixed | 1.25% | N/A | Service Fee 0.75% | 5 | 24 |
| | Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project | SDR | 13.85 | 6,121.61 | 18.55 | Fixed | 1.25% | N/A | Commitment Fee 0.5%, Service Fee 0.75% | 4 | 24 |

| Development Partner/ Lending Agency | Project | Currency | Amount Disbursed* (Million) | | | Annual Interest Rate | | | Other Payments | Grace Period (Years) | Maturity (including Grace Period) (years) | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|---|----|
| | | | In loan currency | Rupees | USD | Interest Type | Rate | Margin (100 basis points) | | | | |
| | Financial Sector Modernization Project | SDR | (1.73) | (626.86) | (2.29) | Fixed | 3.36% | N/A | Frontend Fee USD 138,500, Commitment Fee 0.25% | 5 | 23 | |
| | General Education Modernization Project | USD | 9.82 | 3,303.50 | 9.82 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Commitment Fee 0.25% | 6 | 22 | |
| | Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project | USD | 25.07 | 8,321.59 | 25.07 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Frontend Fee USD 312,500, Commitment Fee 0.25% | 12 | 27 | |
| | Local Development Support Project | USD | 8.38 | 2,759.59 | 8.38 | Variable | LIBOR -6 Month for USD | - | Frontend Fee USD 175,000, Commitment Fee 0.25% | 12 | 25 | |
| | Sri Lanka Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project- Concessional Loan Resilience, Stability, and Economic Turnaround (RESET) Development Policy Financing | SDR | 4.50 | 1,959.65 | 6.00 | Fixed | 1.25% | N/A | Commitment Fee 0.25%, Service Fee 0.75% | 5 | 29 | |
| | | SDR | 371.20 | 157,552.23 | 495.62 | | Interest Free | | | Commitment Fee 0.5% | 6 | 12 |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | Sri Lanka Smallholder Tea and Rubber Revitalization Project (STARR) | SDR | 1.99 | 821.91 | 2.63 | Fixed | 2.00% | N/A | - | 5 | 25 | |
| | Implementation of Smallholder Agribusiness Partnership(SAP) Program Loan No 2000001843 | USD | 6.10 | 1,960.15 | 6.10 | Fixed & Variable | T-1 & T 3 - 2%, T-2 - SOFR | 1.06 for T - 2 | - | 5 | 24 | |
| | Smallholder Agribusiness Resilience Project (SARP) | USD | 1.00 | 323.25 | 1.00 | Variable | SOFR Overnight Index | - | - | 11 | 27 | |
| International Monetary Fund EFF 23-26 Pr | Sri Lanka's 2023-26 Extended Fund Facility (EFF) Arrangement from IMF | SDR | 508.00 | 221,010.66 | 681.47 | Amount Based | | | Commitment Fee 0.5%, Service Fee 0.5% | 5 | 11 | |
| OPEC Fund for International Development | Road Network Development Project (OPEC Fund) | USD | 1.24 | 394.21 | 1.22 | Fixed | 3.10% | N/A | Service Fee 1% | 5 | 20 | |
| | Colombo National Highways Project | USD | 2.10 | 677.29 | 2.08 | Fixed | 4.60% | N/A | - | 5 | 20 | |
| | Western Province Road Development Project | USD | 1.37 | 427.29 | 1.35 | Fixed | 2.60% | N/A | Service Fee 1% | 5 | 20 | |
| | Rehabilitation of the A 05 Road Corridor from Badulla to Chenkaladi Project | USD | 5.04 | 1,623.88 | 4.97 | Fixed | 2.50% | N/A | Service Fee 1% | 5 | 20 | |
| | Technological Education Development Programme | USD | 5.03 | 1,586.04 | 4.96 | Fixed | 2.50% | N/A | Service Fee 1% | 5 | 20 | |
| | Rehabilitation of the A017 Road Corridor Project (Rakwana-Suriyakanda) | USD | 6.84 | 2,208.72 | 6.76 | Fixed | 2.50% | N/A | Service Fee 1% | 5 | 20 | |
| | | Grand Total 806,654.02 2,510.32 | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Department of External Resources

Note: N/A = Not Applicable

For conversion of disbursements made in different currencies into USD, the exchange rates prevailed on each disbursement date have been used

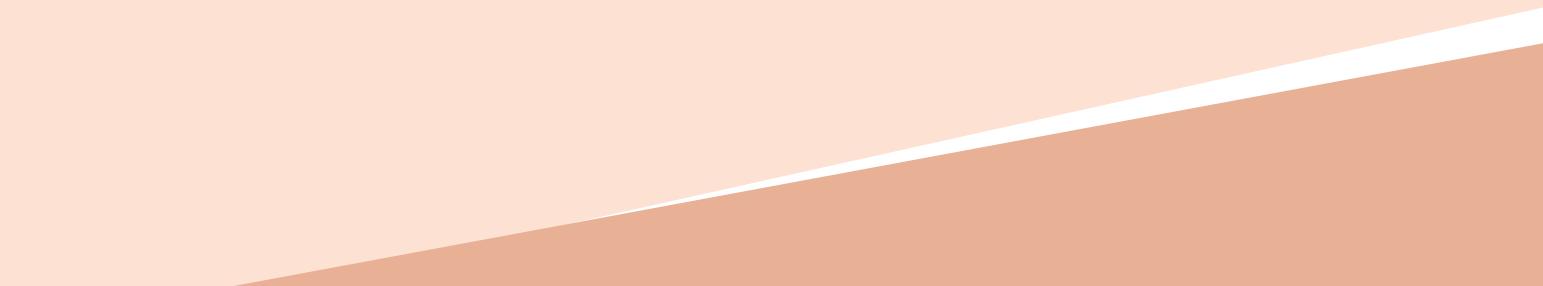
*provisional

LIBOR = London Interbank Offer Rate, EURIBOR = Euro Interbank Offer Rate, SOFR = Secured Overnight Financing Rate

Minus figures indicates the refunded amount from advance account

PART III

Development Finance for Balanced and Inclusive Growth



07

Development Finance

7.1 Overview

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) play a key role in the economic process in Sri Lanka contributing to 52 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Production (GDP), 45 percent of employment, and 20 percent of exports as per the extant studies. Despite its importance, the SME sector was hit by the Easter Sunday Attack, the COVID-19 pandemic and the severe economic crisis in 2022 causing a severe blow to the economy. To mitigate the ramifications of such distress, the Government has taken multiple steps to thrive the sector while improving access to finance, regulating the unregulated areas such as microfinance institutions and enhancing financial literacy and infusion of technology.

In 2023, the Government facilitated the injection of nearly Rs. 717,936 million worth of funds to the SME sector with the assistance of development partners and licensed banks. The General Treasury implemented financial assistance programmes through 13 financial institutions under the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Line of Credit (SMELoC): (i) SME Credit Line to provide investments loans for SMEs; (ii) Emergency Response Component (ERC) to provide permanent working capital loans for Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) who are severely affected by the economic crisis; and (iii) Tea Smallholder Credit Line to provide investment loans to tea smallholders for new planting, replanting, infilling, irrigation, nursery development and mechanization with a provision of Rs. 2,406 million for 2023. In addition, the "Kantha Saviya" programme was implemented to empower women-headed enterprises.

With the aim of strengthening institutional and legislative framework, the establishment of the National Credit Guarantee Institution Limited (NCGIL) is expected to serve as a key institution dedicated to the provision of required guarantees for bank loans. This important step will help the expansion of SME enterprises to serve as incubators for large-scale enterprise to thrive in the export market. NCGIL will operate under the PPP model which commits to transparency and inclusivity. In order to cushion the pressure emanating from debt servicing of MSMEs with the Parate Execution by the banks to recover Non-

Performing Loans (NPLs) through possessing the borrowers' properties, the Government has suspended the Parate Execution until 15th December 2024 and required amendments were made to the section 4 of the recovery of loans by Banks (Special Provisions) Act No.4 of 1990.

The Government has invested Rs. 52.3 billion for the fertilizer subsidy programme in 2023, more than doubling the investment of Rs. 21.2 billion in 2021 to thrive in the agriculture sector. From the shifting of fertilizer subsidy policy to a 70:30 chemical-eco-friendly hybrid policy effective from the 2022/23 Maha season, the Government continued the fertilizer subsidy programme in 2023 with a more transparent and accountable distributional mechanism of granting cash directly deposited for farmer's bank accounts or coupon issued to them instead of the provision of fertilizer. The Government provided a cash grant of Rs. 20,000 per hectare for the 2023 Yala season and Rs.15,000 per hectare for the 2023/24 Maha Season for a maximum of two hectares per paddy farmers on their choices of either use of chemical or eco-friendly fertilizer. In addition, the Muriate of Potash (MOP) which was imported with the financial assistance of the Asian Development Bank has been provided to farmers at an affordable price. Meanwhile, the Paddy Purchasing Programme was implemented in 2023 through the Paddy Marketing Board (PMB) and District Secretaries with the participation of SME paddy millers. The pledged loan scheme was provided for SME paddy millers at concessionary interest rates through state banks to ease their financial distress.

In order to improve the food security and nutritional requirements of the people, the Government has introduced various measures such as the assurance of the Minimum Guaranteed Price and setting Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) of certain essential items and making adjustments to the Special Commodity Levy (SCL) to provide relief both farmers and consumers. Moreover, rice has been distributed among low-income families to improve their nutritional levels and also warehouse facilities have been provided to farmers. In 2023, USD 450 million worth of goods were imported under the Indian Line of Credit (ILC) facility which was mainly used to import fuel, pharmaceuticals and related raw materials.

7.2 Financial Assistance for MSMEs

7.2.1 Local Funded Loan Schemes

7.2.1.1 'Kantha Saviya' Loan Scheme for Empowering Young Women Entrepreneurs

With the implementation of the 2023 budget proposal, the 'Kantha Saviya' loan scheme has been launched through the Regional Development Bank (RDB) in 2023 to empower young women entrepreneurs who are engaged in informal household businesses but not covered by any other loan schemes while absorbing them into the formal financial system.

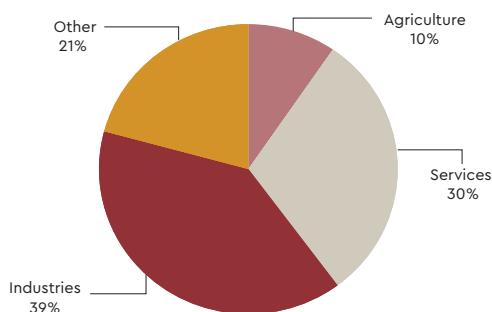
A maximum loan amount of Rs. 250,000 at an interest rate of 6 percent is granted for young women entrepreneurs who are aged at 18–45 years to obtain loans in the areas of agriculture, livestock, industry, business and income generating other activities including tourism and non-traditional value added projects. For this purpose, Rs. 50 million has initially been released by the General Treasury to the RDB in 2023.

7.2.1.2 SME Financing through the Commercial and Specialized Banks

Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) including both the commercial and specialized banks have implemented various loan schemes by utilizing their own funds at the market interest rates for supporting SMEs. In 2023, approximately Rs. 704,142 million worth of loans have been granted by PFIs through their own loan schemes to fulfill the financial needs of the SME sector.

In 2023, seventeen state and private banks have provided 120,285 loans to the SME sector. Out of the total loan amount granted, the majority of 39 percent has been disbursed to the industry

Figure 7.1 | Sector wise SME Loan Disbursements



Source: Respective Banks

Table 7.1 | Loans Disbursed by Commercial and Specialized Banks to SMEs – 2023

| PFI | Agriculture | | Services | | Industries | | Other | | Total | |
|---|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Number | Amount (Rs. Million) | Number | Amount (Rs. Million) |
| Bank of Ceylon (BOC) | 1,650 | 26,262 | 2,435 | 13,898 | 1,116 | 10,212 | 1,040 | 1,326 | 6,241 | 51,698 |
| People's Bank (PB) | 674 | 1,651 | 180 | 938 | 202 | 1,388 | 3,794 | 16,297 | 4,850 | 20,275 |
| Regional Development Bank (RDB) | 6,179 | 6,972 | 2,008 | 3,223 | 3,231 | 5,386 | 1,770 | 2,306 | 13,188 | 17,887 |
| Sanasa Development Bank Ltd. (SDB) | 6 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 41 | 7 | 18 | 31 | 81 |
| State Mortgage and Investment Bank (SMIB) | - | - | - | - | 1 | 30 | 1 | 62 | 2 | 92 |
| National Development Bank PLC (NDB) | 632 | 3,218 | 780 | 8,280 | 2,275 | 15,979 | 1,819 | 7,566 | 5,506 | 35,043 |
| DFCC Bank Ltd. | 211 | 3,842 | 98 | 2,031 | 641 | 6,071 | 988 | 10,914 | 1,938 | 22,858 |
| Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC | 2,628 | 7,400 | 7,560 | 58,809 | 42,003 | 144,322 | 3,378 | 21,123 | 55,569 | 231,655 |
| Sampath Bank Ltd. | 344 | 2,716 | 588 | 9,676 | 2,826 | 45,636 | 2,516 | 37,075 | 6,274 | 95,103 |
| Seylan Bank PLC | 109 | 1,660 | 47 | 322 | 91 | 1,793 | 504 | 5,159 | 751 | 8,934 |
| Hatton National Bank PLC (HNB) | 689 | 6,117 | 1,107 | 9,275 | 1,589 | 22,437 | 3,492 | 22,952 | 6,877 | 60,781 |
| Nations Trust Bank PLC (NTB) | 153 | 2,291 | 838 | 17,716 | 733 | 7,792 | 14 | 92 | 1,738 | 27,892 |
| Standard Chartered Bank | - | - | 6,485 | 70,117 | - | - | - | - | 6,485 | 70,117 |
| Pan Asia Banking Corporation PLC | 379 | 708 | 31 | 2,448 | 1,233 | 6,214 | 2,637 | 10,382 | 4,280 | 19,752 |
| Union Bank of Colombo Ltd. | 89 | 704 | 343 | 4,227 | 72 | 265 | 1,811 | 6,637 | 2,315 | 11,833 |
| Cargills Bank | 36 | 700 | 105 | 2,622 | 333 | 7,129 | 4 | 21 | 478 | 10,472 |
| Amana Bank | 532 | 3,153 | 1,960 | 9,358 | 431 | 2,602 | 839 | 4,557 | 3,762 | 19,670 |
| Total | 14,311 | 67,410 | 24,569 | 212,949 | 56,791 | 277,295 | 24,614 | 146,487 | 120,285 | 704,142 |

Source: Respective Banks

Box 7.1 | Revitalization of the SME Sector: The Way Forward

The MSMEs sector has been identified as a vital sector of strategic importance to re-orient the country's economy. The recent upheavals experienced have severely affected the MSMEs, hindering their capacity significantly, grappling to conduct business as usual. As such, the support to aid their business revitalization through the provision of financial assistance, non-financial support, and essential technical guidance has been identified as an important and immediate step. Hence, the Government has identified the following MSME re-energizing packages including both investment and working capital assistance to rejuvenate such businesses. In addition, the National Credit Guarantee Institution Limited is also being established to support the SME sector.

| Project | Enhancing SMEs Finance Project – SMELoC2 | Re-energizing the MSME Sector in Sri Lanka Project | | Pledge Loan Scheme for Paddy Purchasing Project |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | | Component I: Strengthening the Existing MSMEs and Start-ups | Component II: Supporting MSMEs in the NPL Category | |
| Source of Fund | Asian Development Bank (ADB) | Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) | Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) | Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) |
| Allocation – 2024 | Rs.14.8 billion | Rs.16 billion | | Rs.9 billion* |
| Beneficiaries | MSMEs in agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, technology, export-oriented sectors and any women-led MSMEs | MSMEs in manufacturing, construction, export- oriented, apparel, agriculture and agro base industries sectors and any women-led MSMEs | MSMEs in operational but classified as Non-Performing Borrowers due to unsettled existing loans resulting from the recent economic downturn (Fully closed-down MSMEs are excluded) | Small and Medium scale paddy millers, paddy storage owners and paddy collectors |
| Loan Type | Working Capital Loan | Investment Loan | Working Capital Loan | Pledge Loan |
| Maximum Loan Amount | Rs. 10mn | Rs. 15mn | Rs. 5mn | Rs.50mn |
| Effective % to PFIs | 5% | 3% | 4% | - |
| On lending Rate | Maximum 8% | 7% | 8% | 11% |
| Interest Subsidy | - | - | - | 4% |
| Repayment Period | 3 years including 06 months grace period | 10 years including 12 months grace period | 5 years including 6 months grace period | 06 months |
| PFIs | 13 Public and Private Licensed Banks | 16 Public and Private Licensed Banks | | Licensed State Banks |

* Total loan amount to be released by the respective banks.

The debt servicing capacity of MSMEs has severely been affected due to the recent economic crisis and the distress arisen that has been further exacerbated by the Parate execution policy of the banks. The execution rights by the banks to recover NPLs through possessing the borrower's properties has created tension among the MSMEs since the most of the vested properties have been transferred to the MSMEs by their parents or their close relatives. With due consideration to the requests made by the MSMEs, the Government has suspended the Parate Execution until 15th December 2024 and amended section 4 of the Banks (Special Provisions) Act No. 4 of 1990 to provide relief to MSMEs.

sector while around 30 percent and 10 percent have been disbursed for the services and agriculture sectors, respectively.

7.2.1.3 'Enterprise Sri Lanka' Interest Subsidy Loan Scheme

The 'Enterprise Sri Lanka' programme was implemented during the period from 2017 to 2019. However, the liability of interest subsidy payments of disbursed loans has to be borne by the General Treasury until the year 2033. Accordingly, Rs. 1,502.34 million was paid as interest subsidies for banks in 2023.

Table 7.2 | Interest Subsidy payment for "Enterprise Sri Lanka Programme"- 2023

| PFI | Total Interest Subsidy paid(Rs. Million) |
|-------------------------------|--|
| BOC | 410.96 |
| PB | 83.75 |
| NSB | 326.69 |
| RDB | 230.56 |
| SLSB | 2.82 |
| SMIB | 0.33 |
| NDB | 34.56 |
| Sampath Bank PLC | 62.56 |
| Seylan Bank PLC | 22.72 |
| Union Bank of Colombo PLC | 7.7 |
| DFCC Bank PLC | 267.77 |
| NTB | 5.56 |
| Pan Asia Bank PLC | 4.3 |
| Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC | 42.06 |
| HDFC Bank | 0.01 |
| Total | 1,502.34 |

Source: Department of Development Finance

Table 7.3 | Progress of The SME Credit Line and We-Fi Grant for the period from January 01, 2023 to December 31, 2023

| PFI | SME Credit Line | | | | We-Fi Grant | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Allocated Amount (Rs. Million) | Loan Disbursement Number | % Disbursed | Allocated Amount (Rs. Million) | Granted Amount Number | Amount (Rs. Million) | % Granted | |
| BOC | 650 | 127 | 650 | 100 | 30.35 | 48 | 30.35 | 100 |
| PB | 896.5 | 116 | 883.36 | 98 | 42.12 | 63 | 42.12 | 100 |
| RDB | 816.64 | 165 | 440.76 | 54 | 41.47 | 93 | 27.06 | 65 |
| SDB | 424.76 | 34 | 146.56 | 34 | 15.13 | 10 | 4.71 | 31 |
| Sampath Bank | 300 | 14 | 300 | 100 | 16.86 | 9 | 16.86 | 100 |
| HNB | 1,045.51 | 92 | 1,032.22 | 98 | 50.33 | 48 | 48.14 | 95 |
| NTB | 1,198.07 | 63 | 1,173.07 | 97 | 53.78 | 24 | 53.78 | 100 |
| Commercial Bank | 1,443.38 | 106 | 1,387.61 | 96 | 67.38 | 38 | 67.37 | 100 |
| NDB | 736.84 | 41 | 701.35 | 95 | 31.9 | 19 | 31.9 | 100 |
| Seylan Bank | 716.61 | 43 | 659.58 | 92 | 35.4 | 24 | 35.4 | 100 |
| Union Bank | 755.5 | 48 | 688.51 | 91 | 35.52 | 23 | 35.51 | 100 |
| DFCC Bank | 654.08 | 45 | 568.43 | 86 | 19.36 | 8 | 18.91 | 97 |
| Pan Asia Bank | 414.74 | 23 | 263.74 | 63 | 19.92 | 13 | 17.28 | 86 |
| Total | 10,052.63 | 917 | 8,895.17 | 88 | 459.52 | 420 | 429.39 | 93 |

Source: Department of Development Finance

7.2.2 Loan Schemes Funded by the Development Partners

7.2.2.1. SMELoC Project

There are three major loan components implemented under the SMELoC Project: (i) SME Credit Line attached with Women Entrepreneur Finance Initiative (We-Fi) Grant to provide investment loans for SMEs; (ii) Emergency Response Component(ERC) to provide permanent working capital loans for crisis-affected MSMEs; and (iii) Tea Smallholder Credit Line attached with Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) Grant to provide investments loans to tea smallholders for new planting, replanting, infilling, irrigation, nursery development and mechanization.

There are thirteen PFIs to implement SMELoC Project including the Bank of Ceylon, People's Bank, Regional Development Bank, Hatton National Bank, Commercial Bank, Sampath Bank, Seylan Bank, National Development Bank, DFCC Bank, Nations Trust Bank, Pan Asia Bank, Union Bank and Sanasa Development Bank.

I. SME Credit Line and We-Fi Grant

Under SME Credit Line, around Rs. 8,895.17 million has been distributed among 917 SMEs as investment loans and We-Fi grants in 2023 and out of which, Rs. 429.39 million was distributed among 420 women entrepreneurs as a blended loan with a maximum of 25 percent grant component.

II. Emergency Response Component (ERC)

Under this component, around Rs. 4,899 million was provided for 895 crisis-affected MSMEs in 2023 as working capital loans to re-energize their businesses. Through this ERC facility, Rs. 2,318 million worth of loans were provided for the agriculture and agro-processing sector while, Rs. 518 million and Rs. 251 million worth of loans were disbursed among MSMEs in fisheries and animal husbandry sectors, respectively. Moreover, Rs. 862 million worth of loans were provided to re-energize the manufacturing sector and Rs. 511 million and Rs. 439 million loans were granted for tourism and other service oriented MSMEs, respectively. The eight PFIs including the Bank of Ceylon, Regional Development Bank, Hatton National Bank, Commercial Bank, Sampath Bank,

National Development Bank, Nations Trust Bank and Seylan Bank participated in implementing this component.

III. Tea Smallholder Credit Line & Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) Grant

Under the Tea Smallholder Credit Line, Rs. 2,406 million was provided to 1,520 tea smallholders as investment loans blended with JFPR grants for new planting, replanting, irrigation, nursery development and mechanization. Out of that, 1,058 tea smallholders were provided with nearly Rs. 156 million worth of JFPR grant for new planting and replanting of tea. Further, out of Rs. 2,406 million, 44.5 percent has been provided for replanting and 55.5 percent for new planting.

Table 7.4 | Progress of the SMELoC – Emergency Response Component as at December 31, 2023

| PFI | Amount Allocated (Rs. Million) | Emergency Response Component | | | (%) Disbursed | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| | | Loan Disbursement | | No. of Loans | | |
| | | No. of Loans | Loan Amount (Rs. Million) | | | |
| BOC | 612.39 | 118 | 612.39 | | 100 | |
| RDB | 612.39 | 325 | 612.39 | | 100 | |
| NTB | 612.39 | 66 | 612.39 | | 100 | |
| Commercial Bank | 612.39 | 85 | 612.39 | | 100 | |
| HNB | 612.39 | 78 | 612.39 | | 100 | |
| Sampath Bank | 612.39 | 70 | 612.39 | | 100 | |
| NDB | 612.39 | 76 | 612.39 | | 100 | |
| Seylan Bank | 612.39 | 77 | 612.39 | | 100 | |
| Total | 4,899.14 | 895 | 4,899.14 | | 100 | |

Source: Department of Development Finance

Table 7.5 | Progress of the Tea Smallholder Loan Scheme

| PFI | Allocated Amount (RS. Million) | from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 | | | | | | % Granted | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | | Disbursement of Loans | | | Allocated Amount(Rs. Million) | No. of Loans | Amount Granted(Rs. Million) | | |
| | | No. of Loans | Amount (Rs. Million) | % Disbursed | | | | | |
| BOC | 452.62 | 341 | 294.04 | 65 | 29.46 | 242 | 19.22 | 65 | |
| PB | 502.29 | 225 | 343.97 | 68 | 27.5 | 153 | 15.9 | 57 | |
| RDB | 623.7 | 336 | 335.68 | 53 | 39.31 | 193 | 21.85 | 55 | |
| SDB | 129.06 | 33 | 37.32 | 28 | 5.05 | 28 | 3.53 | 69 | |
| Seylan Bank | 330.2 | 149 | 330.18 | 100 | 32.71 | 142 | 32.71 | 100 | |
| Sampath Bank | 121.45 | 39 | 121.46 | 100 | 7.56 | 28 | 7.56 | 100 | |
| NDB | 158.68 | 33 | 158.69 | 100 | 11.2 | 26 | 11.2 | 100 | |
| HNB | 281.4 | 134 | 219.62 | 78 | 19.2 | 102 | 12.87 | 67 | |
| DFCC Bank | 200.06 | 52 | 142 | 71 | 12.31 | 45 | 7.18 | 58 | |
| Union Bank | 200.06 | 35 | 182.56 | 91 | 12.31 | 23 | 11.81 | 95 | |
| Commercial Bank | 395.1 | 133 | 194.76 | 49 | 23.41 | 70 | 10.09 | 43 | |
| NTB | 129.1 | 3 | 22.6 | 17 | 1.68 | 1 | 1 | 59 | |
| Pan Asia Bank | 30.77 | 7 | 22.98 | 74 | 1.53 | 5 | 0.83 | 54 | |
| Total | 3,554.49 | 1,520 | 2,405.85 | 67 | 223.23 | 1058 | 155.75 | 69 | |

Source: Department of Development Finance

Considering the prevailing demand of SMEs for working capital loans to utilize on re-energizing their businesses and providing support to SMEs for fulfilling their collateral requirements requested by the banks, the ADB agreed to provide USD 100 million of which USD 50 million is for the provision of working capital loans for MSMEs and the balance USD 50 million is for the equity contribution of the Government in National Credit Guarantee Institution. The funds are to be received early June 2024. The optimal utilization of the proposed working capital loan will be closely monitored by the Ministry of Industries and its affiliated institutions.

7.2.2.2 Indian Credit Line (ICL) of USD 1,000 Million

The Credit Facility Agreement between the GoSL and the State Bank of India (SBI) was signed on March 17, 2022 to obtain a loan of USD 1,000 million for the importation of essential items from India till March 16, 2023 under the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers which was granted at its meeting held on March 05, 2022. The objective of this agreement was to facilitate Sri Lankan importers who faced difficulties in opening Letters of Credit to import foods and other essential items due to the shortage of foreign currency in the banking system and the market during the crisis. The credit facility has initially been allotted among three sectors including industrial raw materials, essential commodities and pharmaceuticals. However, USD 200 million was allocated to import fuel in mid of 2022.

Considering the unutilized amount and further requirement of imports of pharmaceutical items, the SBI consented to extend the deadline for utilizing the remaining funds under this facility until March 16, 2024 by signing the extension agreement on June 07, 2023. In view of the usage,

cancellations and rejections, and further sectorial requirements, the final allocation was revised to Essential Commodities (USD 100 million), Pharmaceuticals (USD 360 million), Industrial Raw Materials (USD 70 million), Fuel (USD 200 million).

As of December 31, 2023, USD 450 million worth of goods have been imported into the country utilizing the ICL facility of which USD 434 million payment authorizations have been issued to High Commission of India (HCI) to process exporters' payments. This facility has been mainly used to import fuel, pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical raw materials.

7.2.3 Non-financial Support Programmes – Improving Institutional and Legislative Framework

7.2.3.1 GIZ – SME Development Programme

The SME Development Programme is designed with the BMZ Sector Strategy on Private Sector Development (2013) as a frame of reference focusing on SMEs to improve overall business conditions and encourage foreign investment. The programme was implemented as a multi-donor action co-financed by the European Union (EU) and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. This programme helped existing and new organic food producers in Sri Lanka gain access to new markets in the EU and provide opportunities for private investment. In the third phase of the programme, Euro 9.2 million worth of grants were provided and the Government has borne the tax component of the expenditure. The operations of this programme were successfully concluded by the end of December 2023, and the total expenditure incurred in 2023 was Rs. 1,267.6 million.

Table 7.6 | Summary of Indian Line of Credit Facility as of December 31, 2023

| Category | Total Allocation | Sent for Approval to HCI | Rejected/Cancelled | Final Approved Value | Goods Received | Payment Authorizations (PA) Issued | (USD Million) % of PA Issued from goods received |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Industrial Raw Materials | 70 | 136 | 62 | 49 | 44 | 43 | 99 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 360 | 228 | 34 | 180 | 128 | 113 | 88 |
| Essential Commodities | 100 | 298 | 150 | 91 | 78 | 78 | 99 |
| Fuel | 200 | 200 | | 200 | 200 | 200 | 100 |
| LP Gas | | 17 | | – | | | |
| Unallocated | 270 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,000 | 879 | 246 | 520 | 450 | 434 | 96 |

Source: Indian Credit Facility Coordinating Unit

Box 7.2 | National Credit Guarantee Institution Limited (NCGIL)

The MSME sector has been considered a dynamic engine of economic growth, creating employment opportunities, fostering innovation, and driving inclusive development. However, access to finance remains a critical challenge for many MSMEs. The high-interest rates and rigid credit conditions of lending agencies including collateral requirements are the main constraints. Although the Government has taken necessary measures from time to time to make low-cost financing available in the market, SMEs have not been able to benefit from these financing options, as the traditional banking system has shown more preference to provide collateral-based loans instead of cash flowbased loans, which are more convenience for MSMEs. This bottleneck may hinder young entrepreneurs with innovative ideas from contributing to the sector's revitalization, and negatively impacting overall economic growth. Therefore, the establishment of NCGIL will play a pivotal role in the development of the MSME sector in the future, as a backup support by offering guarantees for bank loans. This initiative will not only support the growth of individual enterprises but also contribute significantly to the overall economic development of the country.

Main Features of the NCGIL

| Key Parameters | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Legal Entity | Public Limited Company |
| Ownership | 90% Government and 10% PFIs |
| Expected Contribution (Gov. and PFI) | Government: USD 100mn PFIs: USD 10.75mn |
| Appraisal | Individual basis |
| Guarantee Coverage | Up to 2/3 (67%); Pari-passu basis |
| Maximum Guarantee Limit | Maximum Five (5) times of the Total Capital |
| Sustainability | Listing the NCGI in the share market and make it open for private investors |

NCGIL will operate under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model and the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) will provide USD50 million as the initial capital with the support of the ADB, while 13 Participatory Financial Institutions (10 Licensed Banks and 3 Licensed Non-Bank Financial Corporations) provide USD 5.375 million as their initial contribution. One of the most commendable aspects of NCGIL is its commitment to transparency and inclusivity and this PPP model ensures sustainability, enhancing efficiency and accountability. Further, subject to compliance with the performance criteria of the Institution, an additional loan of USD 50 million will be provided by the ADB as the final capital infusion of GoSL.

Furthermore, it's worth highlighting the flexibility in the ownership structure of NCGIL. The Government plans to gradually reduce its ownership allowing for broader participation from other stakeholders such as private investors and financial institutions. This inclusive approach will not only diversify the funding sources but also enhance NCGIL's velocity and adaptability to respond to the evolving needs of the MSMEs.

7.2.3.2 Establishing a Comprehensive Regulatory Framework for the Micro Finance Industry

Due to the unavailability of a comprehensive regulatory framework for the microfinance industry, the informal microfinance institutions operate in remote areas throwing the rural community into the debt trap. In order to address this burning issue, a new comprehensive legislative framework was proposed and the new Microfinance and Credit Regulatory Authority

Bill was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on October 09, 2023 and published in the Gazette on October 30, 2023. The same was submitted to Parliament for approval on January 09, 2024 and the Bill was challenged by the several interesting parties at the court by submitting special determination petitions. Considering the Supreme Court determination, a committee was appointed to revisit the Bill incorporating the stakeholders' concerns along with the real issue for which the Bill was drafted to address.

7.3 Support to Enhance the Productivity of the Agriculture Sector

7.3.1 Fertilizer Subsidy

The Government has taken bold measures to ensure the availability of agricultural inputs in the market with the support of development partners. The Fertilizer Subsidy Programme continued in 2023. However, the methodology applied for the provision of fertilizer has been shifted to a cash grant method to avoid the inefficiencies and malpractices observed in the previous fertilizer distribution process. Accordingly, the Government provided a cash grant at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per hectare for the 2023 Yala season and Rs. 15,000 per hectare for the 2023/2024 Maha Season for a maximum of two hectares per paddy farmer. Therefore, either chemical fertilizer or eco-friendly fertilizer or both could be purchased with the choice of the farmer by using the coupons issued or direct cash deposits made to the farmer's bank account under the cash subsidy programme. In addition, the Muriate of Potash (MOP) which was imported with the financial assistance of the Asian Development Bank was provided to farmers at an affordable price.

In 2023, Rs. 52,334 million was spent for the fertilizer subsidy programme. Even though, the fertilizer prices in the market considerably increased in 2023, the expenditure on the fertilizer subsidy programme has been managed within the given budgetary allocations due to the policy decision taken including the use of the funds received from development partners to import fertilizer during 2022/23 Maha season and 2023 Yala season. In addition, the introduction of a coupon system in 2023 Yala season and the provision of financial subsidy directly to the farmers' accounts in the 2023/24 Maha season also ensured the cost effectiveness of the subsidy process since the operational, handling

and other administrative inefficiencies were also mitigated by the new methodology.

As practiced in 2022, fertilizer subsidy policy was not applied for crops other than paddy in 2023 and both state fertilizer companies and private sector companies were empowered to fulfill the fertilizer requirements for Other Field Crops (OFC).

7.3.2 Encouraging Plantation Sector

7.3.2.1 Assistance to smallholder planters

In order to increase the production of the main export crops by strengthening the capacity of the smallholder planters, the Government provided subsidies for new planting, re-planting, preparation for land, plant protection and other activities of tea, rubber and coconut smallholders. For this purpose, Rs. 1,143 million has been distributed among 431,933 tea, rubber and coconut smallholders, of which Rs. 468 million has been provided for 13,677 tea planters, while distributing Rs. 133 million among 1,319 rubber planters in 2023. In addition, Rs. 542 million was provided to 416,937 coconut growers under this subsidy programme.

7.3.3 Support for Livestock Developers

7.3.3.1 Poultry Sector

The feeds which account for nearly 80 percent of the total cost of production of both chicken and eggs have comprised with single ingredient of maize of more than 50 percent. The prices of the chicken and eggs in the market considerably increased, especially in the festival season, in 2023 due to the inadequate local maize production and the import restrictions.

To ensure affordable prices for chicken, eggs and related products in the market, the Government has granted permission to import 200,000

Table 7.7 | Performance of Smallholder Plantation Sector, 2020–2023

| Year | Tea | | | | Rubber | | | | Coconut | |
|------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Extent (Ha) | Total Production (Kg Million) | Total Value of the Production (Rs. Million) | Extent (Ha) | Total Production (Kg Million) | Total Value of the Production (Rs. Million) | Extent (Ha) | Total Production (Nuts. Million) | Total Value of the Production (Rs. Million) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | 157,910 | 279 | 169,865 | 137,834 | 78 | 25,815 | 443,538 | 2,792 | 122,514 | |
| 2021 | 157,971 | 299 | 196,198 | 138,622 | 77 | 33,920 | 456,137 | 3,382 | 166,034 | |
| 2022 | 157,973 | 252 | 308,291 | 98,584 | 71 | 44,971 | 460,339 | 3,352 | 262,934 | |
| 2023 | 158,027 | 256 | 321,219 | 100,000 | 64 | 36,607 | 480,215 | 3,170 | 228,720 | |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Plantation Industries

MT of maize with the recommendation of the Department of Animal Production and Health, and imposed a Special Commodity Levy (SCL) of Rs. 25 per 1 kg of Maize. Accordingly, 187,000 MT of Maize has been imported as of December 31, 2023 which has made a positive impact on the reduction of cost of production in poultry products

7.3.4 Other Agriculture-Support Schemes

7.3.4.1 Compulsory Crop Insurance

The Compulsory Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced with the objective of providing extensive insurance coverage for crop damage of paddy and other commercial crops including maize, soya, big onions, potatoes and chilies. The scheme covers the losses caused due to droughts, floods and wild elephant attacks up to

Table 7.8 | Progress of Compulsory Crop Insurance Scheme- 2023

| 22/23-Maha | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| No | District Office | No of Farmers | Indemnity (Rs.Million) |
| 1 | Ampara | 4,376 | 115.5 |
| 2 | Anuradhapura | 9,842 | 244.5 |
| 3 | Badulla | 2,872 | 49.4 |
| 4 | Batticaloa | 470 | 9.1 |
| 5 | Colombo | - | - |
| 6 | Galle | 108 | 0.9 |
| 7 | Gampaha | 55 | 0.9 |
| 8 | Hambantota | 262 | 4.1 |
| 9 | Jaffna | 378 | 11.3 |
| 10 | Kalutara | 59 | 1.1 |
| 11 | Kandy | 315 | 2 |
| 12 | Kegalle | 6 | 0 |
| 13 | Kilinochchi | 584 | 12.8 |
| 14 | Kurunegala | 673 | 14.8 |
| 15 | Mannar | 1,711 | 51.2 |
| 16 | Matale | 252 | 1.9 |
| 17 | Matara | 33 | 0.3 |
| 18 | Monaragala | 11,225 | 186.8 |
| 19 | Mullaithivu | 221 | 4.9 |
| 20 | Nuwraeliya | 23 | 0.3 |
| 21 | Polonnaruwa | 2,369 | 66.2 |
| 22 | puttalam | 238 | 6.3 |
| 23 | Rathnapura | 76 | 0.9 |
| 24 | Trincomalee | 568 | 22.4 |
| 25 | Vavuniya | 1,979 | 99 |
| Total | | 38,695 | 906.4 |

Source: Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board (AAIB)

the maximum land extent of five acres for paddy and 2.5 acres for other commercial crops and the insurance coverage per acre is Rs. 40,000. This scheme is free for farmers and operated with a premium contribution which is made by the Government. Additional coverages can be obtained for damages caused by pests and diseases, other animal attacks, and fire by paying a premium. Insurance coverage can also be obtained for additional cultivation extents and a higher sum insured up to the cost of cultivation by paying a relevant premium charge. During the 2022/23 Maha season, Rs. 906.4 million has been paid to 38,695 farmers as compensation for crop damages in cultivated land areas of 60,848.3 acres.

In addition, Rs. 795 million has been paid in 2023 Yala season for 32,959 farmers in eleven Districts including Hambantota, Mannar, Anuradhapura, Colombo, Kaluthara, Tricomalee, Kurunegala, Rathnapura, Polonnaruwa, Ampara and Gampaha as compensation for crop damages in cultivated areas of 32,141.6 acres. The General Treasury has provided Rs. 1,000 million to the Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board (AAIB) for this purpose in 2023.

7.3.4.2 Writing Off the Non-Performing Loans Obtained by Paddy Farmers with less than Two Hectares

The recent economic crisis had a negative impact on the agricultural workforce for about 30 percent of the total labor force in the country. Particularly, small-scale paddy farmers encountered difficulties in repaying bank loans obtained for cultivation purposes due to the increase in interest rates of the loans. Although the Government supplied chemical fertilizer and other inputs, the farmers were in difficulty in obtaining the required funding to cultivate as planned, since most of the farmers have been in the NPL category due to unsettlement of their loans as agreed.

Table 7.9 | Progress of Writing off Paddy Farmers' Loans

| Bank | Reimbursed | | Written off as at 31/12/2023 | |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|
| | 2022 Amounts (Rs.Million) | 2023 Amounts (Rs.Million) | No. of Farmers | Total Amounts (Rs.Million) |
| BOC | 107 | 98.47 | 7,849 | 205.47 |
| PB | 67 | 61.71 | 14,512 | 128.71 |
| RDB | 176 | 121.33 | 5,479 | 297.33 |
| Total | 350 | 281.51 | 27,840 | 631.51 |

Source: Department of Development Finance

The Government intended to pay off NPLs taken out by paddy farmers cultivating two hectares or less of land by May 31, 2022. Under this arrangement, the BOC, Peoples' Bank, and RDB have written off a total of Rs. 631.5 million for 27,840 farmers; the General Treasury refunded the entire amount to the banks in 2022/23.

7.4 Social Security for Targeted Segments of the Society

7.4.1 Special Interest Scheme for Senior Citizens

This scheme was designed to provide a 15 percent special interest rate for senior citizens' fixed deposits to provide them a stable and secure retirement life, the gap between a fixed 15 percent interest rate and the normal fixed deposit interest rate is financed by the General Treasury to the respective licensed banks.

However, the monetary policy stance adopted by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka to increase the Standing Deposit Facility Rate (SDFR) to 14.50 percent on July 07, 2022 to arrest high inflation has created an opportunity for senior citizens to enjoy a higher interest more than 15 percent through the licensed banks for their fixed deposits. In line with the monetary policy stance together with the mitigation of the future financial burden to the cash flow of the General Treasury, this scheme was discontinued with effect from October 01, 2022.

The total outstanding interest subsidy amount settled for banks up to the 2nd quarter 2023 was Rs. 14.5 billion of which Rs. 10.0 billion of interest subsidy was fully settled for twenty banks and Rs. 4.5 billion was paid to settle a part of the outstanding interest subsidy payment to balance seven banks.

Table 7.10 | Settlement of Interest Subsidy for Senior Citizen's Fixed Deposits, 2015–2023

| Year | Total Interest Subsidy Settled | Total Interest Subsidy to be Settled | (Rs. Million) |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | 3,714.50 | 0 | |
| 2016 | 14,519.00 | 0 | |
| 2017 | 13,462.20 | 0 | |
| 2018 | 13,579.40 | 0 | |
| 2019 | 18,082.70 | 0 | |
| 2020 | 31,151.80 | 0 | |
| 2021 | 31,760.10 | 32,190.50 | |
| 2022 | 4,543.00 | 68,117.00 | |
| 2023 | 514.7 | 8,400.80 | |
| Total | 131,327.40 | 108,708.30 | |

Source: Department of Development Finance

As at end 2023, the amount of interest subsidy due to be settled to licensed banks was Rs. 108.7 billion.

7.4.2 Providing Rs. 2.00 Incentive per USD on Converted Inward Workers' Remittances

As proposed in the Budget 2021, an additional Rs. 2.00 per USD over the market exchange rate was paid for the foreign remittances sent by the Sri Lankans, who had been employed abroad or resided in Sri Lanka and earned foreign currency income by rendering services abroad in nature of employment, to banks in Sri Lanka, with the objective of promoting inward workers' remittances. Accordingly, Rs. 1,600.3 million was reimbursed during the year 2023 to banks to settle the outstanding amount on an additional Rs. 2.00 payment due for the 1st quarter, 2022.

This programme was terminated with effect from March, 2022 in parallel to the decision taken by the CBSL to allow the exchange rate to be determined based on the market forces.

7.4.3 Reimbursing the Additional Interest Paid by the Authorized Dealers for the Special Deposit Account (SDA)

As per sections 29 and 7 of the Foreign Exchange Act, No. 12 of 2017, the regulations have been published in the Gazette Notifications No. 2170/4 dated April 08, 2020, No. 2202/7 dated November 17, 2020, No. 2234/19 dated June 30, 2021 and No. 2273/06 dated March 28, 2022, permitting to open SDAs for a period of 06 months, 12 months, 24 months and 36 months, respectively. Accordingly, Authorized Dealers are permitted to open and maintain SDAs at the Domestic Banking Units (DBUs) for Sri Lankan individuals' resident in or outside Sri Lanka, dual citizens, citizens of other states with Sri Lankan origin, non-national residents in or outside Sri Lanka, including funds, corporate bodies, associations incorporated/registered outside Sri Lanka and any other well-wishers. Accordingly, Authorized Dealers paid an additional 1 percent and 2 percent interest rate per annum for the aforesaid SDAs at the maturity of those deposits than the interest rates paid for normal deposits of a similar nature.

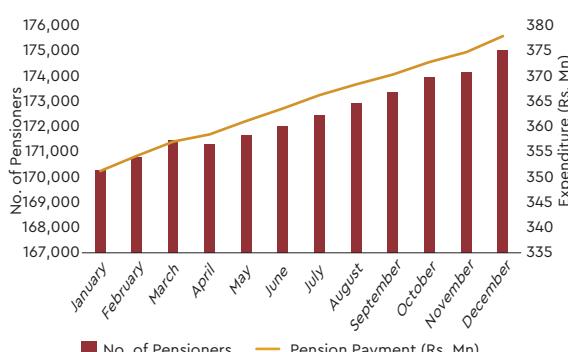
Accordingly, Rs. 636.7 million has been reimbursed for the additional interest paid by the Authorized Dealers for SDAs in 2023.

7.4.4 Pension Scheme for Farmers

The Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board (AAIB) has established the farmers' pension scheme to safeguard the elderly farmers, who have contributed to the agricultural development of the country. Approximately 959,254 farmers have been registered under the farmers' pension scheme and around 172,424 farmers on average receive monthly benefits. In 2023, Rs. 4,375 million was distributed among 175,006 farmers as monthly pension. Since the farmers' contribution to the scheme is not adequate for the scheme to operate as a self-financing scheme, the gap is provided by the General Treasury to the AAIB annually. Accordingly, the General Treasury has provided Rs. 4,601 million to pay pensions for farmers in 2023.

As per the instructions issued by the Gazette Notification No. 1853/49 dated March 14, 2014, the existing Farmers' Pension and Social Welfare Scheme was re-designed and was re-launched on October 31, 2022 with the objective of operating the new farmers' pension scheme as a self-financed scheme. Accordingly, 2,166 new farmers have been registered under this new farmers' pension scheme during 2023.

Figure 7.2 | Progress of Farmers' Pension Scheme – 2023



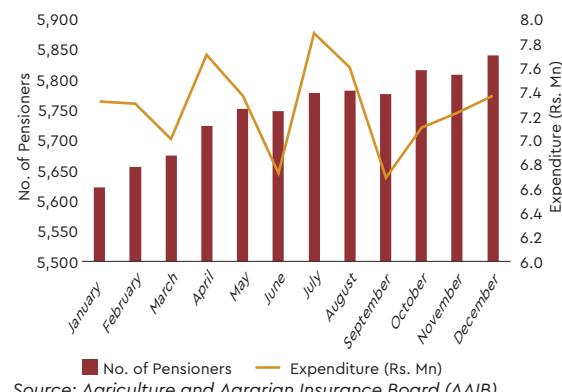
Source: Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board (AAIB)

7.4.5 Pension Scheme for Fishermen

The fishermen's contributory pension scheme was implemented as a self-sustained scheme by the AAIB and nearly 69,049 fishermen have been registered under this scheme at the end of 2023. Rs. 87.2 million was distributed among 5,839 fishermen as their monthly pension during 2023.

Under the existing scheme, the minimum and maximum monthly pension of a fisherman is Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 4,000, respectively. Since this

Figure 7.3 | Progress of Fishermen's Pension Scheme – 2023



Source: Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board (AAIB)

amount is not sufficient when compared with the current cost of living, the necessary arrangements are being made to implement a new pension scheme for fishermen, as a more beneficial and self-financing scheme, in cooperation with the AAIB to ensure the sustainability of the programme.

7.5 Food Security

7.5.1 Government Paddy Purchasing Programme

Considering the importance of ensuring food and nutrition security in the country, the Government took action to adopt favorable policy measures to enhance domestic food production and food availability by giving special attention to paddy. The Government facilitated the paddy sector through provision of a fertilizer subsidy programme, seed paddy, extension services and guaranteed price for paddy and irrigation facilities.

As a result, paddy production returned to normal in 2023 from the low production recorded in 2022 which was mainly due to the fuel and fertilizer

Figure 7.4 | Total Paddy Production 2013 – 2023



Source: Department of Sensus and Statistics

Table 7.11 | Paddy Purchased under the Government Paddy Purchasing Programme 2020 –2023,

| Season | Variety of Paddy | | | Value (Rs. Million) |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | Nadu (Mt) | Samba (Mt) | Total (Mt) | |
| 2019/20 Maha | 34,408 | 17,844 | 52,252 | 2,597 |
| 2020 Yala | 9,636 | 37 | 9,673 | 512 |
| Total | 44,044 | 17,881 | 61,925 | 3,109 |
| 2020/21 Maha | 51,616 | 541 | 52,157 | 2,447 |
| 2021 Yala | 13,423 | 147 | 13,570 | 683 |
| Total | 65,039 | 688 | 65,727 | 3,130 |
| 2021/22 Maha | 63,376 | 7,903 | 71,279 | 6,450 |
| 2022 Yala | 4,632 | 2,444 | 7,076 | 890 |
| Total | 68,008 | 10,347 | 78,355 | 7,340 |
| 2022/23 Maha | 100,895 | 0 | 100,895 | 11,750 |
| 2023 Yala | 2,151 | 3 | 2,154 | 205 |
| Total | 103,046 | 3 | 103,049 | 11,955 |

Source : Paddy Marketing Board and Respective District Secretaries

shortages over the year. Accordingly, the paddy production in the country increased by around 33 percent to 4.5 million Mt in 2023 compared to 2022.

The Government Paddy Purchasing Programme (GPPP) implemented with the objectives of ensuring a reasonable price for paddy farmers and rice availability and affordability in the market for consumers while the empowerment of Small and Medium Scale (SME) paddy millers. At the beginning of the 2022/2023 Maha season, comparatively lower paddy prices were recorded in certain areas in the country. Accordingly, the Government declared a guaranteed price of Rs.100 per kg of Nadu paddy and implemented the GPPP enabling farmers to obtain a reasonable price for their production at the market.

Although the Government provided an additional cash grant for low-income groups to ease their day to day needs until April 2023, there was a requirement to look after these groups further for a certain period. Accordingly, in the 2022/2023 Maha season, in addition to the main objectives of the GPPP implemented previously, actions were taken to protect the low-income groups of the society from the adverse implications of the extremely difficult economic situation prevailed in the country by providing 10 kg of Nadu rice per month for a low-income family for 2 months covering around 2.7 million low-income families for maintaining their nutritional level. Since the paddy harvest of the Maha season 2022/2023 was expected to be higher than the previous Maha season, excess paddy production was

utilized for distributing rice among the identified low-income beneficiaries. Those families were selected island-wide under four categories, such as Samurdhi beneficiaries, differently-abled persons, elders and persons with Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD).

The paddy purchasing and distribution of rice among low-income families were implemented island-wide by District Secretaries with the involvement of Small and Medium Scale (SME) paddy millers. Under this programme, around 100,895 Mt of paddy was purchased during January – April in 20 districts through 454 SME paddy millers, recording the highest paddy quantity purchased under the Government Paddy Purchasing Progarmme implemented by the District Secretaries. Around 54,974 Mt of rice was distributed as 20 kilograms of rice per family for around 2,739,505 low-income families in 25 districts.

Table 7.12 | Government Guaranteed Price of Paddy, 2019 – 2023

| Season | Guaranteed Price (Rs/Kg) | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Nadu | Samba | Keeri Samba |
| 2018/19 Maha | 38 | 41 | 50 |
| 2019 Yala | 38 | 41 | 50 |
| 2019/20 Maha | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2020 Yala | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2020/21 Maha | 56.5 | 56.5 | 56.5 |
| 2021 Yala | 55 | 52 | 55 |
| 2021/22 Maha | 90 | 92 | 95 |
| 2022 Yala | 120 | 125 | 130 |
| 2022/23 Maha | 100 | - | - |
| 2023 Yala | 95 | - | - |

Source: Department of Development Finance

Entire programme was implemented by utilizing the government funds amounting to around Rs. 11,750 million. After distributing rice among low-income families, the remaining rice quantity of around 10,619 Mt was supplied to the market through District Secretaries to ensure the availability of rice in the market as well as to provide relief to the consumers. The above arrangement was beneficial to the farmers, the low-income groups, consumers as well as the SME paddy millers.

Apart from the paddy purchasing by the District Secretaries for distribution of rice, the Paddy Marketing Board (PMB) has purchased 2,154 Mt of paddy worth Rs. 204.6 million in Yala season in 2023. Action has been taken to mill the purchased paddy and sell the rice in the market. Meanwhile, total outstanding liabilities of the PMB to the General Treasury stood at Rs. 28 billion as end 2023.

7.5.2 Implementation of a pledge loan scheme to purchase paddy

Considering the capacity of the Small and Medium Scale (SME) paddy millers to produce majority of the market requirement of rice in the county as well as the low level of access to finance under the applicable higher market rate of interest, a pledged loan scheme was arranged

by the Government at a concessionary interest rate through state banks for purchasing paddy from farmers for the Yala Season 2023. Under this concessionary loan scheme, out of the effective interest rate of 16 percent per annum, 12 percent rate of interest per annum was paid by the respective SME paddy millers and 4 percent interest subsidy was paid by the Government to the respective banks. Accordingly, Rs. 585 million worth of pledged loans have been issued to 30 SME Paddy millers by the Bank of Ceylon and People's Bank in 2023 Yala season. Rs. 1.2 million was paid as the total interest subsidy during 2023. This new approach was able to increase the financial capacity of the SME paddy millers by addressing the challenge of the low level of access to finance under the applicable higher market rates of interest.

7.5.3 Paddy Purchasing by Private Sector

The private sector played a major role in purchasing paddy in 2023 contributing to development of the paddy sector. The banking sector was the main source of funds required for purchasing paddy by the private sector. Accordingly, both the private sector paddy buyers and financial institutions have played a vital role in purchasing paddy in the market in 2023. Compared to 2022, the number of loans

Table 7.13 | Progress of Granting Loans for Purchasing Paddy for Private Sector – (2022–2023)

| PFI | 2022 | | 2023 | | Comparison | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | No of Loans | Loan Amount (Rs.Million) | No of Loans | Loan Amount (Rs.Million) | No of Loans as a % | Total Loan Amount as a % |
| PB | 35 | 628 | 68 | 3,919 | 94 | 524 |
| BOC | 407 | 21,976 | 236 | 13,751 | (42) | (37) |
| RDB | 100 | 991 | 73 | 231 | (27) | (77) |
| Sub-Total-State Banks | 542 | 23,595 | 377 | 17,901 | (30) | (24) |
| Commercial Bank | 912 | 7,954 | 620 | 4,197 | (32) | (47) |
| Sampath Bank | 80 | 4,354 | 45 | 3,461 | (44) | (21) |
| DFCC Bank | 33 | 288 | 54 | 967 | 64 | 235 |
| Seylan Bank | 128 | 1,448 | 102 | 835 | (20) | (42) |
| Pan Asia Bank | 3 | 7 | 33 | 28 | 1,000 | 300 |
| Amana Bank | 161 | 1,797 | 516 | 3,260 | 220 | 81 |
| NDB | 65 | 4,029 | 166 | 7,982 | 155 | 98 |
| NTB | 67 | 1,750 | 112 | 3,423 | 67 | 96 |
| HNB | 57 | 1,236 | 68 | 848 | 19 | (31) |
| Cargills Bank | - | - | 52 | 2,682 | N/A | N/A |
| Sub-Total-Private Banks | 1,506 | 22,863 | 1,768 | 27,683 | 17 | 21 |
| People's Leasing and Finance PLC | - | - | 7 | 23 | N/A | N/A |
| Sub-Total Financial Institutions | - | - | 7 | 23 | N/A | N/A |
| Grand Total | 2,048 | 46,458 | 2,152 | 45,607 | 5 | (2) |

Source: Respective Banks

Box 7.3 | Agriculture Modernization

The agriculture sector is instrumental in ensuring food security of the nation, acting as a catalyst for the country's development. The sector presently accounts for nearly 26.4% of country's total employment and occupies land area of nearly 2 million hectares. The sector contributes to 8 percent to the GDP (2023) and nearly 20 percent of the total exports amounting to US\$ 12 billion in 2023. Out of total Agriculture exports, tea accounts for 51 percent, followed by coconut at 13 percent and spices at 15 percent. Despite its true potential for development, particularly livelihood and social wellbeing of non- urban masses, country's agriculture sector has not been able to provide desired contribution to the country's economy. Therefore, the Government has emphasized the requirement to modernize the agriculture sector as a key priority to boost the economy.

The main objective of agriculture sector modernization is to transform it to a highly competitive export oriented agro-based economy, to compete in domestic as well as international markets sustainably. The agriculture sector in Sri Lanka is predominantly characterized by scattered nature small scale producers with limited adoption of technology. This has led for many challenges in the sector leading it to poor production and productivity, high cost of production, weak producer-market integration, less adoption of new technology, inconsistencies in supply side and less attention on maintaining safety and quality standards etc. All these challenges ultimately influence on the return on investment of individual farmers and further been aggravated by the climate change which is expected to be intensified further, affecting notoriously on the productivity and resilience of the entire food systems. In addition, heavy post-harvest losses, less productivity due to poor quality seeds and other inputs and crop damages by wild animals, international market dynamics and geopolitical issues are also affecting on agriculture, badly influencing on cost reflective pricing in the market.

In this context, agriculture sector modernization attempts to capture the said underline issues throughout the value chain and to revamp through modern and appropriate strategic interventions to make the sector more productive and resilient. Having understood the importance of this sector, the government has given priority in its policy directives to modernize the agriculture sector and also established a dedicated secretariat (Agriculture Modernization Secretariat) under the Presidential Secretariat to oversee the modernization process. A considerable investment is provided through the annual budgets and in 2024, a capital investment of Rs.46,000 million has been provided for the Ministry of Agriculture and Plantation Industries for agriculture sector modernization. This includes loans raised by the government through World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Asian Development Bank. In addition, grant and technical supports are provided through the support of EU, JICA, USDA, FAO and WFP. The grant financing obtained from GCF for cascade development and loan funds secured from World Bank for irrigation infrastructure development are also streamlined to boost the productivity in the agriculture sector. In the meantime, new financing which are on pipeline and expected to be secured through World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are also targeted to finance this sector to catalyze the momentum of modernization in agriculture in the years to come.

These investments are targeted to bridge the gaps and also to leverage the private sector investment to increase the competitiveness in the sector. The investment priorities are made to identified gaps in value chains from the farm to the end consumer, which include on-farm modernization; viz and viz, cultivation under controlled environments, farm mechanization, innovation of effective water saving technologies, usage of clean energy and hi-tech know-how, strengthening of value chain actors, priority logistic needs and research and development. The agriculture sector modernization also attempts to address improvements in quality infrastructures and necessary reforms in the sector for higher efficiency and effectiveness. Thus, the institutional reforms, reforms in legislations and procedures are carefully being identified as prerequisites for the modernization of the sector. Further, it is planned to establish an Agriculture Technology University to further consolidate and disseminate innovative and latest technology towards the agriculture sector modernization in Sri Lanka. The ultimate outcome of all these strategic interventions is to make a business oriented, rich farming community in Sri Lanka who is capable of competing in international environment while ensuring the food security of the nation.

issued by the banks for purchasing paddy has increased by 5 percent to 2,152 in 2023 from 2,048 in 2022.

7.5.4 Developing other Local Food Crops

With the view to achieving self-sufficiency in the selected 15 local crops, the initiatives were taken by the government in 2020 by adopting policy measures, such as suspension of importation of certain crops and introducing new guaranteed prices. Accordingly, local cultivation was promoted to enhance the production of crops, including dried chilies, maize, soya bean, green gram, cowpea, onion, ginger, turmeric, peanuts, potatoes, etc. Suspension of importation of certain crops, such as black gram, turmeric, ginger, green gram, etc., continued in 2023 facilitating local crop production. In particular, SCL for potatoes was continued at Rs. 50 per kg of imported potatoes in 2023 in order to encourage local cultivation of potatoes.

7.5.5 Government Storage Facilities for Agricultural Products

By using the World Bank and government funds, the Government implemented five Farmer's Grain Preservation Centers (FGPCs) which are enriched by modern technology and an inventive system. Those storage facilities are located in major agricultural districts including Anuradhapura, Monaragala, Mannar, Kilinochchi, and Polonnaruwa. The five FGPCs offer state-of-the-art, high-quality storage facilities for paddy, maize, soybean, sesame, black gram, pepper, peanut, and other agricultural products during the harvesting season until a reasonable price for products is received in the market. These five warehouses have a combined storage capacity of about 17,200 Mt. They offer a wide range of supplementary facilities, including drying, cleaning, and testing for grain quality, in addition

to the storage facility. The most intriguing aspect is the provision of warehouse receipt financing to farmers, which enables them to use their harvest stock as collateral to assure financial receipt of a loan at a favorable interest rate.

The operational cost of FGPCs has been reduced by around 50 percent from Rs. 43 million in 2022 to Rs. 24.4 million in 2023 due to close supervision. Reflecting a slight increase in the operational income of those five projects, Rs. 25.6 million has been credited to the Consolidated Fund in 2023. The farmers who stored their paddy in the warehouses enjoyed Rs. 144 million of financial support from the Regional Development Bank through the warehouse receipt financing programme in 2023 which was a drastic reduction of 45 percent compared to year 2022.

7.5.6 Cost of Living

The necessary policy measures were taken by the Government for the protection of both the consumers and producers through the Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) and Minimum guaranteed prices to assure food security in the country. Further, appropriate adjustments to the SCL were made making available essential food items for the consumers while protecting the local producers. In particular, the Government facilitated issuing import licenses for the importation of GR 11 variety of rice under the SCL of Rs. 1 per kg to stabilize the price of rice in the local market. The Food Policy Committee which was established in 2022 continued in 2023, as the focal point with a strong policy approach and effective facilitation of inter-agency coordination to help resolve the issues related to the Cost of Living in a broad sense of food security.

Table 7.14 | Programme of the Grain Preservation Centers 2022–2023

| | Buttala Warehouse | | Polonnaruwa Warehouse | | Anuradhapura Warehouse | | Kilinochchi Warehouse | | Mannar Warehouse | |
|---|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|--------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Operational Income (Rs. Million) | 7.24 | 5.10 | 3.48 | 4.22 | 2.02 | 2.97 | 7.25 | 10.43 | 2.20 | 2.95 |
| Operational Cost (Rs. Million) | 6.86 | 2.85 | 9.60 | 4.34 | 8.07 | 3.07 | 8.42 | 7.31 | 10.05 | 3.91 |
| Annual grain inflow (storing) (Mt) | 520.61 | 890.66 | 295.3 | 175 | 1,485 | 1,148 | 1,034 | 1,068 | 523.65 | 591.65 |
| No. of registered farmers | 1,141 | 1,266 | 159 | 158 | 1,010 | 1,136 | 246 | 451 | 389 | 656 |
| Warehouse receipt finance (Rs. Million) | 90.99 | 49.28 | 11.77 | 4.11 | 112.6 | 36.9 | 12.66 | 26.6 | 33.20 | 26.9 |

Source: Regional Development Bank

Table 7.15 | Measures to Control Cost of Living, 2023/2024

| Commodity | Description of Special Commodity Levy (SCL)/ Maximum Retail Price (MRP) | Effective Date |
|----------------------------|--|----------------|
| Big Onion | SCL was reduced from Rs 50/- to Rs 10/- per kg | 01.12.2022 |
| | SCL was continued as Rs 10/-per kg for until 31.12.2024 | 01.12.2023 |
| Mysore Dhal | SCL was continued as 25 cents per kg for another 1 year | 14.10.2023 |
| Rice | MRPs were continued | |
| Keeri Samba | Rs. 260/- per kg | |
| White/Red Samba | Rs. 230/- per kg | 02.05.2022 |
| White/Red Nadu | Rs. 220/- per kg | |
| White/Red Raw Rice (Local) | Rs. 210/- per kg | 10.06.2022 |
| Rice | SCL was continued as Rs.65/- per kg for one year | 17.05.2023 |
| | Waive-off balance amount after collecting Rs.1 per kg from applicable SCL of Rs. 65 per kg on importation of Rice under HS Code 1006.30.29 on the Recommendation of the Secretary, Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security | 02.01.2024 |
| Cowpea | SCL was continued as Rs.70/- per kg for one year | 04.03.2023 |
| Green gram | SCL was increased from Rs 40/- to Rs 300/- per kg for 06 months | 18.08.2023 |
| Sugar | SCL was increased from 25 cents to Rs. 50 per kg for another 1 month | 02.11.2023 |
| | MRP was imposed as follows, | 03.11.2023 |
| | White Sugar – Rs. 295/- per kg (Packeted), Rs. 275/- per kg (Unpacketted) | |
| | Brown Sugar – Rs. 350/- per kg (Packeted), Rs. 330/- per kg (Unpacketted) | |
| | again MRPs were removed | 21.11.2023 |
| Potato | SCL was increased from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 50/- per kg for another 06 months | 08.03.2023 |
| Black Gram – whole | SCL was continued as Rs.200/- per kg for one year | 04.03.2023 |
| | SCL was increased from Rs 200/- to Rs 300/- per kg for 06 months | 17.08.2023 |
| | MRPs were imposed | |
| | White Egg Rs.44/-per egg | 20.01.2023 |
| | Brown Egg Rs.46/-per egg | |
| | again MRPs were removed | 20.04.2023 |
| | again MRPs were imposed | |
| | White Egg Rs.44/-per egg or Rs. 880/- per kg | 20.04.2023 |
| | Brown Egg Rs.46/-per egg or Rs 920/- per kg | |
| | again MRPs were removed | 25.07.2023 |
| Egg | SCL was imposed Rs.50 per egg for 03 months (Waive -off balance amount after collecting Rs. 1 per Egg from the applicable SCL Levy of Rs. 50 per Egg on importation of egg by the Sri Lanka State Trading (General) Corporation on the recommendation of the Secretary, Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security) | 21.02.2023 |
| | SCL was continued as Rs.50/- per kg for another 03 months | 21.05.2023 |
| | SCL was continued as Rs.50/- per kg for another 04 months | 21.08.2023 |
| | SCL was imposed Rs.1,300 per kg of Frozen Whole Egg Liquid for 02 months (Waive -off balance amount after collecting Rs. 200 per from the applicable SCL Levy of Rs. 1,300 per kg on importation of Frozen Whole Egg Liquid on the recommendation of the Secretary, Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security) | 18.03.2023 |
| | SCL was continued as Rs.1,300/- per kg for another 03 months | 22.06.2023 |

Source: Consumer Affairs Authority and Department of Trade and Investment Policy

08

Performance of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

8.1 Overview

Along with the gradual revival of the Sri Lankan economy in 2023, the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) sector also experienced significant improvements in terms of operational and financial performance. This was enabled by the reform measures adopted by the Government during 2022/2023, such as cost-reflective pricing including the electricity tariff adjustments, implementation of the fuel price formula, revision of water tariffs and the restructuring of balance sheets of selected key SOEs through the transfer of legacy debts to the Government balance sheet and settlement of cross liabilities, among others. The improved financial performance of the SOEs sector has reduced its excessive reliance on the banking sector (particularly state banks). This is expected to contribute to improved liquidity in the banking sector, supporting the decline in interest rates, and freeing up capital for deployment in productive economic activities.

The reforms undertaken by the Government in the power and energy sector continued in 2023 with the further liberalization of the domestic petroleum market by allowing three private companies for the importation, storage, distribution, and sale of petroleum products through a predetermined dealer-operated distribution network. This is expected to drive competition in the sector, creating value for consumers through productivity gains. The Sri Lanka Electricity Bill was submitted to Parliament to improve transparency, accountability, and competitiveness of the electricity sector in the country. Furthermore, in order to facilitate the conversion of Road Development Authority (RDA) as an extra budgetary unit by separating the expressways and related assets and liabilities from its balance sheet, the Government reconstituted the Board of Directors of the Sahasya Investments Limited (SIL) in the latter part of 2023. As approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, the responsibility for daily operations and management of expressways was shifted to the SIL with effect from April 01, 2024 to enhance the efficiency and commercial management by streamlining processes and utilizing resources optimally.

Moreover, the settlement of cross liabilities between SOEs (particularly Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC), Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB), and SriLankan Airlines (SLA)) in December, 2023 further strengthened the balance sheets of those SOEs, which would reduce the burden on the fiscal sector in the medium term.

Reflecting the Government's continuous commitment for the implementation of reforms in the SOE sector, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a restructuring policy for SOEs, a special guideline on divestiture of SOEs and the appointment of Transaction Advisors for the divestment of seven key SOEs i.e. SLA, Sri Lanka Telecom PLC (SLT), The Lanka Hospitals Corporation PLC (LHCP), Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd. (SLIC), Canwill Holdings (Pvt) Ltd. (CHPL), Hotel Developers (Lanka) Ltd. (HDL) and Litro Gas Lanka Limited (LGL). Accordingly, the Request for Qualification (RfQ) were called for those seven SOEs in 2023. The responses received on account of HDL, CHPL, LHCP and SLT were evaluated by the respective Special Project Committees and Special Cabinet Appointed Negotiating Committees and bidders were shortlisted for the Request for Proposal (RFP) phase. At the same time, the State-Owned Enterprises Restructuring Unit under the Ministry of Finance is in the process of drafting a SOE law in line with the objectives stipulated in the SOE policy approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in May, 2023.

In 2023, the financial performance of the key 52 SOEs reflected the success of Government policy initiatives by converting the total loss Rs. 774.6 billion reported in 2022 to a total profit of Rs. 455.8 billion. Out of 52 SOEs, 40 SOEs recorded a collective net profit of Rs. 462.3 billion and the other 12 SOEs recorded a collective net loss of Rs. 6.5 billion in 2023. CPC and CEB have contributed 39.3 percent of the total profit of 40 SOEs in 2023 mainly due to the implementation of the fuel price formula, cost-reflective pricing in electricity and, supported by the appreciation of the Sri Lanka rupee. The total collection of levies and dividends increased to Rs. 75.7 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 28.1 billion in 2022.

Table 8.1 | SOEs Financial Outturn

| Sector | Number of SOEs | Total Revenue ^(a) | PBT/ (LBT) ^(b) | PBT/ (LBT) ^(b) |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Energy | 2 | 1,983,627 | -915,777 | 181,582 |
| Water | 1 | 61,852 | -2,701 | 5,286 |
| Ports | 1 | 83,791 | 57,027 | 40,359 |
| Commuter Transportation | 1 | 77,240 | 1,421 | 2,189 |
| Aviation | 2 | 297,244 | -66,830 | 34,764 |
| Construction | 3 | 9,853 | -1,173 | -2,289 |
| Banking and Finance | 7 | 1,336,080 | 100,826 | 129,573 |
| Insurance | 4 | 95,918 | 35,386 | 43,918 |
| Lotteries | 2 | 57,927 | 4,657 | 4,360 |
| Livestock | 2 | 19,748 | -259 | -338 |
| Plantations | 6 | 6,461 | 1,427 | 678 |
| Non-Renewable Resources | 3 | 6,143 | 6,278 | 4,435 |
| Health | 4 | 109,274 | -478 | 4,316 |
| Media | 3 | 4,214 | -1,146 | -1,079 |
| Marketing and Distribution | 11 | 108,947 | 6,782 | 8,057 |
| Total | 52 | 4,258,319 | -774,560 | 455,811 |

Sources: SOEs and Department of Public Enterprises

^(a) Provisional^(b) Profit before Tax (PBT)/(Loss before Tax (LBT)) – Provisional

Table 8.2 | Levy/ Dividend Income from SOEs

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Levy | 22,634 | 14,769 | 24,442 | 22,004 | 60,497 |
| National Savings Bank | 2,000 | 1,000 | 3,500 | – | – |
| Bank of Ceylon | – | 1,250 | 1,500 | – | – |
| People's Bank | 2,200 | 2,500 | 500 | 441 | – |
| Telecommunication Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka | 8,950 | 5,000 | 8,500 | 13,200 | 23,000 |
| Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank | 169 | – | – | – | – |
| State Timber Corporation | 50 | – | 100 | 320 | 641 |
| State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation | – | – | 100 | 100 | 300 |
| National Insurance Trust Fund | 3,268 | 782 | 1,824 | 1,608 | 2,000 |
| Geological Survey and Mines Bureau | 2,300 | – | 2,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| National Gem and Jewellery Authority | 25 | – | 15 | 35 | 390 |
| Board of Investment of Sri Lanka | 250 | 156 | – | 416 | 533 |
| National Lotteries Board | – | – | 900 | 361 | 1,000 |
| Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka | 53 | – | – | – | – |
| Sri Lanka Standards Institution | – | – | – | 10 | 40 |
| Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation | 15 | – | 25 | 50 | 620 |
| Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau | 25 | – | 25 | – | – |
| Sri Lanka Tourism Promotion Bureau | 500 | – | – | – | 500 |
| Civil Aviation Authority | 800 | – | 50 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| State Pharmaceutical Corporation | – | – | – | 350 | – |
| National Transport Medical Institute | 200 | – | 110 | 290 | 150 |
| Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment | 650 | – | – | 1,200 | 7,000 |
| National Transport Commission | 50 | – | – | 10 | 300 |
| Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority | 200 | – | – | – | 75 |
| Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Authority | 29 | – | – | – | 500 |
| Sri Lanka Ports Authority | 900 | – | – | 1,015 | 8,066 |

Table 8.2 | Levy/ Dividend Income from SOEs Contd...

| | Rs. Million | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| National Medicine Regulatory Authority | - | 81 | 147 | 400 | 646 |
| Road Development Authority | - | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | 75 |
| Land Reforms Commission | - | - | 1,100 | - | 350 |
| Condominium Management Authority | - | - | 25 | 50 | 200 |
| National Institute of Business Management | - | - | 16 | 33 | 115 |
| Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation | - | - | 5 | - | - |
| Post Graduate Institute of Management | - | - | - | 90 | 25 |
| Other SOEs | - | - | - | 25 | 7,971 |
| Dividends | 5,025 | 2,854 | 4,672 | 6,087 | 15,204 |
| National Savings Bank | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 30 |
| Bank of Ceylon | 346 | 346 | 346 | 346 | 173 |
| People's Bank | 316 | 316 | 316 | 316 | 158 |
| National Development Bank | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd | 1,720 | 695 | 899 | 1,511 | 2,272 |
| Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka)(Pvt) Ltd | 500 | - | - | 500 | 5,500 |
| Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd | 130 | - | 700 | 759 | 2,500 |
| Lanka Phosphate Ltd | 7 | - | 20 | 20 | 220 |
| Lanka Leyland Ltd | 13 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| Rakna Arakshaka Lanka Ltd | 37 | - | - | - | 125 |
| Manthai Salt Ltd- (National Salt Ltd) | - | 2 | 15 | - | 120 |
| Ceylon Fertilizer Ltd | 15 | 304 | 29 | 15 | 22 |
| Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd | 10 | - | - | 10 | 60 |
| Paranthan Chemicals Company Ltd | - | 10 | 3 | 50 | 305 |
| STC General Trading Company | - | - | - | 11 | 150 |
| Sri Lanka Telecom PLC | 947 | 947 | 1,331 | 1,805 | 223 |
| De La Rue Lanka (Pvt) Ltd | 133 | - | 345 | 313 | - |
| Lanka Electricity Company Ltd | 501 | - | 327 | 218 | 697 |
| Lanka Industrial Estates Ltd | 82 | 82 | 82 | - | 174 |
| Ceylon Agro Industries | 23 | 77 | 95 | 24 | 167 |
| Plantation Companies | 172 | 12 | 98 | 95 | 554 |
| Lanka Sugar Company Limited | - | - | - | - | 1,597 |
| Lanka Thripasha Ltd | - | - | - | 10 | 75 |
| Others | 12 | - | 2 | 10 | 75 |
| Total | 27,659 | 17,623 | 29,114 | 28,091 | 75,701 |

Sources: SOEs and Department of Public Enterprises

Table 8.3 | Asset Base of Key SOEs

| Sector | Number of SOEs | Total Assets as at 31.12.2022 | Total Assets as at 31.12.2023 ^(a) | Growth (%) |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Energy | 2 | 1,568,449 | 1,515,810 | -3.36 |
| Water | 1 | 956,571 | 987,028 | 3.18 |
| Ports | 1 | 731,690 | 739,506 | 1.07 |
| Commuter Transportation | 1 | 36,488 | 55,291 | 51.53 |
| Aviation | 2 | 357,674 | 390,997 | 9.32 |
| Construction | 3 | 41,233 | 41,310 | 0.18 |
| Banking and Finance | 7 | 9,795,414 | 10,090,023 | 3.01 |
| Insurance | 4 | 332,747 | 382,483 | 14.95 |
| Lotteries | 2 | 12,842 | 15,744 | 22.59 |
| Livestock | 2 | 28,486 | 28,160 | -1.14 |
| Plantations | 6 | 17,996 | 18,824 | 4.60 |
| Non-Renewable Resources | 3 | 12,760 | 11,774 | -7.73 |
| Health | 4 | 97,279 | 91,835 | -5.60 |
| Media | 3 | 5,626 | 6,238 | 10.88 |
| Marketing and Distribution | 11 | 126,783 | 134,655 | 6.21 |
| Total | 52 | 14,122,037 | 14,509,679 | 2.74 |

Sources: SOEs and Department of Public Enterprises

^(a)Provisional

8.2 Energy

8.2.1 Ceylon Electricity Board

After a debilitated performance of the CEB in 2022 with the extensive power outages due to supply shortages of fuel and coal as a result of foreign exchange liquidity constraints, the year 2023 saw a significant turnaround. The implementation of cost reflective tariffs resulted in 03 consecutive tariff revisions approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL). These adjustments resulted in the CEB recording a net profit of Rs. 61,236 million in 2023, the

highest in history, compared to the net loss of Rs. 298,189 million in 2022. The CEB was able to provide an uninterrupted power supply across the country throughout the year with a substantial contribution to the economy.

With the need of regular cost reflective price revisions, a biannual cost reflective tariff mechanism was introduced from 2022 with an automatic cost recovery-based tariff adjustment. The 03 tariff revisions in 2023 resulted the end user average tariff to increase by 66 percent in February, 2023, subsequently a reduction of the average tariff by 14 percent in July, 2023 followed by an average increase by 18 percent in October,

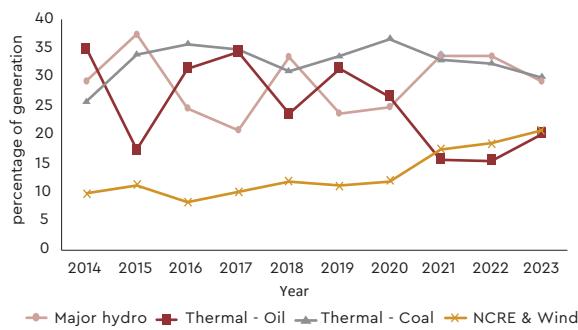
Table 8.4 | Installed Capacity and Power Generation of CEB – 2021 – 2023

| | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 ^(a) | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | Installed Capacity MW | Generation | | Installed Capacity MW | Generation | | Installed Capacity MW | Generation | |
| | | Percentage on Total Generation | GWh | | Percentage on Total Generation | GWh | | Percentage on Total Generation | GWh |
| Hydro | 1,383 | 33 | 5,658 | 1,413 | 34 | 5,364 | 1,413 | 29 | 4,573 |
| Thermal – CEB Oil | 654 | 7 | 1,279 | 654 | 8 | 1,339 | 811 | 13 | 1,975 |
| Thermal – IPP Oil | 433 | 8 | 1,400 | 270 | 7 | 1,128 | 386 | 7 | 1,160 |
| Thermal – Coal | 900 | 35 | 6,111 | 900 | 33 | 5,174 | 900 | 30 | 4,646 |
| NCRE Wind & Rooftop | 1,231 | 17 | 2,929 | 1,381 | 18 | 2,937 | 1,531 | 21 | 3,235 |
| Total | 4,601 | 100 | 17,377 | 4,618 | 100 | 15,942 | 5,041 | 100 | 15,589 |

Source: Ceylon Electricity Board

^(a)Provisional

Figure 8.1 | Generation Mix Percentage by Sources 2014-2023



Source: Ceylon Electricity Board

2023. Early in 2024, the PUCSL approved the latest tariff revision with effect from March 05, 2024 with an average reduction by 22 percent.

During the year 2023, the electricity consumption reduced marginally by 2.5 percent to 14,154 GWh. However, due to tariff revisions, the revenue generated through the electricity sales for the year under review almost doubled to Rs. 606.6 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 308.5 billion in 2022.

Even though the electricity generation also reduced marginally by 2.2 percent to 15,589 GWh in 2023, simultaneously with the electricity consumption, the direct generation cost increased significantly to Rs. 407.2 billion by 25 percent due to the dry weather spell prevailed during May to September of the year. The unusual weather pattern was followed by heavy rainfall and high-water content in the reservoirs in the latter part of 2023 reflecting el-nino conditions.

Table 8.5 | Operational Statistics and Financial Outturn of Ceylon Electricity Board

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Operational Statement | | | | | |
| Revenue | 255,008 | 249,066 | 261,373 | 321,432 | 640,436 |
| Sale of Electricity | 242,950 | 238,911 | 248,776 | 308,457 | 606,627 |
| Other Income | 12,058 | 10,155 | 12,597 | 12,975 | 33,809 |
| Expenditure | 352,367 | 309,552 | 295,512 | 524,933 | 579,200 |
| Direct Generation Cost | 218,469 | 183,213 | 157,374 | 325,245 | 407,173 |
| IPP (With NCRE) | 118,665 | 110,213 | 85,690 | 121,244 | 128,004 |
| CEB – Fuel Cost (Oil & Coal) | 99,803 | 73,000 | 71,684 | 204,001 | 279,169 |
| Generation, Transmission & Distribution O&M Cost | 73,121 | 67,701 | 76,189 | 85,615 | 65,131 |
| Corporate Expenses | 6,969 | 7,009 | 8,047 | 38,458 | 12,300 |
| Interest on Borrowings and Delayed Payments | 22,526 | 19,522 | 20,431 | 41,850 | 59,935 |
| Depreciation | 31,283 | 32,107 | 33,471 | 33,765 | 34,661 |
| Operating Profit / (Loss) | -97,358 | -60,486 | -34,139 | -203,501 | 61,236 |
| Exchange Gain/(Loss) | | | | | -94,689 |
| Net Profit/(Loss) | -97,358 | -60,486 | -34,139 | -298,189 | 61,236 |
| Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligations | -63 | -8,677 | -504 | -11,059 | -3,154 |
| Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the period | -97,422 | -69,164 | -34,643 | -309,248 | -58,082 |
| Liquidity Position | | | | | |
| Borrowings from Banks | 93,796 | 49,681 | 32,701 | 78,181 | 48,348 |
| Payments to Banks | 62,130 | 20,568 | 26,938 | 34,108 | 47,537 |
| Outstanding Debt to Banks | 333,245 | 416,143 | 428,300 | 220,743 | 263,560 |
| Term Loan | 89,420 | 96,650 | 89,417 | 102,012 | 85,038 |
| Project Loan funded by Donor Agencies | 222,553 | 223,415 | 282,733 | 54,452 | 62,232 |
| Project Loans by Banks | 21,272 | 43,155 | 56,150 | 64,279 | 116,290 |
| Debtenture | | | | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Purchases from CPC and IPP | 173,423 | 137,762 | 100,630 | 176,989 | 235,606 |
| Payments to CPC and IPP | 115,181 | 147,122 | 96,598 | 152,790 | 364,697 |
| Outstanding to CPC and IPP | 141,904 | 128,883 | 141,094 | 192,619 | 79,232 |
| Operational Statistics | | | | | |
| Units Sold (GWh) | 14,611 | 14,285 | 15,214 | 14,520 | 14,154 |
| Units Generated (GWh) | 16,556 | 16,392 | 17,378 | 15,942 | 15,589 |
| Cost per Unit (Rs.) | 24.12 | 21.67 | 19.42 | 36.15 | 40.92 |
| Sales per Unit (Rs.) | 16.63 | 16.72 | 16.35 | 21.24 | 42.86 |

Source: Ceylon Electricity Board

^(a) Provisional

The generation mix recorded as thermal (coal): hydro: NCRE, Wind & Rooftop: and thermal (fuel) as 30: 29: 21: 20 percent, respectively in 2023, compared to 33: 34: 18: 15 percent respectively in 2022. The coal power generation reduced to 30 percent in 2023 from 33 percent in 2022, mainly due to the scheduled interruption of 01 unit of the Norochcholai coal power plant for 03 months and the supply shortage of coal due to the dollar crisis in 2022. Accordingly, amidst the increase in NCRE, Wind & Rooftop power generation, due to the reduction in hydro and coal power generation along with the increase in coal prices resulted from currency depreciation in 2022, the average unit cost at selling point increased to Rs. 42.86 per KWh in 2023, compared to Rs. 21.24 per KWh in 2022.

Even though the cost recovery tariff is being implemented since 2022 and the balance sheet was restructured through the transfer of CEB debt to the Government Balance Sheet with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers, the General Treasury made an equity investment of Rs. 126.3 billion in 2023 as a cross settlement mechanism to settle the long outstanding payable to CPC and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to further strengthen the balance sheet of CEB. As a result, the debt outstanding to CPC and IPPs stood as Rs. 78.4 billion at the end of 2023, a decline from Rs. 191.8 billion at the end of 2022.

Under the institutional reforms of the power sector initiated with the appointment of high-level committee in 2022, the reform process continued with drafting a single reform bill, establishment of the Power Sector Reforms Secretariat within the Ministry of Power and Energy to ensure strategy and sequencing of execution of the reform process with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers. Accordingly, the revised Sri Lanka Electricity Bill with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers was published in the Gazette on April 17, 2024. The new legislation intends to unbundle the CEB, ensuring greater autonomy and transparency between the generation, transmission, and distribution segments of the entity. This would improve the overall governance structure, enhance price discovery, competitiveness, and reduce fiscal risks over the medium to long term.

8.2.2 Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

The petroleum industry in general, is subject to uncertainty and volatility within global economic

and political contexts. The shift in global oil supply from key producers in the Middle East to the United States and other Atlantic Basin countries, and the dominant impact of China and its booming petrochemical sector on oil demand, profoundly impacted global oil trade in 2023. The price of Brent crude oil averaged USD 82 per barrel in 2023, down from USD 99 per barrel in 2022, a difference of USD 17 per barrel. The global market adjusted to new trade dynamics with crude oil from Russia finding destinations outside the European Union, and global crude oil demand fell short of expectations.

The stabilization of macroeconomic conditions in the country, particularly the improvement in forex liquidity in response to macroeconomic reforms along with the improvement in CPC financial health, enabled a normalization in fuel supply in the economy. The weekly quota under the National Fuel Pass QR code system, which was introduced in 2022 to mitigate the social unrest by managing the demand for fuel, was increased in the months of April and May, 2023 and subsequently with the easing of supply constraints, the QR code system was abolished from September, 2023.

As part of the government reform initiatives to restructure the SOEs and enhance market competitiveness while driving efficiencies, reducing cost and improving service standards, licenses were granted to three global oil companies to operate in the domestic retail market. Following the Cabinet approval, China-based Sinopec, Australia-based United Petroleum and United States-based RM Parks were authorized to enter into the retail market in Sri Lanka for the importation, storage, distribution, and sale of petroleum products. Notably, Sinopec commenced operations in September, 2023, while the United Petroleum and RM Parks are to commence their operations in 2024.

The revenue of CPC experienced a notable increase of 12.6 percent to Rs. 1,343 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 1,193 billion in 2022. This was mainly due to the reintroduction of the cost reflective pricing formula since May, 2022. Additionally, the sales volume of CPC increased by approximately 134 million liters to 4,184 million liters, compared to 4,050 million liters in 2022.

Meanwhile, the finance cost also witnessed a substantial decline by 94 percent to Rs. 7,454.3 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 119,537 million in 2022. This was due to the transfer of Government

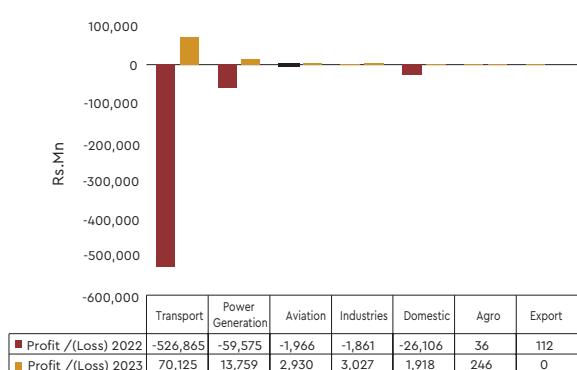
Table 8.6 | Financial Outturn of Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Revenue | 660,646 | 530,878 | 613,733 | 1,193,274 | 1,343,191 |
| Octane 92 | 195,216 | 178,196 | 215,754 | 405,061 | 456,501 |
| Octane 95 | 26,580 | 21,085 | 23,491 | 23,182 | 15,578 |
| Diesel | 238,967 | 188,937 | 218,286 | 488,831 | 506,848 |
| Super Diesel | 10,877 | 8,949 | 10,809 | 27,096 | 14,053 |
| HF 800cc | 13,438 | - | - | - | - |
| HF 1500cc | 16,912 | 18,525 | 16,807 | 62,345 | 42,584 |
| HF 3500cc/Super Oil | 33,652 | 49,444 | 19,982 | 6,662 | 26,984 |
| LSHF | 10,799 | 1,852 | 12,387 | 28,756 | 57,399 |
| Naphtha | 16,803 | 11,260 | 15,216 | 6,468 | 36,436 |
| Kerosene | 17,598 | 15,162 | 17,928 | 19,561 | 26,852 |
| JET- A-1 | 58,857 | 19,401 | 30,721 | 82,127 | 121,334 |
| Other Products | 6,892 | 6,060 | 12,452 | 4,360 | 10,258 |
| Other Income | 14,055 | 12,007 | 19,900 | 38,825 | 28,364 |
| Total Expenditure | 672,483 | 528,507 | 695,549 | 1,810,862 | 1,222,845 |
| Cost of Sales | 626,599 | 454,880 | 588,823 | 1,108,952 | 1,101,488 |
| Sales and Distribution | 17,981 | 15,782 | 29,108 | 39,495 | 51,377 |
| Administration | 4,886 | 3,683 | 6,991 | 5,106 | 29,005 |
| Finance Cost | 14,699 | 20,911 | 25,645 | 119,537 | 7,454 |
| Depreciation | 984 | 2,670 | 2,684 | 2,647 | 2,635 |
| Other Cost(Excise Duty & NBT) | 15,732 | 8,740 | 9,079 | 5,648 | 51,226 |
| Exchange Rate Variation | -8,398 | 21,841 | 33,220 | 529,477 | -20,340 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -11,837 | 2,371 | -81,816 | -617,588 | 120,346 |
| Outstanding debts to Banks | 566,225 | 529,187 | 693,040 | 87,749 | 59,020 |

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

^(a) Provisional

Figure 8.2 | Sector wise Financial Performance



Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

guaranteed foreign currency (USD) loans and bills equivalent to Rs. 884 billion to the Government balance sheet at the end of 2022, against which the corresponding equity infusion of Rs. 884 billion was made by the Government to CPC.

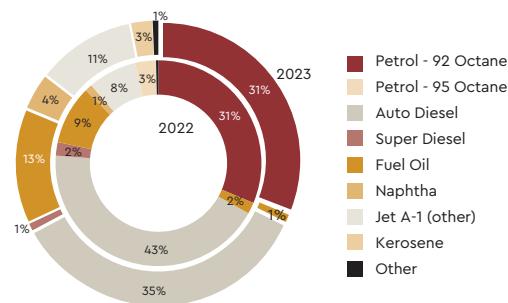
On the other hand, CPC imported refined products of 1.92 million metric tons in 2023, compared to 2.7 million metric tons in 2022, a

reduction of 28 percent while the import of crude oil was 1.56 million metric tons in 2023, compared to 0.7 million metric tons in 2022. The oil import bill of CPC increased slightly to USD 3.4 billion in 2023, compared to USD 3.3 billion in 2022.

In 2023, CPC demonstrated a significant turnaround in its financial performance, marked by a notable profit due to the implementation of cost reflective pricing and the appreciation of the rupee throughout the financial year. Accordingly, CPC's net loss of Rs. 617.6 billion reported in 2022 converted to a net profit of Rs. 120.3 billion in 2023.

Sector-wise analysis reveals substantial profits in petroleum sales to the transport, power, aviation, industries, and the domestic sector in 2023 amounting to Rs. 70,125 million, Rs. 13,759 million, Rs. 2,930 million, Rs. 3,027 million, and Rs. 1,918 million, respectively, reversing the losses recorded in 2022.

As per the balance sheet restructuring process approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, CPC

Figure 8.3 | Composition of Product Portfolio

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

obtained a loan from Bank of Ceylon and settled the subsidiary loan obtained from the Government under the Indian Line of Credit amounting to Rs. 228.77 billion. On the same day, CEB and SLA settled the outstanding payments for fuel to CPC amounting to Rs. 126.27 billion and Rs. 102.5 billion, respectively by using the equity contributions made by the Government to those SOEs.

As a result of these policy reforms and increased profitability, CPC effectively transformed its negative net equity position of Rs. 86.7 billion at the end of 2022 to a positive net equity of Rs. 33.5 billion at the end of 2023 and settled Rs. 66 billion of past debts during 2023.

With the improved financial performance during the year 2023, CPC paid a levy of Rs. 5 billion to the Consolidated Fund to support fiscal objectives.

CPC should implement strategies to compete with the new players of the market to sustain its market position and performance by revisiting its business model.

8.3 State Banks

Banking sector demonstrated resilience and adaptability, showcasing moderate growth in 2023 amidst the economic challenges that continued from the previous year. Throughout the year, local banks focused on digital transformation, enhancing their online services to meet evolving customer expectations and regulatory requirements. Despite these advancements, the industry faced persistent challenges, including managing non-performing loans and ensuring sustainable profitability.

State banks in Sri Lanka, particularly Bank of Ceylon and People's Bank, played a significant role in the banking industry in 2023. These banks continued to focus on supporting the government's development agenda and providing financial services to a wide range of customers, including individuals, businesses, and government entities. State banks also faced challenges such as managing non-performing loans (NPL) and adapting to digital transformation trends. Despite these challenges, they remained key players in the Sri Lankan banking sector, contributing to financial inclusion and economic development initiatives.

During 2023, the total profitability of the state banks increased by 12.5 percent to Rs. 64.6 billion, compared to Rs. 57.4 billion in 2022 mainly reflecting the sharp decrease in impairment provisions for loans and other losses during

Table 8.7 | Financial Position and Performance of The Major State Banks

| Description | Banking Sector | Bank of Ceylon | | People's Bank | | National Savings Bank | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) | Value | Share (%) |
| Assets (LKR Bn.) | 20,406 | 4,412 | 22 | 3,038 | 15 | 1,687 | 8 |
| Deposits (LKR Bn.) | 16,624 | 3,882 | 23 | 2,653 | 16 | 1,483 | 9 |
| Profit before Tax (LKR Bn.) | 294 | 40 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Profit after Tax (LKR Bn.) | 189 | 27 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 4 |
| Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%) | - | 12.8 | - | 11.2 | - | 16.9 | - |
| Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (%) | - | 15.8 | - | 16.1 | - | 19.2 | - |
| ROA before tax (%) | - | 0.92 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.26 | - |
| Interest Margin (%) | - | 2 | - | 1.81 | - | 1.79 | - |

Sources: State Banks and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

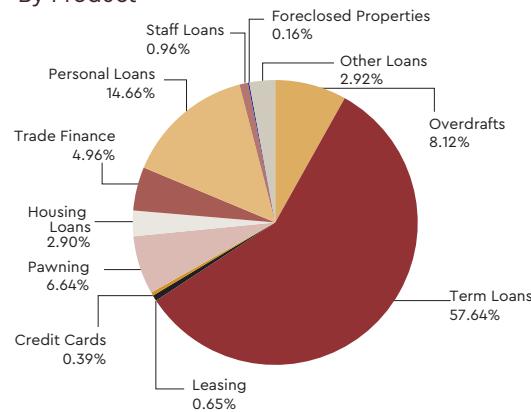
the year. The state banks have contributed to 22 percent of the profit earned by the banking sector of the country in 2023. The state banks having 46.8 percent of the total assets of the banking sector (comprising licensed commercial banks and licensed specialized banks) continued to dominate the banking sector of the country. The total State banks' branch network including the service delivery points has expanded to 1,928 by addition of new 4 branches in 2023 while almost all the banks adopted digital platforms to serve their customers.

Further, it has been identified that direct and indirect exposure to the government and related activities dominated the balance sheets of the state banks, diminishing their ability to serve their expected purposes such as advancing financial inclusion and addressing market failures in the provision of financial services to the productive sectors of the economy. Therefore, the Government has identified several crucial reforms for these entities in the areas of governance, risk management, and oversight, which are to be implemented in 2024 and onwards on a priority basis.

8.3.1 Bank of Ceylon

The Bank of Ceylon (BoC) continued to be the bank with the largest asset base coupled with the largest deposit base. As at the end of 2023, the total assets increased by 1.7 percent, which is below the industry average growth rate of 5.1

Figure 8.4 | Loans and Advances to the Customers – By Product



Source: Bank of Ceylon

percent. Meanwhile, the deposit base of the bank increased by 16.4 percent at the end of 2023, which is comparatively higher than the industry average growth rate of 8.7 percent.

Moreover, BoC's profitability increased by 30.2 percent to Rs. 40.3 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 31 billion in 2022. Despite the considerable decrease in net interest income by 27.8 percent, the bank was able to increase the profitability for the year under review due to the reversal of the impairment provisions for loans and advances.

The total loans and advances to customers decreased by 5 percent to Rs. 2,209 billion at the end of 2023 from Rs. 2,325.5 billion at the end of

Table 8.8 | Financial Outturn of Bank of Ceylon

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Total Income | 239,116 | 247,164 | 290,362 | 513,149 | 542,187 |
| Interest Income | 220,477 | 226,311 | 260,513 | 456,267 | 524,798 |
| Interest Expense | 145,331 | 151,535 | 149,261 | 329,921 | 433,610 |
| Net Interest Income | 75,146 | 74,776 | 111,252 | 126,346 | 91,188 |
| Other Income | 18,640 | 20,853 | 29,848 | 57,686 | 33,002 |
| Total Operating Expenses | 64,100 | 72,077 | 97,911 | 153,055 | 83,848 |
| Personnel Expenses | 18,365 | 18,190 | 24,982 | 28,991 | 29,818 |
| Other Expenses | 45,736 | 53,887 | 72,929 | 124,064 | 54,030 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 29,685 | 23,552 | 43,190 | 30,977 | 40,342 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Investments | 650,433 | 785,832 | 1,125,018 | 1,601,082 | 1,752,179 |
| Deposits | 2,005,212 | 2,474,775 | 2,866,894 | 3,334,774 | 3,882,232 |
| Loans and advances | 1,549,805 | 1,988,409 | 2,413,762 | 2,325,594 | 2,209,062 |
| Non-Performing Advances (Gross) | 77,133 | 98,564 | 251,158 | 324,630 | 311,863 |
| ROA (%) | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.27 | 0.76 | 0.92 |
| ROE (%) | 16.8 | 11.9 | 21.03 | 14.06 | 10.55 |
| NPL Ratio (%) | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | - | - |
| Impaired Loan Ratio (Stage III) (%) | - | - | 5.08 | 5.27 | 5.07 |

Source: Bank of Ceylon

^(a) Provisional

2022, despite the industry average decrease was recorded as 2.6 percent.

Despite the pressure on loan recoveries in the banking industry, BoC maintained its Impaired Stage III Loan ratio at 5.07 percent at the end of 2023, while the industry average was 12.8 percent. BoC network consists of 583 branches (including limited-service branches) and 1,400 Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), Cash Recycling Machines (CRMs) and Cash Deposit Machines (CDMs) across the island, supporting financial inclusion in the country. Meanwhile, BoC has been focusing more on expanding the digital and virtual service platforms to cater the emerging needs of the customers.

In November 2023, Fitch Ratings placed BoC's Viability Rating (VR) of 'cc' on Rating Watch Negative (RWN). At the same time, Fitch affirmed BoC's Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'CC'. During the year 2023, BoC named as the No.1 Banking Brand for the 15th consecutive year by Brand Finance Lanka with a Brand value of Rs. 5.2 billion.

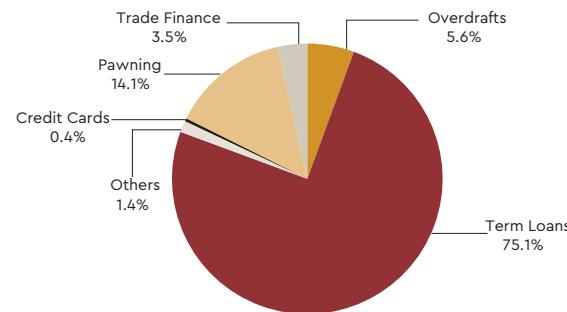
8.3.2 People's Bank

Being the second largest licensed commercial bank of the country in terms of assets and deposits, asset base of the People's Bank's (PB) grew by 2.2 percent to Rs. 3,038.1 billion at the

end of 2023, compared to the industry growth rate of 5.1 percent. The deposit base of the bank increased by 11.9 percent to Rs. 2,653.1 billion at the end of 2023, compared to the industry average of 8.7 percent while the lending to customers decreased by 4.1 percent to Rs. 1,709.4 billion, compared to the industry average decrease of 2.6 percent at the end of 2023.

The net interest income of PB decreased by 28.3 percent to Rs. 54.32 billion in 2023 mainly due to the increase in interest expenses by 38.3 percent as against the 22.6 percent increase in interest income. The sharp rise in interest expenses was due to the lag effect in repricing the time deposits mobilized at higher interest rates, which in turn resulted in a decrease in the net interest income. The bank was able to report a net profit

Figure 8.5 | Loans and Advances to the Customers – By Product



Source: People's Bank

Table 8.9 | Financial Outturn of People's Bank

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Total Income | 199,729 | 190,982 | 207,250 | 357,229 | 422,242 |
| Interest Income | 186,714 | 179,717 | 197,330 | 321,936 | 394,795 |
| Interest Expense | 125,508 | 118,784 | 114,869 | 246,178 | 340,473 |
| Net Interest Income | 61,207 | 60,934 | 82,461 | 75,758 | 54,321 |
| Other Income | 12,588 | 10,781 | 11,265 | 35,293 | 27,447 |
| Total Operating Expenses | 54,129 | 50,487 | 63,339 | 89,712 | 66,423 |
| Personnel Expenses | 19,494 | 19,722 | 22,772 | 26,603 | 24,394 |
| Other Expenses | 34,635 | 30,765 | 40,567 | 63,109 | 42,029 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 19,666 | 21,227 | 30,387 | 21,338 | 15,345 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Deposits | 1,491,386 | 1,835,099 | 2,071,533 | 2,371,519 | 2,653,106 |
| Loans and advances (gross) | 1,386,481 | 1,723,466 | 1,835,697 | 1,783,107 | 1,709,458 |
| Non Performing Advances | 43,569 | 53,745 | 59,995 | 79,335 | 81,091 |
| ROA (before tax) (%) | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| ROE (after tax) (%) | 13.9 | 14.4 | 19.9 | 12.2 | 6.6 |
| NPL Ratio (%) | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | - | - |
| Impaired Loan Ratio (Stage III) (%) | - | 3.5 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 9.0 |

Source: People's Bank

^(a) Provisional

of Rs. 15.3 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 21.3 billion in 2022.

The Stage III loan ratio of the PB stood at 9 percent at the end of 2023, compared to the industry average of 12.8 percent. The Capital Adequacy Ratio for Tier -1 capital of PB at the end of 2023 recorded as 16.9 percent, which is above the minimum requirement of 8.5 percent. The branch network of PB consists of 747 branches (including service centers) and 822 ATMs across the country.

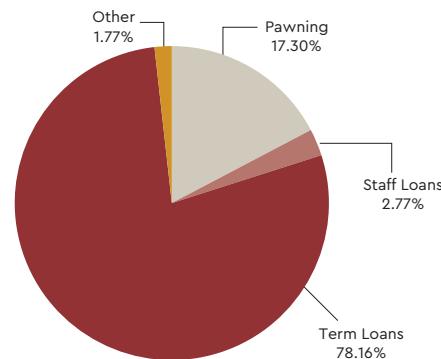
8.3.3 National Savings Bank

National Savings Bank (NSB) operates with a strong branch network of 262 branches and 4,064 post offices/sub post offices across the island. At the end of 2023, the NSB's asset base reached to Rs.1,686.7 billion, 4.0 percent increase compared to the previous year. Moreover, the deposit base and the lending portfolio reported as Rs. 1,482.5 billion and Rs. 526.5 billion, respectively at the end of 2023, recording an increase of 0.4 percent and decrease of 9.0 percent, respectively over 2022.

In 2023, NSB recorded a profit before tax of Rs. 6.1 billion, an increase of 36 percent compared to Rs. 4.5 billion in 2022 mainly due to the increase in other income sources.

Term loans contributed to 78 percent of the NSB's loan portfolio whilst pawning loans are the second largest contributor at the end of 2023.

Figure 8.6 |Loans and Advances to the Customers
– By product



Source: National Savings Bank

Table 8.10 | Financial Outturn of National Savings Bank

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Total Income | 121,929 | 127,547 | 134,939 | 174,638 | 232,064 |
| Interest Income | 118,730 | 122,512 | 131,438 | 173,021 | 226,967 |
| Interest Expense | 89,898 | 87,622 | 76,809 | 140,477 | 197,402 |
| Net Interest Income | 28,832 | 34,890 | 54,630 | 32,544 | 29,565 |
| Other Income | 3,067 | 4,881 | 3,293 | 2,614 | 4,780 |
| Total Operating Expenses | 21,438 | 24,126 | 29,368 | 30,649 | 28,228 |
| Personnel Expenses | 10,158 | 9,967 | 12,867 | 13,791 | 14,455 |
| Other Expenses | 11,280 | 14,159 | 16,501 | 16,858 | 13,773 |
| Profit Before Tax | 10,462 | 15,645 | 28,555 | 4,510 | 6,117 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Number of Branches | 256 | 259 | 261 | 262 | 262 |
| Number of Post Offices/Sub Post Offices | 4,063 | 4,063 | 4,064 | 4,064 | 4,064 |
| Investments | 647,760 | 798,811 | 980,672 | 978,772 | 1,030,689 |
| Deposits | 1,016,574 | 1,237,124 | 1,428,467 | 1,476,740 | 1,482,532 |
| Loans and advances | 454,395 | 516,795 | 538,942 | 578,648 | 526,521 |
| Non Performing Advances | 7,224 | 14,532 | 16,282 | 22,985 | 27,120 |
| ROA (%) | 0.95 | 1.24 | 1.93 | 0.28 | 0.26 |
| ROE (%) | 14.34 | 20.67 | 33.92 | 3.40 | 9.36 |
| NPL Ratio (%) | 1.57 | 2.79 | 2.97 | - | - |
| Impaired Loan Ratio (Stage III) (%) | - | - | 2.54 | 2.83 | 2.41 |

Source: National Savings Bank

^(a) Provisional

8.3.4. Housing Development and Finance Corporation Bank

Housing Development and Finance Corporation Bank (HDFC), which is primarily engaged in granting credit facilities for housing purposes, is the only state-owned bank listed in the Colombo Stock Exchange.

HDFC's profit before tax recorded a significant improvement of 713.6 percent to Rs. 2,465 million in 2023 with a slight fall in the net interest margin to 6 percent. This large profit increase primarily stemmed from a net gain of Rs. 2,661 million on de-recognition and disposal of financial assets. This resulted in a return on equity of 19.9 percent

in 2023, compared to 5.0 percent in 2022. Though the net assets per share of the bank increased to Rs. 127.40, the share price at end December, 2023 was recorded as Rs. 31.60.

The lending portfolio of the HDFC Bank dropped by 2 percent to Rs. 41.7 billion at the end of 2023, against the 2.6 percent drop in the industry. However, the Stage III Loan ratio of the bank increased from 38.0 percent at the end of 2022 to 40.5 percent at the end of 2023. The deposit base of the bank also increased by 6.7 percent to Rs. 53.6 billion at the end of 2023, compared to Rs. 50.2 billion at the end of 2022, whilst the average growth in the banking industry stood at 8.7 percent.

Table 8.11 | Financial Outturn of Housing Development and Financial Corporation Bank

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Total Income | 8,090 | 7,856 | 7,004 | 8,877 | 14,607 |
| Interest Income | 7,683 | 7,456 | 6,612 | 8,425 | 11,456 |
| Interest Expense | 4,783 | 4,475 | 3,556 | 5,679 | 8,875 |
| Net Interest Income | 2,900 | 2,981 | 3,056 | 2,746 | 2,581 |
| Other Income | 407 | 400 | 392 | 452 | 3,151 |
| Total Expenses | 2,532 | 2,313 | 2,570 | 2,895 | 3,267 |
| Personnel Expenses | 1,164 | 1,174 | 1,387 | 1,544 | 1,584 |
| Other Expenses | 1,368 | 1,139 | 1,183 | 1,351 | 1,683 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 775 | 1,068 | 878 | 303 | 2,465 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Investments | 12,440 | 17,406 | 18,709 | 17,181 | 7,196 |
| Deposits | 42,504 | 47,947 | 49,813 | 50,245 | 53,613 |
| Loans and advances | 41,216 | 41,192 | 41,837 | 42,630 | 41,670 |
| Non Performing Advances | 11,623 | 13,134 | 13,190 | 16,187 | 16,862 |
| ROA (%) | 0.9 | 2.36 | 1.93 | 0.97 | 5.00 |
| ROE (%) | 9.63 | 12.99 | 9.02 | 4.99 | 19.92 |
| Stage III Loan Ratio including EPF (%) | 25.26 | 33.03 | 32.44 | 37.97 | 40.47 |

Source :Housing Development and Financial Corporation Bank

^(a) Provisional

8.3.5 State Mortgage and Investment Bank

The State Mortgage and Investment Bank (SMIB), a licensed specialized bank, has been in the mortgage loan business for housing and housing-related purposes since 1931. The bank's deposit base increased to Rs. 52.1 billion at the end of 2023, recording a growth of 6.1 percent over Rs. 49.1 billion at the end of 2022.

Due to the drastic drop in net interest income by Rs. 1,345 million to Rs. 594 million in 2023 over the previous year, SMIB recorded a net loss of Rs.

1,043 million in 2023, compared to the net loss of Rs. 89 million in 2022.

The total assets of the bank increased by 4 percent to Rs. 59 billion at the end of 2023. The Bank's loan portfolio stood at Rs. 38.7 billion at the end of 2023, recording a slight drop of 1.4 percent compared to Rs. 39.3 billion at the end of 2022, which is below the industry negative growth of 2.6 percent. The asset quality of the bank has deteriorated during the year 2023 reflecting an increase in the Stage III Loan ratio from 20.3 percent at the end of 2022 to 23.9 percent at the end of 2023.

Table 8.12 | Financial Outturn of State Mortgage and Investment Bank

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Income | 6,125 | 6,260 | 5,425 | 7,517 | 9,601 |
| Interest Income | 5,982 | 6,077 | 5,253 | 7,402 | 9,322 |
| Interest Expense | 3,951 | 3,960 | 2,951 | 5,463 | 8,728 |
| Net Interest Income | 2,031 | 2,117 | 2,302 | 1,939 | 594 |
| Other Income | 143 | 183 | 172 | 115 | 279 |
| Total Expenses | 1,674 | 1,728 | 2,069 | 2,143 | 1,915 |
| Personnel Expenses | 882 | 873 | 1,084 | 1,090 | 1,013 |
| Other Expenses | 792 | 855 | 985 | 1,053 | 902 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 500 | 572 | 405 | -89 | -1,043 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Investments | 9,729 | 14,248 | 13,792 | 15,577 | 15,086 |
| Deposits | 38,872 | 45,388 | 45,738 | 49,140 | 52,138 |
| Loans and advances | 35,893 | 36,857 | 38,102 | 39,267 | 38,725 |
| Non Performing Advances | 7,544 | 8,412 | 7,598 | 7,954 | 9,253 |
| ROA (%) | 1.11 | 1.15 | 0.76 | -0.16 | -1.79 |
| ROE (%) | 7.73 | 6.10 | 4.11 | 3.17 | -8.85 |
| Stage III Loan Ratio including EPF (%) | 21.21 | 22.94 | 19.84 | 20.26 | 23.90 |

Source :State Mortgage and Investment Bank

^(a) Provisional

8.3.6 Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank

Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank (PSB) operates with the objective of improving the living standards of the rural community by providing accessible and affordable credit facilities with a branch network of 272.

Gross Loans and Advances recorded a marginal decrease to Rs. 195.8 billion at the end of 2023, compared to Rs. 198 billion at the end of 2022. Deposits of the PSB increased by 7.5 percent to Rs. 226 billion at the end of 2023, compared to Rs. 210.3 billion at the end of 2022.

Table 8.13 | Financial Outturn of Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Income | 27,508 | 24,354 | 24,497 | 36,203 | 47,586 |
| Interest Income | 26,357 | 23,182 | 23,555 | 35,273 | 46,232 |
| Interest Expense | 13,904 | 12,294 | 9,806 | 19,640 | 29,296 |
| Net Interest Income | 12,453 | 10,888 | 13,749 | 15,634 | 16,935 |
| Other Income | 872 | 900 | 942 | 929 | 1,355 |
| Total Expenses | 12,104 | 10,775 | 13,915 | 16,204 | 16,902 |
| Personnel Expenses | 5,932 | 5,983 | 7,325 | 8,740 | 9,554 |
| Other Expenses | 6,172 | 4,792 | 6,590 | 7,465 | 7,348 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 1,222 | 1,013 | 776 | 359 | 1,388 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Investments | 55,465 | 55,400 | 60,630 | 71,213 | 92,970 |
| Deposits | 149,600 | 172,883 | 184,392 | 210,301 | 226,080 |
| Gross Loans and advances | 144,694 | 167,099 | 187,438 | 198,008 | 195,771 |
| Non Performing Advances | 13,711 | 16,658 | 16,322 | 14,057 | 20,698 |
| ROA (%) | 1.6 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.71 | 0.12 |
| ROE (%) | 3.4 | 2.72 | 2.07 | 5.07 | 7.39 |
| Stage III Loan Ratio | 9.63 | 10.11 | 8.71 | 7.1 | 10.57 |

Source : Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank

^(a) Provisional

With the increase in industry average Stage III loan ratio to 12.8 percent at the end of 2023, NPL ratio of the bank stepped up from 7.1 percent at the end of 2022 to 10.6 percent. The PSB recorded a significant increase in profit to Rs. 1,388 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 359 million in 2022 mainly due to the increase in fee and commission income.

8.3.7 Employees' Trust Fund Board

Employees' Trust Fund Board (ETFB) was established to provide social security by way of multiple benefits to its members. The members of the ETFB are all employees who are not eligible for a government pension scheme but are employed either in the private sector or the semi-government sector. Unlike Employees' Provident Fund, the employer makes a contribution of 3 percent from the gross earnings on behalf of the employee/member, which is a non-contributory benefit to the member. At the end of 2023, the number of members of the ETFB was 2.5 million. Further, the total contribution received from

the employers on behalf of their employees increased by 6.9 percent to Rs. 37.0 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 34.6 billion in 2022.

There are 8 types of welfare benefit schemes available for ETFB's members including schemes providing assistance with health care, housing requirements and financial assistance for the education of the children of the members. Since the objective of the fund is the betterment of retired life of the employees who are not having any kind of established pension scheme, special consideration is given to increasing the voluntary membership of self-employed persons and migrant workers.

In 2023, Rs. 549.0 million was paid as benefit claims and Rs. 157.0 million was paid under the Death Benefit Scheme. Also, members are paid the balance available in the account along with dividend and interest upon termination/retirement. Accordingly, 240,888 refund claims were processed in 2023 and the total amount paid on refund claims was Rs. 38.0 billion.

Table 8.14 | Financial Outturn of Employees' Trust Fund Board

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Total Income | 32,076 | 34,729 | 35,490 | 46,122 | 67,793 |
| Investment Income (net) | 31,647 | 33,697 | 35,202 | 45,677 | 67,119 |
| Other Income | 429 | 1,032 | 288 | 445 | 674 |
| Total Expenditure | 2,315 | 2,229 | 2,330 | 2,694 | 2,834 |
| Operating Expenses | 1,792 | 1,776 | 1,836 | 2,120 | 2,129 |
| Member Expenses | 523 | 453 | 494 | 575 | 705 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 29,764 | 32,345 | 33,159 | 43,428 | 64,959 |
| Profit for Distribution | 25,411 | 28,007 | 28,569 | 36,978 | 55,942 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Interest on Member Fund 3% | 9,423 | 10,423 | 11,553 | 12,679 | 13,758 |
| Dividend | 15,706 | 17,371 | 9,627 | 24,302 | 27,517 |
| Total Rate of Interest & Dividend (%) | 8 | 8 | 7.25 | 8.75 | 9 |

Source: Employees' Trust Fund Board
^(a) Provisional

The majority of the investments made by ETFB are placed in government securities ensuring a steady stream of secured returns. The investment portfolio grew up to Rs. 515.2 billion by recording an increase of 12.9 percent, compared to Rs. 456.3 billion in 2022. Moreover, in 2023, ETFB earned a total income of Rs. 67.8 billion which largely consisted of interest income. In 2023, the fund earned a net profit of Rs. 64.9 billion and declared a total dividend plus interest rate of 9.0 percent to all members, which accounted for Rs. 41.2 billion.

8.4 Water

8.4.1 National Water Supply and Drainage Board

The National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB) being the principal authority of providing safe drinking water and facilitating the provision of sanitation to the people extended its services by providing nearly 100,000 new connections to the system, which increased the total connections to 3 million at the end of 2023. Accordingly, the percentage of the population

Table 8.15 | Financial Outturn of National Water Supply and Drainage Board

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Revenue | 26,079 | 27,761 | 28,935 | 35,464 | 61,852 |
| Water | 23,995 | 25,608 | 25,735 | 33,122 | 58,549 |
| Water Related Income | 2,084 | 2,154 | 3,200 | 2,342 | 3,303 |
| Cost of Sales | 16,614 | 16,754 | 19,163 | 23,145 | 32,844 |
| Gross Profit | 9,465 | 11,007 | 9,772 | 12,319 | 29,008 |
| Other Income | 1,259 | 1,482 | 1,796 | 1,289 | 4,284 |
| Administrative Expenses | 12,059 | 12,035 | 13,715 | 14,052 | 14,841 |
| Other Operating Expenses | 765 | 839 | 998 | 347 | 1,338 |
| Operating Profit/(Loss) | -2,100 | -385 | -3,145 | -791 | 17,113 |
| Finance Income | 1,454 | 1,571 | 843 | 2,007 | 3,121 |
| Finance Cost | 531 | 677 | 752 | 3,917 | 14,948 |
| Net Profit/(Loss) | -1,177 | 509 | -3,054 | -2,701 | 5,286 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Connections (Nos. Million) | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Water Production (m ³ Million) | 746 | 782 | 815 | 818 | 803 |
| Water Sales (m ³ Million) | 590 | 597 | 605 | 614 | 600 |
| Non-Revenue Water (Percent) | 24.88 | 24.63 | 25.82 | 25.24 | 25.2 |
| Water Supply Projects (Nos.) | 348 | 331 | - | - | - |
| Safe Drinking Water Supply Coverage (Percent) | 92 | 93 | 94.4 | 96 | 97.3 |

Source :National Water Supply & Drainage Board

^(a) Provisional

with access to piped borne water and safe drinking water supply increased to 61.6 percent and 97.3 percent, respectively during the year 2023.

Due to the upward tariff revision in 2023 with an average increase in tariff of the water by 81 percent, the revenue of the Board increased significantly by 74.4 percent to Rs. 61,852 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 35,464 million in 2022.

Even though the water production declined marginally by 1.8 percent to 803 million cubic meters (m³) in 2023, the cost of production increased significantly by 42 percent to Rs. 32,844 million mainly due to the increase in pumping cost by 90 percent to Rs. 13,785 million in 2023 as a result of the increased electricity tariff during the period under review and the increase in chemical cost by 50 percent to Rs. 2,988 million. However, the Board recorded a gross profit of Rs. 29,008 million, compared to the gross profit of Rs. 12,319 million in 2022. Consequently, the Board recorded a net profit of Rs. 5,286 million, compared to the net loss of Rs. 2,701 million in 2022, despite the significant increase in cost of borrowings in 2023 to Rs. 14,948 million, compared to Rs. 3,917 million in 2022.

The Non-Revenue Water (NRW) percentage continued to reflect a high level at 25.20 percent at the end of 2023, almost similar to 2022.

The budgetary support was continued for various water supply projects in 2023. However, due to the financial constraints and temporary suspension of the projects, slow progress was reported in 2023 while two major water supply projects, Hemmathagama and Orugodawatta were completed during 2023. In addition, the General Treasury contributed Rs. 28,000 million as equity for the repayment of loans of the local and foreign funded projects in 2023.

In order to maintain and improve the water and sanitation infrastructure, the NWS&DB should seek the possibilities of implementing projects through the engagement of private sector while ensuring the sustainability of the water and sanitation system of the country.

8.5 Ports

8.5.1 Sri Lanka Ports Authority

Port of Colombo (POC) which is the busiest port of the Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA) is ranked as the 24th Best Port in the World by the Container Port Performance Index 2022, which was initiated by the World Bank and S&P Global Port Performance Program.

SLPA handled 1,965,131 TEUs in 2023, a 2 percent increase compared to 1,925,895 TEUs handled in

Table 8.16 | Financial Outturn of Sri Lanka Ports Authority

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Revenue | 51,920 | 50,245 | 57,765 | 90,954 | 83,791 |
| Navigation | 11,567 | 10,957 | 10,793 | 18,395 | 21,146 |
| Stevedoring | 18,582 | 17,847 | 20,441 | 28,901 | 27,400 |
| Wharf Handling | 5,910 | 5,318 | 6,260 | 8,014 | 8,000 |
| Port Facilities | 3,696 | 3,444 | 6,176 | 9,250 | 4,445 |
| Other | 1,015 | 1,365 | 1,785 | 3,848 | 2,849 |
| Other Income | 11,150 | 11,314 | 12,310 | 22,546 | 19,951 |
| Total Expenditure | 37,410 | 29,716 | 32,899 | 43,744 | 46,882 |
| Operational Expenses | 16,517 | 16,300 | 16,812 | 22,338 | 25,000 |
| Repair and Maintenance Expenses | 5,868 | 5,646 | 7,048 | 8,382 | 9,088 |
| Administrative Expenses | 15,025 | 7,770 | 9,039 | 13,024 | 12,794 |
| Earning before interest and tax | 14,510 | 20,529 | 24,866 | 47,210 | 36,909 |
| Exchange Gain/(Loss) on Transactions | - | - | - | 288 | -579 |
| Net Finance Income | 287 | 850 | 2,005 | 5,626 | 5,334 |
| Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss) | 1,359 | -1,051 | -1,270 | 3,903 | -1,305 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Levy paid to Treasury | 16,156 | 20,328 | 25,601 | 57,027 | 40,359 |
| Contribution to the Consolidated Fund | -600 | - | - | -1,000 | -8,674 |
| Profit/(Loss) after Levy paid to Treasury | 15,556 | 20,328 | 25,601 | 56,027 | 31,685 |
| Income tax | -3,486 | -2,603 | -2,676 | -13,261 | -5,565 |
| Differed tax | -423 | 1,015 | -2,230 | -445 | -6,181 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | 11,647 | 18,740 | 20,695 | 42,321 | 19,939 |
| Outstanding debts to Banks | 10,990 | 9,322 | 7,355 | 6,411 | 2,798 |
| Outstanding debts to Government/Foreign Loan | 59,985 | 55,907 | 52,896 | 87,811 | 71,101 |
| Interest on Loans | 2,372 | 1,532 | 800 | 564 | - |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| TEU's Handling (Nos. Million) | 7.23 | 6.85 | 7.25 | 6.82 | 6.94 |
| Ship Arrivals (Nos.) | 5,458 | 4,762 | 4,603 | 4,537 | 5,155 |
| Colombo (Nos.) | 5,001 | 4,335 | 4,411 | 4,366 | 4,926 |
| Galle (Nos.) | 283 | 248 | 54 | 41 | 70 |
| Trincomalee (Nos.) | 174 | 179 | 138 | 130 | 159 |

Source: Sri Lanka Ports Authority

^(a) Provisional

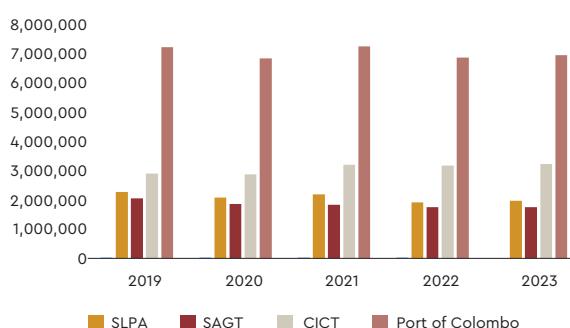
Table 8.17 | Total Handled TEUs by Colombo Port 2022–2023

| | SLPA | SAGT | CICT | Port of Colombo(POC) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Handled TEU 2023 | 1,965,131 | 1,763,863 | 3,220,918 | 6,949,912 |
| Total Handled TEU 2022 | 1,925,895 | 1,752,236 | 3,184,053 | 6,862,184 |
| % Change | 2.04 | 0.66 | 1.16 | 1.28 |

Source: Sri Lanka Ports Authority

2022 while the POC with the two private sector operators handled 6,949,912 TEUs, a marginal growth compared to the 6,862,184 TEUs handled in 2022. In the meantime, 4,926 ships, comprising passenger ships, cargo ships and other vessels arrived at POC in 2023 compared to 4,366 ships in 2022. However, the SLPA's revenue for 2023 is Rs. 83,791 million, a decrease of 7.8 percent, compared to Rs. 90,954 million in 2022. The primary causes of the revenue decline in 2023 compared to 2022 is due to the decline in imports in line with the government external sector restrictions which resulted in the loss of certain types of income such as storage, and port

Figure 8.7 | Total Handled TEUs by Colombo Port



Source: Sri Lanka Ports Authority

facilities and tariff adjustments to be on par with the competition with POC operators.

Total expenditure has increased from Rs. 43,744 million in 2022 to Rs. 46,882 million in 2023 mainly due to the increment of operational expenses by 11.9 percent. Both reduction in revenue as well as increase in the expenditure has resulted in recording a profit after tax of Rs. 19,939 million in 2023 which is a decrease from Rs.42,321 million in 2022 by around 53 percent.

SLPA has recorded the highest levy to the Consolidated Fund of Rs.8,674 million in 2023. This amount comprises set-off amount Rs. 5,156 million against payable amount to the SLPA on behalf of the loan obtained for Hambanthota port, cash payment of Rs. 2,910 million and the provision of Rs. 608 million. Accordingly, the General Treasury was able to settle long outstanding Rs. 5.1 billion loan repayment and stamp duty payable on behalf of Hambanthota port loan by the General Treasury to SLPA during the year as against the accumulated unpaid levy.

After a lengthy analysis by considering the technological advancement over the years and redundant job categories, General Treasury revised the cadre of the SLPA in 2023 and reduced the cadre by 3003 from 9,990 to 6,987.

8.6 Insurance

The insurance industry consists of 22 local insurance companies and 6 foreign-based

companies. The State presence is visible in the insurance sector through the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd. (SLIC), Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board (AAIB), National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF), and Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation (SLECIC).

In 2023, the insurance sector demonstrated mixed performance, with an overall increase in gross written premium (GWP) compared to 2022. Specifically, the long-term insurance sector saw a 12.9 percent growth in GWP, while the general insurance sector experienced a 3.4 percent increase compared to 2022. Due to the larger asset base of the long-term insurance sector, total insurance sector assets grew by 14.7 percent in 2023.

8.6.1 Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited

Being the largest state-owned insurance company in the country, SLIC holds an asset base of Rs. 313 billion and the largest life fund of Rs. 183.8 billion in the insurance industry at the end of 2023.

SLIC recorded a revenue of Rs. 64.7 billion in 2023, a marginal increase compared to Rs. 63.9 billion in 2022. GWP grew to Rs. 44.2 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 41.3 billion in 2022 in line with the increased GWP recorded by the insurance sector in 2023, compared to 2022. The GWP from the life insurance business increased marginally to Rs. 21.1 billion in 2023 from Rs. 20.9 billion in 2022. SLIC reported a GWP of Rs. 23.1

Table 8.18 | Financial Outturn of Sri Lanka Insurance Corp. Ltd.

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Revenue | 48,608 | 52,614 | 64,062 | 63,917 | 64,711 |
| Gross written premium | 33,794 | 39,421 | 43,231 | 41,272 | 44,225 |
| Net earned premium | 29,772 | 34,206 | 38,397 | 37,024 | 36,862 |
| Benefit, Losses & Expenses | -31,270 | -34,888 | -42,255 | -34,292 | -29,260 |
| Investment income | 17,671 | 16,511 | 23,392 | 13,794 | 28,728 |
| Other Income | 1,165 | 1,897 | 2,273 | 13,100 | -880 |
| Other Operating & Administrative Expenses | -9,134 | -9,755 | -10,082 | -6,131 | -6,178 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 8,205 | 7,972 | 11,725 | 23,494 | 29,272 |
| Net Profit for the year | 7,028 | 5,788 | 10,041 | 21,564 | 26,346 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Claims ratio – General (%) | 61 | 51 | 60 | 63 | 61 |
| Capital Adequacy ratio – Life (%) | 434 | 459 | 490 | 316 | 427 |
| Capital Adequacy ratio – General (%) | 208 | 223 | 240 | 244 | 225 |
| Life Fund | 118,000 | 134,013 | 152,585 | 156,719 | 183,804 |

Source :Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd.

^(a) Provisional

billion for non-life insurance in 2023, an increase of 13.8 percent compared to Rs. 20.3 billion in 2022. Meanwhile, the declared dividends amounted to Rs. 2.3 billion in 2023.

The overall profitability of SLIC recorded a notable increase of 22.2 percent to Rs. 26.3 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 21.6 billion in 2022 mainly due to the increase in investment income by Rs. 14.9 billion to Rs. 28.7 billion in 2023.

In adherence to the regulations set forth in the Insurance Industry (Amendment) Act, No. 03 of 2011, the segregation of SLIC's life and general insurance operations into its wholly owned subsidiaries, namely Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Limited and Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited was completed by the end of 2023.

In line with the Government's SOE restructuring policy as approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, the divestiture process of SLIC was commenced with the issuance of RfQ and the shortlisting of bidders are to be completed.

8.6.2 National Insurance Trust Fund

National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) engages in the insurance business by offering several

products including, the Agrahara Insurance Scheme, Agricultural Loan Protection Insurance Scheme, Crop Insurance Scheme and General Insurance – (Motor and Non – Motor sector policies). Further, NITF acts as a reinsurer of any liability carried by any person in the insurance industry or any insurer in or outside of Sri Lanka since 2007, and it maintains the Strike, Riot, Civil Commotion and Terrorism (SRCC&T) Fund.

NITF's revenue increased by around 4 percent to Rs. 27 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 26 billion in 2022 mainly due to the increase in other forms of income such as interest income on government securities by Rs. 1.8 billion. GWP decreased by 6.6 percent to Rs. 11.4 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 12.2 billion in 2022. However, NITF's net profit increased by 47 percent to Rs. 12.5 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 8.5 billion in 2022 due to the increase in interest income together with the decrease in expenditure on insurance claims and benefits. Nevertheless, Motor Insurance Scheme, Non-Motor Insurance Scheme and Reinsurance Scheme recorded a loss of Rs. 9 million, Rs. 67 million and 1,899 million, respectively in 2023. NITF's investments in Government securities increased by 46 percent to Rs. 43.3 billion at the end of 2023, compared to Rs. 29.6 billion at the end of 2022. NITF paid Rs. 2.0 billion as levy to the Consolidated Fund in 2023.

Table 8.19 | Financial Outturn of National Insurance Trust Fund

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Total Revenue | 17,717 | 18,862 | 18,969 | 25,972 | 26,925 |
| Gross Written Premium | 12,693 | 9,818 | 10,631 | 12,201 | 11,400 |
| Contribution received for Agrahara | 4,839 | 5,469 | 6,283 | 6,809 | 6,806 |
| Crop insurance levy collected | 1,780 | 1,627 | 2,194 | 2,573 | 2,441 |
| Net earned premium income | 16,448 | 17,475 | 17,379 | 20,884 | 20,078 |
| Other income | 1,269 | 1,387 | 1,590 | 5,088 | 6,847 |
| Reinsurance premium ceded | -1,191 | -1,102 | -590 | -684 | 7 |
| Insurance Claims & Benefits | -12,079 | -7,955 | -10,761 | -14,693 | -11,914 |
| Underwriting & acquisition cost | -2,056 | -1,615 | -1,864 | -2,162 | -1,902 |
| Total Expenditure | -574 | -427 | -408 | -587 | -562 |
| Staff Related Costs | 240 | 226 | 225 | 245 | 269 |
| Administration & Other Expenses | 334 | 201 | 183 | 342 | 293 |
| Income over Expenditure | 3,008 | 8,866 | 5,936 | 8,530 | 12,547 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Agrahara Claims received (Nos) | 230,029 | 218,422 | 226,639 | 243,812 | 269,397 |
| Agrahara Claims paid (Nos) | 214,381 | 209,108 | 212,646 | 173,820 | 236,619 |
| Agrahara premium collected | 4,839 | 5,469 | 6,283 | 6,809 | 6,806 |
| Agrahara Claims paid | 5,257 | 4,173 | 6,380 | 6,247 | 7,337 |

Source: National Insurance Trust Fund

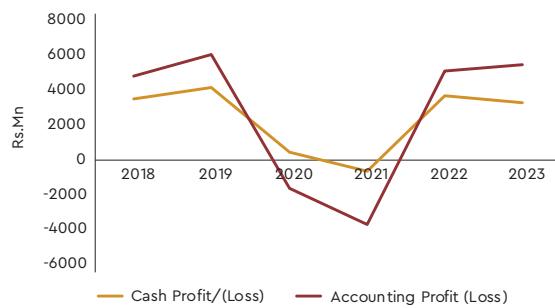
^(a) Provisional

8.7 Commuter Transportation

8.7.1 Sri Lanka Transport Board

As the owner of the biggest bus fleet, Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB) provides passenger transport services throughout the island by deploying around 4,564 buses daily. SLTB functions with 107 main depots, 9 sub depots, 12 provincial workshops, 12 regional offices, 21 driving training schools, and employs around 26,000 individuals. The time table requirement allocated by National Transport Commission for SLTB is 40 percent of the total requirement. The present bus fleet is not sufficient for providing all the required time table for passengers. The bus fleet was increased by 500 buses in the first half of 2023 by utilizing the facility of Indian Credit Line. However, SLTB intends to further increase its bus fleet with modern buses to provide comfortable passenger services to the public.

Figure 8.8 | Performance of Sri Lanka Transport Board



Source: Sri Lanka Transport Board

SLTB provides service in uneconomical routes particularly in remote areas through Gemi Seriya, night-time services through Nisi Seriya and providing low-cost transportation services to school children through Sisu Seriya. Operated kilometers of SLTB increased by 7.6 percent to 378 million kilometers using 4,564 buses in 2023,

Table 8.20 | Financial Outturn of Sri Lanka Transport Board

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Income | 42,938 | 31,128 | 26,817 | 70,379 | 77,240 |
| Operational Income | 29,282 | 17,996 | 14,565 | 58,504 | 61,859 |
| Other income | 13,656 | 13,132 | 12,252 | 11,875 | 15,381 |
| Expenditure | 40,237 | 31,787 | 28,686 | 67,319 | 75,324 |
| Salary | 20,143 | 18,274 | 16,174 | 21,154 | 21,776 |
| Fuel | 13,879 | 9,535 | 8,026 | 37,344 | 41,465 |
| Other Running Cost | 4,794 | 3,085 | 2,808 | 6,868 | 9,829 |
| Overhead | 1,037 | 629 | 1,475 | 1,750 | 2,132 |
| Finance Cost | 384 | 264 | 203 | 203 | 122 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Gov. Financial Assistance | 2,701 | -659 | -1,869 | 3,060 | 1,916 |
| Gov. Financial Assistance | 1,474 | 1,127 | 1,217 | 642 | 1,391 |
| Cash Profit | 4,175 | 468 | -652 | 3,702 | 3,307 |
| Depreciation | 2,265 | 2,507 | 2,355 | 2,184 | 1,025 |
| Production Loss | 20 | 66 | 47 | 97 | 93 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 1,890 | -2,105 | -3,054 | 1,421 | 2,189 |
| Levy paid to the Treasury | - | - | - | - | -145 |
| Profit after levy paid | - | - | - | - | 2,044 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Fuel Cost per km | 31.70 | 30.93 | 33.01 | 104.54 | 106.97 |
| No. of Employees per bus | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| Avg. buses operated per day | 5,079 | 3,961 | 3,232 | 4,330 | 4,564 |
| Operated km Mn | 431 | 308 | 237 | 351 | 378 |
| Bus Fleet Age Analysis | | | | | |
| Less than 5 Yrs | 2,423 | 1,001 | 740 | 521 | 857 |
| 5 > 10 Yrs | 1,134 | 2,420 | 2,273 | 2,467 | 2,377 |
| 10 > 15 Yrs | 2,109 | 2,155 | 1,830 | 1,326 | 1,120 |
| Over 15 Yrs | 1,608 | 1,382 | 951 | 2,775 | 2,760 |
| Total | 7,274 | 6,958 | 5,794 | 7,089 | 7,114 |

Source: Sri Lanka Transport Board

^(a) Provisional

compared to 351 million kilometers using 4,330 buses in 2022. Total income of SLTB increased by 9.7 percent to Rs. 77,240 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 70,379 million in 2022, mainly due to the increase in season ticket sales, police travel pass, warrants and supported by the subsidy from Government. The General Treasury released Rs. 8,000 million and Rs. 3,960 million in 2023 in order to subsidize the season tickets and uneconomic routes, respectively, compared to Rs. 6,100 million and Rs. 2,700 million, respectively in 2022, which are implemented through the SLTB by the Government as public service obligations.

The total expenses of SLTB increased by 11.9 percent to Rs. 75,324 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 67,319 million in 2022, mainly due to increase of the price of fuel and spare parts. However, SLTB recorded a net profit of Rs. 2,189 million in 2023, an increase of 54 percent compared to Rs. 1,421 million in 2022 due to the improved revenue. SLTB contributed Rs. 145 million to the

Treasury as a levy in 2023 from the profit for the first time of the SLTB's history.

The age analysis of the total bus fleet of SLTB reveals that around 55 percent represents buses over 10 years of age. Therefore, it is important to add new buses to the bus fleet in order to provide an uninterrupted passenger service to the general public.

8.8 Aviation

8.8.1 Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) (Pvt) Limited

Global passenger traffic is predicted to exceed 9.7 billion by the end of 2024, surpassing the 2019 number for the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic, according to Airports Council International (ACI). From 2023 to 2042, the number of passengers worldwide is expected to increase at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.3 percent.

Table 8.21 | Financial Outturn of Airport and Aviation (Sri Lanka) (Pvt) Limited

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Revenue | 29,889 | 11,523 | 10,792 | 32,258 | 48,804 |
| Aeronautical | 5,431 | 2,291 | 2,299 | 6,195 | 7,575 |
| Non Aeronautical | 20,221 | 5,486 | 5,087 | 19,812 | 30,671 |
| Other Income | 71.63 | 81 | 85 | 114 | 130 |
| Interest Income | 4,165 | 3,665 | 3,321 | 6,137 | 10,428 |
| Expenditure | 13,489 | 12,622 | 11,654 | 14,941 | 19,060 |
| Personnel Expenses | 8,117 | 7,415 | 7,305 | 10,001 | 10,993 |
| Admin. & Estab. Expenses | 2,053 | 2,088 | 1,347 | 2,097 | 4,066 |
| Depreciation | 2,856 | 2,853 | 2,648 | 2,367 | 2,121 |
| Repairs and Maintenance Expenses | 463 | 266 | 354 | 476 | 1,880 |
| Earnings before Interest and Tax | 16,400 | -1,099 | -862 | 17,317 | 29,744 |
| Exchange Gain/(Loss) on transactions | -8 | 153 | 408 | 1,526 | - |
| Interest Cost | -1,325 | -1,289 | -1,140 | -1,854 | -2,225 |
| Exchange Gain/(Loss) on loans and Fixed Deposits Conversion | 157 | -1,498 | 634 | -10,555 | 6,121 |
| Net Profit/(Loss) before tax | 15,223 | -3,733 | -960 | 6,434 | 33,640 |
| Tax | -4,226 | 1,228 | -1,122 | -1,630 | -5,517 |
| Net Profit/(Loss) After Tax | 10,997 | -2,505 | -2,082 | 4,804 | 28,123 |
| Total Assets | 108,274 | 103,216 | 126,844 | 179,530 | 191,542 |
| Total Liabilities | 69,044 | 66,233 | 85,530 | 134,273 | 123,931 |
| Total Equity | 39,231 | 36,983 | 41,314 | 45,257 | 67,611 |
| Total Borrowings | 47,560 | 46,773 | 64,725 | 106,273 | 89,914 |
| Borrowings during the year | 2,150 | 684 | 19,833 | 2,544 | 321 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Aircraft Movements (Nos.) | 96,812 | 38,145 | 47,391 | 59,451 | 74,239 |
| Passenger Movements (Nos.) | 9,958,688 | 2,375,056 | 1,505,479 | 5,503,198 | 7,548,646 |
| Cargo Movements (MT) | 261,367 | 151,141 | 201,680 | 173,597 | 158,911 |

Source: Airport and Aviation (Sri Lanka) (Pvt) Limited

^(a) Provisional

Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) (Pvt) Limited (AASL) continued to accomplish its role as the sole statutory service provider of the aeronautical services including the Air Traffic Control Service and provision of aeronautical aids for communication, navigation, surveillance to ensure the safety and security of all aircraft and passengers within the entire territory of Sri Lanka.

Total revenue of AASL increased from Rs. 32,258 million in 2022 to Rs. 48,804 million in 2023 by 51.3 percent mainly due to the increase in Aeronautical revenue from Rs. 6,195 million to Rs. 7,575 million and non-Aeronautical revenue from Rs. 19,812 million in 2022 to Rs. 30,671 million in 2023 as a result of increase in aircraft movements by 25 percent and passenger movements by 36 percent due to the development of the tourism industry with the revival of economy.

In addition, the total revenue comprised of an interest income of 21.4 percent, which increased from Rs. 6,137 million in 2022 to Rs. 10,428 million in 2023 by 70 percent mainly because the company has invested surplus cash saved by not servicing the foreign loans obtained by the company due to the temporary debt moratorium policy of the country.

Total Expenditure increased from Rs. 14,941 million in 2022 to Rs. 19,060 million in 2023 by 27.6 percent mainly due to the increase in Administration and Establishment expenditure by 93.8 percent with the increase in electricity expenditure, and increase in repair and maintenance cost from Rs. 476 million in 2022 to Rs. 1,880 million in 2023 as a result of the need to preserve unused raw materials brought down by the contractor under the disrupted BIA terminal II project with the debt moratorium.

A sizable portion of AASL's professional staff chose to leave the country in pursuit of better prospects elsewhere, which led to a gradual but noticeable brain drain that had an adverse effect on services and development of the Aviation industry. Considering the significance of air traffic control for the continued existence of airports, the Cabinet of Ministers approved to adopt a separate salary scale for air traffic controllers in 2023.

8.8.2. SriLankan Airlines Ltd.

Following a global air travel disruption caused by the COVID-19 epidemic, the aviation sector has

been gradually recovering. Challenges faced by Sri Lankan aviation sector in the first half of the fiscal year 2022/23 including the shortages of jet fuel, rising fuel prices as a result of the conflicts in oil producing region, high interest rates, inflationary pressures, lower tourism as a result of travel advisories, inadequate Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) capacity, and supply chain limitations. A brain drain of aviation experts seeking better prospects overseas also hampered the business. However, the second half of the fiscal year presented a more favourable operating environment for the aviation sector in Sri Lanka.

The airline reported a total revenue of Rs. 372.5 billion mainly comprising a passenger revenue of Rs. 293.3 billion, which has increased by 276 percent compared to 2021/22, due to the development of the tourism industry with the revival of economy and the increase in SLA flying Revenue Passenger Kilometers (RPK) by 137 percent to 11,793.72 RPK million, compared to 4,968.59 RPK million in 2021/22. The passenger load factor also increased from 48.98 percent to 77.65 percent during the fiscal year.

Earnings before interest and tax improved from Rs. 1.87 billion in 2021/22 to Rs. 41.97 billion in 2022/23. However, due to the increase in interest cost from Rs. 22.3 billion to Rs. 51.4 billion in 2022/23 by 130.5 percent coupled with the exchange loss, the company recorded a net loss after tax of Rs. 73.3 billion, a 56 percent decrease compared to the preceding fiscal year.

The government offered assistance by issuing a USD 11.6 million Treasury Guarantee to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) on behalf of the SLA to support its ongoing cash flow issues during 2022/23.

Further, in order to settle the outstanding balance of Rs. 102.5 billion to the CPC, the General Treasury infused additional equity capital to SLA in December, 2023 as approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

The impact of the financial constraints of SLA has clearly manifested in the disruptions to operations evident over the recent past. The government's fiscal constraints make it unfeasible to continuously inject equity capital to the airline to ensure its continuity. In this context, the Government made a decision to divest SLA to enable a fresh injection of investor funds to restore financial sustainability of the airline.

International Finance Corporation (IFC) has been tasked with providing transaction advisory on the SLA divestment. RfQs floated in October 2023

and closed on April 22, 2024. Currently, RfQs submitted by 6 potential investors are being evaluated.

Table 8.22 | Financial Outturn of SriLankan Airlines Ltd.

| | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | Rs. Million 9 Months 2023/24 ^(a) |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| Total Revenue | 183,514 | 71,847 | 134,274 | 372,533 | 248,440 |
| Passenger | 147,673 | 16,328 | 77,999 | 293,329 | 205,662 |
| Cargo | 15,745 | 27,328 | 43,975 | 51,060 | 22,671 |
| Excess Baggage | 1,166 | 197 | 1,157 | 3,067 | 1,825 |
| Other Income | 18,613 | 27,469 | 10,504 | 23,857 | 17,793 |
| Finance Income | 317 | 525 | 639 | 1,221 | 489 |
| Expenditure | 184,203 | 74,511 | 132,398 | 330,569 | 223,852 |
| Aircraft fuel cost | 55,328 | 10,569 | 42,759 | 155,559 | 86,302 |
| Employee cost | 21,205 | 16,206 | 15,970 | 24,341 | 22,096 |
| Airport, aeronaut and passenger expenses | 29,217 | 7,440 | 19,272 | 48,474 | 35,394 |
| Aircraft Maintenance and overhaul costs | 22,820 | 13,695 | 23,088 | 42,199 | 34,690 |
| Rentals on Leased Aircraft | 1,394 | 2,265 | 44 | 504 | 4,280 |
| Selling , Marketing and advertising expenses | 14,541 | 2,034 | 7,180 | 24,628 | 15,574 |
| Crew Expenses | 6,557 | 1,680 | 3,231 | 7,661 | 6,779 |
| Other Operating Expenses | 14,127 | 4,325 | 6,665 | 12,516 | 9,383 |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 19,014 | 16,296 | 14,188 | 14,685 | 9,353 |
| Earnings Before Interest and Tax | -689 | -2,664 | 1,877 | 41,965 | 24,589 |
| Exchange Gain/(Loss) on transactions | -6,119 | -6,895 | -37,812 | -25,560 | -603 |
| Interest Cost | -35,554 | -22,339 | -22,339 | -51,395 | -26,020 |
| Exchange Gain/(Loss) on loans and Fixed Deposits Conversion | -4,837 | -13,334 | -107,621 | -38,274 | 3,158 |
| Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -47,198 | -45,231 | -165,895 | -73,264 | 1,124 |
| Tax | - | - | - | -357 | - |
| Net Profit/(Loss) After Tax | -47,198 | -45,231 | -165,895 | -73,621 | 1,124 |
| Total Assets | 181,190 | 154,381 | 178,144 | 199,455 | 192,523 |
| Non Current Assets | 150,014 | 122,471 | 122,686 | 132,773 | 109,282 |
| Current Assets | 31,176 | 31,910 | 55,459 | 66,682 | 83,240 |
| Total Liabilities | 666,296 | 253,219 | 358,161 | 708,630 | 598,073 |
| Non Current Liabilities | 211,737 | 190,428 | 257,020 | 210,323 | 186,150 |
| Current Liabilities | 454,559 | 253,219 | 358,161 | 498,307 | 411,923 |
| Equity | 52,972 | 82,468 | 100,468 | 103,201 | 205,702 |
| Accumulated losses | -326,341 | -371,734 | -537,505 | -612,376 | -611,252 |
| Serious Loss of Capital | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Key performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Passenger Carried (RPK Million) | 14,548 | 748 | 4,969 | 11,794 | 9,111 |
| Aircraft Fleet (Nos.) | 25 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| Passenger Capacity (ASK Million) | 18,041 | 3,816 | 10,144 | 15,188 | 11,489 |
| % of Fuel Cost on Total Revenue | 31 | 21 | 32 | 43 | 35 |
| Passenger Load Factor | 80.64 | 19.60 | 48.98 | 77.65 | 79.30 |

Source: SriLankan Airlines Ltd

^(a) Provisional

8.9 Construction

The Sri Lankan construction industry's contribution to the GDP has shown a declining trend and continued to contract by 260 basis points to 5.1 percent in 2023, compared to the previous year. Total turnover of three main SOEs namely, State Engineering Corporation (SEC), Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB) and State Development and Construction Corporation (SD&CC) undertaking most of the Government contracts in the construction industry, recorded almost a 5 percent decrease to Rs. 9,853 million in 2023, compared to Rs.10,361 million in 2022.

Due to the liquidity constraints, suspension and termination of government contracts, rapid increase of construction material prices, scarcity of the construction materials, import restrictions imposed to materials, and migration of experienced technical professionals have hindered these three entities to operate in their full capacity.

8.9.1 State Engineering Corporation

SEC has undertaken projects worth of Rs. 9,705 million in 2023 such as construction of housing scheme at Lunawa, Housing Development Project at Tangalle, ward complex at base hospital

Pimburam and new District Secretariat building complex at Kegalle.

Revenue of the SEC decreased by 26 percent to Rs. 1,870 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 2,526 million in 2022. However, total expenditure increased by 14 percent due to the increase in staff cost with the settlement of arrears staff salaries and the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) implemented in 2023. As a result, the SEC recorded a loss of Rs. 2,458 million in 2023, an increase of 94 percent compared to Rs. 1,269 million loss in 2022. Due to the delays in settlements for the works done, receivable increased by 5 percent to Rs. 6,273 million at the end of 2023, creating a significant liquidity issue for the entity. This has resulted a zero repayment of debt to banks by SEC during the year 2023.

General Treasury made an equity contribution of Rs. 3,958 million to SEC in 2023, of which Rs. 3,764 million was utilized to settle the outstanding statutory dues of 252 employees above the age of 55 years, to pay the compensation and statutory dues of 1,165 employees below the age of 55 years under the VRS and to settle the outstanding statutory dues of 910 employees who have retired, resigned and passed away in SEC and National Equipment and Machinery Organization (NEMO) as per the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers for VRS.

Table 8:23 | Financial Outturn of State Engineering Corporation

| | 2019 | 2020 ^(a) | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(a) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue | 4,427 | 2,164 | 2,955 | 2,526 | 1,870 |
| Construction | 3,768 | 1,608 | 2,594 | 2,088 | 1,611 |
| Consultancy | 192 | 156 | 338 | 413 | 224 |
| Other Income | 467 | 400 | 23 | 25 | 35 |
| Expenditure | 5,606 | 3,229 | 4,036 | 3,795 | 4,328 |
| Operating Expenditure | 2,685 | 1,147 | 1,574 | 1,369 | 962 |
| Staff Cost | 2,192 | 1,594 | 1,923 | 1,773 | 2,659 |
| Financial Cost | 391 | 406 | 440 | 557 | 500 |
| Other Expenditure | 338 | 82 | 99 | 96 | 207 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -1,179 | -1,065 | -1,081 | -1,269 | -2,458 |
| Outstanding Debts to Banks | 2,450 | 2,261 | 2,261 | 2,868 | 2,868 |
| Receivables | 6,591 | 5,385 | 5,928 | 5,966 | 6,273 |

Source: State Engineering Corporation

^(a) Provisional – Except NEMO

8.9.2 Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau

Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB) has been engaged in consultancy services since 2016 and Central Engineering Services (Pvt) Limited is a fully owned subsidiary of CECB engaged in construction activities.

During the year 2023, CECB has completed Rs. 1,902 million worth of government projects out of the Rs. 3,455 million worth of total completed projects. Work-in-hand projects at the end of 2023 amounts to Rs.17,702 million. Revenue increased by 29 percent to Rs. 6,609 million in 2023 from Rs. 5,105 million in 2022, while the expenditure

Table 8.24 | Financial Outturn of Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Revenue | 8,032 | 6,557 | 6,361 | 5,105 | 6,609 |
| Construction | 5,128 | 4,124 | 3,947 | 2,748 | 4,009 |
| Consultancy | 2,420 | 2,008 | 2,117 | 1,748 | 1,494 |
| Other Income | 170 | 162 | 121 | 228 | 209 |
| Finance Income | 314 | 263 | 176 | 381 | 897 |
| Total Expenditure | 7,691 | 6,296 | 6,314 | 5,035 | 5,861 |
| Operating Expenditure | 6,005 | 4,548 | 4,620 | 3,441 | 4,494 |
| Staff Cost | 1,682 | 1,743 | 1,689 | 1,591 | 1,363 |
| Financial Cost | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Others | - | - | - | - | - |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 341 | 261 | 48 | 69 | 748 |
| Outstanding Debts to Banks | - | - | - | - | - |
| Receivables | 11,741 | 10,743 | 9,683 | 9,446 | 8,781 |
| Payables (without bank debts) | 13,390 | 12,528 | 11,278 | 10,990 | 10,841 |
| Investments | 3,174 | 3,420 | 3,223 | 3,314 | 4,068 |

Source: Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau

^(a) Provisional

also increased by 16 percent to Rs. 5,861 million in 2023 from Rs. 5,035 million in 2022. In 2023, CECB recorded a profit of Rs. 748 million which is more than 10 times higher than the profit in 2022, mainly due to the increase in finance income in 2023. The total receivables of CECB stood at Rs. 8,781 million at the end of 2023, compared to Rs. 9,446 million at the end of 2022.

8.9.3 State Development & Construction Corporation

During 2023, State Development & Construction Corporation (SD&CC) completed government projects worth of Rs.113 million and the worth of the projects in hand at the end of 2023 was Rs. 7,325 million. Out of the projects in hand, projects

worth of Rs. 329 million were undertaken during the year 2023.

Total revenue of SD&CC decreased by 50 percent to Rs. 1,374 million in 2023, compared Rs. 2,730 million in 2022, while total expenditure in 2023 decreased only by 28 percent to Rs. 1,953 million in 2023 resulting a net loss of Rs. 579 million, compared to the net profit of Rs. 27 million in 2022. Total receivables of SD&CC at the end of 2023 decreased by 42 percent to Rs. 333 million, compared to Rs. 578 million at the end of 2022. Due to the serious liquidity issues at SD&CC, total outstanding debts to banks decreased marginally by 3.2 percent to Rs. 1,788 million at the end of 2023 from Rs. 1,848 million at the end of 2022.

Table 8.25 | Financial Outturn of State Development & Construction Corporation

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Revenue | 4,318 | 1,782 | 4,483 | 2,730 | 1,374 |
| Construction | 4,192 | 1,449 | 4,216 | 2,546 | 1,134 |
| Consultancy | 40 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| Other Income | 86 | 323 | 261 | 176 | 235 |
| Expenditure | 5,162 | 2,039 | 4,386 | 2,704 | 1,953 |
| Operating Expenditure | 4,584 | 1,338 | 3,812 | 2,182 | 1,183 |
| Staff Cost | 177 | 161 | 109 | 214 | 134 |
| Financial Cost | 224 | 209 | 259 | 122 | 387 |
| Other Expenditure | 177 | 331 | 206 | 185 | 249 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -844 | -257 | 96 | 27 | -579 |
| Outstanding Debts to Banks | 1,680 | 1,854 | 1,989 | 1,848 | 1,788 |
| Receivables | 559 | 333 | 557 | 578 | 333 |

Source: State Development & Construction Corporation

^(a) Provisional

8.10 Lotteries

The National Lotteries Board (NLB) and the Development Lotteries Board (DLB) are the two players in the duopoly lotteries market in Sri Lanka. NLB holds a share of 54.6 percent from the total market, meanwhile DLB holds 45.4 percent in 2023. NLB's product portfolio entails 11 brands of lotteries (9 passive and 2 instant), whereas DLB entails 15 brands of lotteries (11 passive and 4 instant). NLB contributes directly to the Consolidated Fund, whereas DLB is the major contributor for the President's Fund and part of which is remitted to Mahapola Higher Education Trust Fund.

Considering the escalating printing cost and other overhead costs, selling price of a lottery had to be doubled from June 2023. The total lottery sales income was Rs. 58.6 billion in 2023, 43 percent increase compared to the previous year. Even though there was an upward trend in lottery sales income, sales quantity recorded a

contraction of approximately 50 percent as an impact of the increased lottery price. Meanwhile, around Rs. 30 billion valued prizes were declared by both institutions in 2023, a 46 percent improvement compared to the previous year.

Irrespective of the contemporary challenges encountered by the lotteries market, efforts to enhance the contribution to the Consolidated Fund and President's Fund have been continued throughout 2023 by both institutions.

8.10.1 National Lotteries Board

NLB maintains a wide spread network of dealers, agents and SMS dealers in order to reach different geographical market segments across the island and secure its market leadership during the year 2023. In addition to regular dealer channels, passive lotteries are sold through SMS dealers. Revenue of NLB increased by 45.6 percent to Rs. 31.6 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 21.7 billion in 2022 due to upward revision of lottery prices.

Table 8:26 | Financial Outturn of National Lotteries Board

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Revenue | 22,238 | 18,034 | 17,299 | 21,696 | 31,573 |
| Lottery Sale Income | 22,079 | 18,041 | 17,292 | 21,209 | 32,014 |
| Less Direct Taxes – Excise Duty | – | – | – | – | – |
| Less Indirect Taxes – VAT | 911 | 430 | 409 | 641 | 1,165 |
| – SSCL | – | – | – | 120 | 598 |
| Other Income | 1,070 | 423 | 416 | 1,248 | 1,322 |
| Expenditure | 20,397 | 16,599 | 16,295 | 20,306 | 30,729 |
| Main Agency and Agency Commission | 4,278 | 3,607 | 3,458 | 4,315 | 6,527 |
| Prizes Declared | 10,608 | 8,668 | 8,352 | 10,741 | 16,671 |
| Tickets Printing Cost | 531 | 443 | 425 | 874 | 1,187 |
| Distribution, Sales & Marketing | 1,508 | 893 | 1,074 | 921 | 1,408 |
| Admin Expenses | 809 | 773 | 812 | 840 | 1,057 |
| Finance Cost | 25 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 37 |
| Contribution to Consolidated Fund and National Kidney Fund | 2,638 | 2,205 | 2,162 | 2,609 | 3,842 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 1,841 | 1,435 | 1,004 | 1,390 | 844 |
| Income Tax | 862 | 352 | 43 | 305 | 194 |
| Profit/(Loss) After Tax | 979 | 1,083 | 961 | 1,085 | 650 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Agency and Dealer network | 4279 | 3607 | 3257 | 3145 | 3182 |
| Contribution to Consolidated Fund as a % of Revenue | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 |

Source: National Lotteries Board

^(a) Provisional

However, the net profit declined from Rs.1.4 billion in 2022 to Rs. 844 million in 2023 mainly due to the notable increase in declared prizes from Rs. 10.7 billion in 2022 to Rs. 16.7 billion in 2023. Total contribution of the NLB to the Consolidated Fund and the National Kidney Fund as a percentage of lottery sales income remained at around 12 percent in 2023. In order to sustain the lottery business in the long run, NLB should enter into different market segments by diversifying its product portfolio.

8.10.2 Development Lotteries Board

DLB recorded a revenue of Rs. 26.3 billion in 2023, a 32.8 percent growth compared to Rs. 19.8 billion in 2022. As the prominent contributor to the President's Fund, the Board remitted Rs.

3.6 billion in 2023, a 13 percent growth compared to 2022. The upward trend in profit remained steady, recording a net profit of Rs. 3.5 billion in 2023, an increase of 8 percent compared to Rs. 3.3 billion in 2022 and the highest ever profit recorded in the DLB's history. Prizes distributed among winners amounted to Rs. 13.4 billion in 2023, an increase of 36 percent compared to Rs. 9.9 billion in 2022.

The DLB continuously engages in developing strategies to capture different market segments via digital market platforms to boost online lottery sales with the prospect of enhancing its capabilities as the key source of funding for both President's Fund and Mahapola Higher Education Trust Fund to foster societal well-being of marginalized population in the country.

Table 8:27| Financial Outturn of Development Lotteries Board

| | Rs. Million | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023^(a) |
| Revenue | 17,606 | 15,522 | 15,816 | 19,839 | 26,354 |
| Lottery sale income | 17,799 | 15,400 | 15,730 | 19,754 | 26,608 |
| Less Indirect Taxes – VAT | 734 | 367 | 366 | 683 | 1,166 |
| Other Income | 194 | 158 | 110 | 321 | 435 |
| Prize Write back | 347 | 331 | 342 | 447 | 477 |
| Expenditure | 14,709 | 12,528 | 12,863 | 16,572 | 22,838 |
| Agency Commission | 3,428 | 2,884 | 2,947 | 3,701 | 4,989 |
| Prizes Declared | 8,903 | 7,703 | 7,866 | 9,884 | 13,451 |
| Draw Cost | 584 | 510 | 542 | 751 | 826 |
| Tickets Printing Cost | 460 | 451 | 434 | 844 | 1,148 |
| Distribution, Sales & Marketing | 792 | 473 | 537 | 787 | 1,716 |
| Admin Expenses | 542 | 507 | 537 | 605 | 708 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 2,897 | 2,994 | 2,953 | 3,267 | 3,516 |
| Income Tax | -235 | -11 | -83 | -56 | 106 |
| Profit/(Loss) After Tax | 2,662 | 2,983 | 2,870 | 3,211 | 3,622 |
| Contribution to President Fund | 2,428 | 2,297 | 2,305 | 3,211 | 3,622 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Agency and Dealers Network | 3,000 | 2,810 | 2,946 | 2,605 | 2,456 |
| Contribution to President Fund as a % of Revenue | 14.00 | 17.90 | 18.20 | 16.80 | 14.00 |

Source: Development Lotteries Board

^(a) Provisional

8.11 Livestock And Dairy

Livestock plays a diverse role in the Sri Lankan agriculture sector, accounting for around 1.4 percent of the National GDP in 2023. Among the subsectors of livestock, the dairy sector has been identified as a national priority in socioeconomic development. In this context, being state-owned

entities, the National Livestock Development Board (NLDB) and Milco (Pvt) Limited (MILCO) play a vital role in manufacturing and marketing of dairy products.

According to the data from the Department of Animal Production and Health, only around 42 percent of the total milk requirement is met by

domestic production with a decreasing trend of annual milk production in 2023. Sri Lanka produced 315.9 million liters of cow milk and 53.1 million liters of buffalo milk in 2023, while incurring higher import costs for milk and milk-based products during the year. Based on the recommended daily level of milk consumption per person, Sri Lanka requires 510.7 million liters of milk per year to achieve self-sufficiency level.

8.11.1 Milco (Pvt) Ltd

MILCO is a fully Government-owned company being operated to improve the milk-based production while strengthening the livelihoods of the local dairy farmers. In 2023, MILCO collected 10.8 percent of the total milk production of the country.

In the year under review, MILCO's milk production sales revenue increased by 14.7 percent to Rs.

14.9 billion, compared to Rs. 13 billion in 2022, due to the increased prices of the milk products.

As a result, the loss of MILCO decreased by 44 percent to Rs. 216 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 392 million loss in 2022. However, there was a considerable increase in bank debt to Rs. 1,389 million at the end of 2023 coupled with a significant increase in finance cost.

MILCO produced 1,495 metric tons of milk powder in 2023 which is far below the potential of the entity, even though the Ambewela factory has an annual capacity to produce 6 times higher than the quantity produced in 2023, due to the inadequate milk supply chain. However, the company should seek the possibility to increase the milk powder production by identifying new supply chains of raw milk to meet the market requirement while ensuring the sustainability of the business.

Table 8.28 | Financial Outturn of Milco (Pvt) Ltd

| | Rs. Million | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(a) |
| Revenue | 10,394 | 11,191 | 12,618 | 13,849 | 15,191 |
| Sale of Milk Production | 10,314 | 11,105 | 12,476 | 13,043 | 14,967 |
| Other Income | 80 | 86 | 142 | 806 | 224 |
| Expenditure | 11,256 | 10,965 | 12,583 | 14,241 | 15,407 |
| Direct Expenses | 9,918 | 9,703 | 11,293 | 12,657 | 13,386 |
| Selling & Distribution | 399 | 336 | 427 | 499 | 444 |
| Administration | 688 | 799 | 826 | 926 | 1,220 |
| Finance cost | 196 | 120 | 29 | 158 | 325 |
| Other Expenditure | 55 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 32 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -862 | 226 | 35 | -392 | -216 |
| Outstanding Debt to Banks | 1,289 | 753 | 35 | 1,230 | 1,389 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Milk Collection (ltrs. Million) | 67 | 67 | 68 | 48 | 40 |
| Earnings Per Share Rs. | -26.98 | 7.07 | 1.08 | -12.26 | -6.76 |

Source : Milco Pvt. Ltd

^(a) Provisional

8.11.2 National Livestock Development Board

Being one of the leading suppliers of livestock and dairy products, the National Livestock Development Board (NLDB) manages with 32 livestock and coconut integrated farms aiming to enhance the socio-economic standards of the citizens by producing quality breeding materials, livestock, and agricultural products whilst imparting practical and theoretical knowledge of livestock to the farmers by the training center located at Digana.

NLDB farms are equipped with pure and hybrid breeders of cows, buffaloes, pigs, goats, sheep, rabbits, parent broilers, commercial broilers, ducks, turkeys, quails together with a network of 37 NLDB milk outlets and 18 farm based sales centers. In addition, NLDB has 3,908 hectares of coconut cultivation including 10 farms located in the coconut triangle with a production of 13.7 million coconut nuts in 2023, with part of the production converted to coconut oil for local consumers.

The overall contribution of NLDB to the national milk production is around 1.5 percent in 2023, with the total annual national milk production of 369 million liters. However, NLDB recorded a loss of

Rs. 122 million in 2023, compared to a profit of Rs. 133 million in 2022, mainly due to the significant drop in milk production by 21.3 percent together with the increase in administrative expenditure.

Table 8.29 | Financial Outturn of National Livestock Development Board

| | 2019 | 2020 ^(a) | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(a) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue | 2,860 | 3,351 | 3,720 | 4,606 | 4,557 |
| Expenditure | 3,162 | 3,348 | 3,560 | 4,473 | 4,679 |
| Direct Expenditure | 2,099 | 2,258 | 2,452 | 3,231 | 3,294 |
| Administrative Expenditure | 998 | 1,022 | 1,046 | 1,180 | 1,304 |
| Distribution Expenditure | 15 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 31 |
| Other Expenditure | 18 | 16 | 18 | 24 | 36 |
| Finance Expenditure | 32 | 26 | 16 | 12 | 14 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -302 | 3 | 160 | 133 | -122 |
| Outstanding Debt to Banks | 257 | 142 | 141 | 94 | 169 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| Neat Cattle Milk (Liters.'000) | 12,432 | 12,000 | 9,774 | 6,433 | 4,875 |
| Buffaloes Milk (Liters.'000) | 649 | 582 | 587 | 629 | 678 |
| Goat Milk (Liters.'000) | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| Curd Production (Liters.'000) | 533 | 420 | 431 | 348 | 401 |
| Yoghurt (80ml Cups) (Nos.'000) | 350 | 415 | 644 | 591 | 614 |

Source: National Livestock Development Board
^(a) Provisional

8.12 Marketing And Distribution

8.12.1 Lanka Sathosa Limited

Lanka Sathosa Limited (LSL) is the largest Government owned retail store network providing essential items to consumers at affordable prices with 445 outlets and over 4,300 employees. Although, LSL accounts for almost 5 percent of the market share, rapid expansion in private sector super market networks has curtailed the growth of LSL's market share.

Sales income of the LSL increased slightly by 2 percent to Rs. 58 billion in 2023, compared to Rs. 56.9 billion in 2022. The company's gross profit ratio also increased to 12.3 percent in 2023, compared to 11.8 percent in the previous year and recorded an operating profit of Rs. 1,311 million in 2023, an increase of 222 percent over 2022. As a result, LSL shows improved financial performance in 2023 by recording a net profit of Rs. 115 million in 2023, compared to the loss of Rs. 687 million in 2022, amidst higher interest costs of Rs. 1,285 million in 2023.

Table 8.30 | Financial Outturn of Lanka Sathosa Limited

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Revenue | 26,242 | 36,799 | 41,458 | 57,519 | 59,128 |
| Sales | 25,492 | 35,579 | 40,473 | 56,852 | 58,076 |
| Indirect Income | 750 | 1,220 | 985 | 667 | 1,052 |
| Operational Expenses | 27,885 | 37,682 | 41,936 | 57,112 | 57,817 |
| Cost of Sales | 22,263 | 31,806 | 36,217 | 50,157 | 50,917 |
| Other Expenditure | 5,622 | 5,876 | 5,719 | 6,955 | 6,900 |
| Operational Profit/Loss | -1,643 | -883 | -478 | 407 | 1,311 |
| Finance Expenses (Net) | 1,339 | 503 | 403 | 1,094 | 1,197 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -2,982 | -1,386 | -880 | -687 | 115 |
| No. of Outlets | 423 | 416 | 437 | 440 | 445 |

Source: Lanka Sathosa Ltd
^(a) Provisional

8.13 Plantation

The plantation sector remains important to Sri Lankan economy in terms of contribution to export revenue and employment creation in particular. The sector has undergone significant transformation over the last several decades, with most estates now operating under private ownership. Nonetheless, the state continues to play a role in the sector with six entities operating under state ownership.

Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation (SLSPC) and Janatha Estates Development Board (JEDB) were established to strengthen the contribution of the state plantation sector towards the national economy. The majority of estates under their ownership have been leased out to 23 Regional Plantation Companies (RPCs) while allotting the Golden Share of each RPC to the Government. The Government has retained the ownership of Kurunegala Plantations Limited (KPL), Chilaw Plantations Limited (CPL), Elkaduwa Plantations Limited (EPL) and Kalubovitiyana Tea Factory Limited (KTFL) from the above RPCs, in order to strengthen the state plantation sector contribution towards the national economy.

Total revenue of KPL decreased by 5 percent to Rs. 1,010 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 1,065 million in 2022, mainly due to drop in coconut production as a result of unfavorable weather condition and the obstacles in proper application of chemical fertilizer amidst the high net sales average prevailed during the year. Despite the decrease in gross profit ratio from 55.5 percent in 2022 to 52.3 percent in 2023, KPL recorded a net profit of Rs. 534 million in 2023, an increase of 4.5 percent compared to Rs. 511 million in 2022 mainly due to the increase in finance income by 40 percent to Rs. 165 million in 2023.

Total revenue of CPL decreased by 8 percent to Rs. 900 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 975 million in 2022 mainly due to decrease in yield per hectare by 25 percent to 3,368 nuts in 2023

from 4,499 nuts in 2022. However, net profit of the CPL decreased by almost 41 percent to Rs. 303 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 514 million in 2022, mainly due to the significant decrease in gross profit margin to 25.3 percent in 2023 from 46.6 percent in 2022.

EPL recorded a profit before tax of Rs. 309 million in 2023, a significant decrease of 44.1 percent compared to 2022, due to the lower demand for timber sales and reduction in market rate for timber valuation in 2023 than experienced in 2022. Moreover, the total green leaf production and the yield per hectare (green leaf) also decreased in 2023, compared to the previous year due to the shortage of chemical fertilizer.

KTFL's revenue from tea production recorded a significant decrease by 31 percent to Rs. 1,820 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 2,637 million in 2022 primarily due to the decline in net sales average of made tea and the drop in green leaf production due to adverse weather conditions. Accordingly, KTFL recorded a net profit of Rs. 94.6 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 346 million in 2022.

JEDB manages 3,572 hectares of 15 tea estates and 02 rubber estates while the SLSPC covers the management of 4,200 hectares of 15 tea estates and 01 rubber estate. As the main crop, the tea production by JEDB and SLSPC decreased in 2023 to 1,046 metric tons and 1,135 metric tons, respectively, due to drop in tea yield per hectare to 375 kg and 452 kg, respectively in 2023. In 2023, the JEDB and SLSPC made losses of Rs. 156 million and Rs. 92 million, respectively.

As approved by the Cabinet, an expert committee has been appointed to identify unutilized/underutilized lands of JEDB and SLSPC to be leased out to potential investors on a long-term basis to cultivate crops and establishment of livestock farms to strengthen agricultural exports.

Table 8.31 | Financial Outturn of State Owned Plantation Enterprises

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022^(a) | 2023^(a) |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Kurunegala Plantations Ltd (KPL) | Operational Performance | | | | |
| | Coconut Production (Nuts Mn) | 16 | 11 | 15 | 15 |
| | Rubber Production (kg) | 107,280 | 107,088 | 91,545 | 95,572 |
| | Yield per Ha. – Coconut (Nuts) | 5,212 | 3,284 | 5,142 | 5,163 |
| | – Rubber (kg) | 677 | 655 | 561 | 626 |
| | Financial Performance (Rs.Mn) | | | | |
| | Total Revenue | 499 | 685 | 932 | 1,065 |
| | Coconut Sales | 403 | 583 | 798 | 875 |
| | Rubber Sales | 29 | 30 | 37 | 54 |
| | Total Cost of Sales | 386 | 409 | 412 | 549 |
| Chilaw Plantations Ltd (CPL) | Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 120 | 214 | 468 | 511 |
| | Dividends | 15 | 50 | 75 | 110 |
| | Operational Performance | | | | |
| | Coconut Production (Nuts Mn) | 15 | 12 | 15 | 15 |
| | Yield per Ha (Nuts) | 5,025 | 3,854 | 4,454 | 4,499 |
| | Financial Performance (Rs.Mn) | | | | |
| Elikaduwawa Plantations Limited (EPL) | Total Revenue | 446 | 673 | 1,050 | 975 |
| | Coconut Sales | 348 | 592 | 802 | 882 |
| | Cost of Sales | 356 | 398 | 521 | 521 |
| | Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 64 | 283 | 511 | 514 |
| | Dividends | 10 | 50 | 80 | 125 |
| | Operational Performance | | | | |
| Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation (SLCC) | Green Leaf (MT) | 2,530 | 2,519 | 2,108 | 1,768 |
| | Coconut Production (Nuts Mn) | 1.18 | 0.83 | 1.06 | 1.36 |
| | Rubber Production (kg) | 87,582 | 104,231 | 124,590 | 109,666 |
| | Yield per Ha. | | | | |
| | – Green Leaf (kg) | 810 | 609 | 595 | 505 |
| | – Coconut (Nuts) | 4,128 | 3,116 | 3,695 | 4,768 |
| | – Rubber (kg) | 319 | 334 | 454 | 400 |
| | Financial Performance (Rs.Mn) | | | | |
| | Total Revenue | 260 | 311 | 324 | 425 |
| | Tea Sales | 200 | 321 | 209 | 285 |
| Elkaduwawa Plantations Limited (EPL) | Coconut Sales | 28 | 39 | 52 | 62 |
| | Rubber Sales | 23 | 31 | 54 | 65 |
| | Total Cost of Sales | 379 | 334 | 366 | 348 |
| | Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -61 | 36 | 318 | 553 |
| | Treasury Grants – Recurrent | – | – | – | – |
| | Operational Performance | | | | |
| | Yield per Ha | 190 | 160 | 140 | 140 |
| | Average Price (Rs/Kg) | 390 | 280 | 360 | 450 |
| Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation (SLCC) | Financial Performance (Rs.Mn) | | | | |
| | Total Revenue | 100 | 109 | 139 | 135 |
| | Net cashew sale | 83 | 109 | 139 | 135 |
| | Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -30 | -11 | -20 | 17 |
| | Treasury Grants – Recurrent | 60 | 60 | 65 | 78 |
| | – Capital | 70 | 85 | 64 | 29 |
| | | | | | 47 |

Table 8.31 | Financial Outturn of State Owned Plantation Enterprises Contd...

| | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(a) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Janatha Estates Development Board (JEDB) | Operational Performance | | | | | |
| | Tea Production (MT) | 1,371 | 1,486 | 1,636 | 1,210 | 1,046 |
| | Rubber Production (MT) | 363 | 444 | 404 | 364 | 315 |
| | Yield per Ha. – Tea (kg) | 487 | 535 | 583 | 432 | 375 |
| | – Rubber (kg) | 601 | 826 | 793 | 697 | 595 |
| | Financial Performance (Rs.Mn) | | | | | |
| | Total Revenue | 878 | 1,134 | 1,480 | 1,724 | 1,543 |
| | Cost of Production | 1,635 | 1,484 | 1,970 | 1,704 | 1,700 |
| | Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -757 | -350 | -490 | 20 | -156 |
| | Treasury Grants – Recurrent | 468 | - | 30 | - | 190 |
| Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation (SLSPC) | Operational Performance | | | | | |
| | Tea Production (MT) | 1,405 | 1,742 | 1,803 | 1,436 | 1,135 |
| | Rubber Production (MT) | 28 | 29 | 19 | 15 | 3 |
| | Yield per Ha. – Tea (kg) | 478 | 601 | 634 | 536 | 452 |
| | – Rubber (kg) | 432 | 474 | 272 | 363 | 162 |
| | Financial Performance (Rs.Mn) | | | | | |
| | Total Revenue | 536 | 767 | 845 | 1,070 | 1,012 |
| | Cost of Production | 786 | 865 | 1,028 | 935 | 915 |
| | Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -330 | -149 | -232 | 19 | -92 |
| | Treasury Grants – Recurrent | 222 | - | - | - | 64 |
| Kalubowitiyana Tea Factory Ltd (KTFL) | Operational Performance | | | | | |
| | Made Tea Production (MT) | 1,454 | 1,716 | 1,508 | 1,548 | 1,185 |
| | Sales Quantity (MT) | 1,401 | 1,704 | 1,512 | 1,539 | 1,183 |
| | Financial Performance (Rs.Mn) | | | | | |
| | Total Revenue | 937 | 1,175 | 1,041 | 2,637 | 1,820 |
| | Cost of Production | 907 | 1,141 | 1,036 | 2,401 | 1,705 |
| | Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 43 | -15 | -3 | 346 | 94 |
| | Dividends | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| | Operational Performance | | | | | |
| | Sugar Production (MT) | 41,175 | 39,696 | 48,177 | 36,738 | 41,863 |
| Lanka Sugar Company Ltd (LSCL) | Spirit Production (Liters. '000) | 5,212 | 8,819 | 13,037 | 11,790 | 7,059 |
| | Financial Performance (Rs.Mn) | | | | | |
| | Total Revenue | 7,546 | 8,978 | 12,284 | 19,287 | 16,095 |
| | Sugar Sale | 5,458 | 3,882 | 5,994 | 9,326 | 10,034 |
| | Spirit Sales | 2,065 | 4,739 | 6,272 | 9,948 | 5,618 |
| | Net Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | -1,312 | 937 | 1250 | 6,045 | 2,828 |
| | Dividends | - | - | - | - | 1,597 |

Sources : SOEs

^(a) Provisional

8.14. Health

8.14.1 State Pharmaceuticals Corporation

State Pharmaceuticals Corporation (SPC) is the main importer which supply 551 varieties of pharmaceuticals in the generic form for the Medical Supplies Division (MSD), ensuring timely and continuous supply of quality assured pharmaceuticals and healthcare items to the government hospitals while spanning its

geographical footprint even in the open market operations through 53 Osusala outlets, 112 franchised Osusala outlets, 11 Authorized retailers and 51 distributors.

Sales to MSD and sales of SPC operations increased by 53.6 percent and 18 percent in 2023, respectively compared to 2022. As a result, SPC's total revenue increased by 46.7 percent to Rs. 74,702 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 50,919 million in 2022 with the price adjustments done

by the SPC in line with the rupee depreciation in 2022. Accordingly, SPC's total cost of sales increased by 46.2 percent to Rs. 67,570 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 46,214 million in 2022. As such, the price hike mainly contributed to the growth of SPC's revenue as its GP margin remained almost same in 2022 and 2023. Despite the increase in interest expenses to Rs. 3,290 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 3,066 million in 2022 due to the enhancement of overdraft facility obtained from BoC and PB, the net loss reported by SPC of Rs. 2,285 million in 2022 converted to a net profit of Rs. 1,272 million in 2023 with the improved sales revenue.

The total dues from MSD were Rs. 38,854 million at the end of 2023, a considerable reduction of 11.6 percent compared to Rs. 43,956 million at the end of 2022. However, due to the limited fiscal space during 2022/23, SPC had to address its liquidity issues through short term financing methods, which led the SPC to incur huge interest cost. Therefore, SPC needs to take actions to resolve its liquidity issues by way of long-term financing methods instead of short-term financing methods. Further, SPC should improve its procurement practices using modern approaches to enhance value for money and transparency.

Table : 8.32 | Financial Outturn of State Pharmaceuticals Corporation

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Rs. Million 2023 ^(a) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Revenue | 51,885 | 63,122 | 80,300 | 50,919 | 74,702 |
| MSD | 42,960 | 54,324 | 70,853 | 40,973 | 62,954 |
| SPC | 8,925 | 8,798 | 9,447 | 9,946 | 11,748 |
| Expenditure | 49,479 | 60,173 | 76,616 | 50,252 | 70,749 |
| Operational | 46,888 | 57,457 | 73,491 | 46,214 | 67,570 |
| Administration | 1,620 | 1,754 | 1,967 | 2,059 | 2,421 |
| Other | 971 | 962 | 1,158 | 1,979 | 758 |
| Other Income | 91 | 287 | 88.5 | 107 | 601 |
| Net Finance Income | -321 | -690 | -573 | -3,058 | -3,283 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 2,176 | 2,546 | 3,199 | -2,285 | 1,272 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| No of Procurement | 7,773 | 7,269 | 5,336 | 3,741 | 3,079 |
| No of Osusala Outlet | 45 | 45 | 50 | 52 | 53 |
| No of Distributors | 49 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| No of Authorized Dealers | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| No of Franchised Osusala | 103 | 104 | 94 | 111 | 112 |

Source: State Pharmaceuticals Corporation

^(a) Provisional

8.14.2 State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation

State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation (SPMC) has developed formulas for 106 pharmaceutical items applying the international quality standards of British Pharmacopoeia (BP) and the United States Pharmacopoeia (USP). The total production output of 3,559 million units of tablets/capsules was recorded in 2023 as the highest output of SPMC, compared to 3,302 million units of tablets/capsules produced in 2022.

Further, SPMC supplies joint venture products with six joint venture companies through shareholder agreements. SPMC and the local manufacturers play a vital role to fulfill the pharmaceutical

requirements in the Government hospitals and local market at a reasonable price.

Due to the Increase of production volume through its production capacities and joint ventures as well as increase of price level of the produced pharmaceuticals as a result of the rupee depreciation in 2022, SPMC's total revenue increased by 76.5 percent to Rs. 29,332 million in 2023 from Rs. 16,620 million in 2022. It mainly includes sales to MSD amounting to Rs. 26,696 million in 2023, an increase of 91.7 percent compared to Rs. 13,928 million in 2022. Operating expenditure also increased by 80.3 percent to Rs. 27,743 million in 2023 from Rs. 15,383 million in 2022.

Benefitting from the rupee appreciation during the year 2023 together with the higher interest

Table : 8.33 | Financial Outturn of State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation

| | Rs. Million | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
| Revenue | 5,647 | 7,648 | 8,539 | 16,620 | 29,332 |
| MSD | 4,693 | 6,639 | 6,963 | 13,928 | 26,696 |
| SPC | 6 | 7 | 94 | 108 | - |
| Other | 948 | 1,002 | 1,482 | 2,584 | 2,636 |
| Operating Expenditure | 5,090 | 6,588 | 7,465 | 15,383 | 27,743 |
| Cost of Sales | 4,743 | 6,281 | 7,102 | 14,559 | 26,374 |
| Administration | 238 | 247 | 244 | 336 | 407 |
| Selling & Distribution | 99 | 49 | 109 | 473 | 937 |
| Other Operating | 10 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 25 |
| Other Income | 7 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 278 |
| Net Finance Income | 28 | 94 | 147 | 333 | 655 |
| Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | 592 | 1,161 | 1,235 | 1,586 | 2,522 |
| Key Performance Indicators | | | | | |
| No of Production – Tablets/Capsules (Mn) | 2,400 | 3,015 | 3,043 | 3,302 | 3,559 |

Source: State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation
^(a) Provisional

rates on short term investments, SPMC reported an exchange gain of Rs. 264 million and a net finance income of Rs. 655 million in 2023, a 96.7 percent increase compared to the previous year.

Overall, SPMC recorded a 59 percent increase in profit to Rs. 2,522 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 1,586 million in 2022. SPMC paid Rs. 300 million during the year 2023 as levy to the General Treasury.

In line with the government policy directions and priorities, SPMC has already taken steps to establish the new production plant called Lotus Pharma Project to increase production capacities as well as to manufacture high demand, export oriented and high-priced pharmaceuticals with a view to control the greater dependency on the importation of pharmaceuticals while ensuring the international standards.

Table 8.34: Performance of Other State-Owned Enterprises

| Description | Core Activities | Performance | Concerns |
|--|---|---|--|
| Insurance | | | |
| Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation (SLECIC) | Provides support services to the export sector through the provision of export credit insurance and credit guarantee services to the exporters. | The total operating income decreased by 2 percent to Rs. 433.7 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 443.8 million in 2022. However, the net profit increased by 48.4 percent in 2023 to Rs. 1,055.6 million, compared to Rs. 711.2 million in 2022, mainly due to the considerable increase in investment income. | SLECIC should explore new strategies to help the local export industry while strengthening the financial position of the entity. |
| Non Renewable Resources | | | |
| Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd (LMSL) | Mining, processing and marketing of heavy mineral sands. | LMSL's revenue decreased significantly by 35 percent to Rs. 4,904 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 7,562 million in 2022 due to the decrease in export of heavy minerals. As a result, net profit also significantly decreased to Rs. 4,050 million in 2023 from Rs. 6,160 million in 2022. | LMSL should seek new export markets and mechanisms for value addition than exporting in raw form to harness the demand of international markets to gain more benefits and foreign exchange to the country. |

Table 8.34: Performance of Other State-Owned Enterprises Contd...

| Description | Core Activities | Performance | Concerns |
|---|--|---|--|
| Lanka Phosphate Ltd (LPL) | Excavate process and sell rock phosphate, which is used as a fertilizer for perennial agricultural crops such as Tea, Rubber and Coconut. | LPL's revenue doubled to Rs. 1,107 million in 2023/24 from Rs. 546 million in 2022/23. Consequently, LPL's profit increased drastically by 469 percent to Rs. 347 million in 2023/24 due to the export of 13,200 MT of rock phosphate during August 2023 to March 2024. | LPL needs to explore the possibilities of new product development through its own investment or through the Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to capture the local and export market. |
| Kahatagaha Graphite Lanka Ltd (KGLL) | Excavate process and sell Graphite as industrial raw material. | KGLL's revenue in 2023/24 decreased by 26 percent to Rs. 132 million, compared to Rs. 179 million in 2022/23. As a result, KGLL's net profit decreased to Rs. 38 million in 2023/24, compared to Rs. 57 million in 2022/23. | KGLL should focus on developing value added graphite products through the PPP and explore new markets to improve its sales quantity. |
| Health | | | |
| Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation (SLADC) | Operates with the prime objective of manufacturing and distributing quality Ayurvedic drugs. It manufactures 178 varieties of drugs and supplies to government hospitals, Ayurvedic physicians and to the private sector. | SLADC's revenue increased by 30 percent to Rs. 1,215 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 936 million in 2022 due to the launch of new marketable products and improvements in manufacturing capacity. With the improved gross profit margin to 37.8 percent in 2023 from 22.7 percent in 2022, SLADC's profit before tax increased to Rs. 218 million in 2023, compared to the net loss of Rs. 25.8 million in 2022. | SLADC should implement new marketing strategies to expand local market share and should seek the possibility to enter into foreign markets by introducing modern processing methods to improve productivity. |
| Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital (SJGH) | SJGH is the only fee levying Government owned General Hospital, which offers a comprehensive range of clinical and para-clinical services in the country. SJGH also plays a vital role as a teaching hospital, in training undergraduate and postgraduate medical students and nurses. | Hospital care income increased by 20 percent to Rs. 4,025 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 3,365 million in 2022. With the budgetary support of Rs. 2,443 million in 2023, SJGH has recorded a net profit of Rs. 304 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 247 million in 2022. | SJGH should improve its infrastructure facilities and attract more specialised medical practitioners to provide best international quality care to patients and to compete with the private sector. |
| Media | | | |
| Independent Television Network (ITN) | ITN group is the pioneer television station in Sri Lanka, broadcasts and produces a variety of programs in Sinhala, Tamil, and English languages including news, teledramas, documentaries, educational programmes, children entertainment, reality TV, religious programmes etc. through ITN, Vasantham TV, ITN FM, Vasantham FM. | Revenue for the year 2023 slightly increased to Rs. 1,682 million, compared to Rs. 1,534 million in 2022. Total operational expenditure decreased marginally to Rs. 1,906 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 1,958 million in 2022. As a result, the net loss decreased by 45 percent to Rs. 205 million in 2023. During the year, budgetary support of Rs. 49.5 million was given by the General Treasury as equity to ITN for implementing a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for its employees. | ITN should implement strategies to enhance its digital presence in order to attract more viewers and to improve its ratings. Therefore, it is vital to implement the strategies, which are identified in their Strategic Plan effectively in order to compete with the market. |
| Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation (SLRC) | Produces and broadcasts informative, educational and entertaining programmes through channels namely Rupavahini, channel Eye and Nethra TV. | Revenue increased by 11.5 percent to Rs. 1,472 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 1,320 million in 2022. Cost of programmes decreased by 9 percent to Rs. 1,133 million in 2023. As a result, SLRC's net loss reduced by 37 percent to Rs. 342 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 541 million in 2022. General Treasury granted Rs. 131 million in 2023 as equity to SLRC for implementing a VRS for its employees. | SLRC should develop programmes to compete with the private sector as identified in their Strategic Plan, in order to attract more viewers and improve SLRC's ratings. |

Table 8.34: Performance of Other State-Owned Enterprises Contd...

| Description | Core Activities | Performance | Concerns |
|---|---|---|--|
| Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) | As the oldest radio station in Sri Lanka, SLBC engages in broadcasting activities through 6 National channels, (Sinhala National Service, Tamil National Service, Commercial Service, City FM, Thendral Service, English Service), 6 Regional channels (Raja Rata FM, Ruhunu FM, Kandurata FM, Pieri FM, Yal FM, Wayabha Service and 1 community radio channels (Dambhana) with a view to providing its service as the pioneer radio broadcasting network in Sri Lanka. | Revenue decreased slightly by 02 percent to Rs. 1,060 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 1,046 million in 2022. SLBC recorded a net loss of Rs. 532 million in 2023, compared to the net loss of Rs. 235 million in 2022, due to the compensation expenses of Rs. 350 million incurred for VRS for its employees. During the year 2023, General Treasury infused Rs. 300 million as equity to SLBC. | SLBC should revisit their strategies to improve the market share and reach at least the break-even point in the short run. |
| Marketing & Distribution | | | |
| Sri Lanka Handicraft Board (SLHB) | SLHB is the largest chain of traditional souvenir items and gifts retailer of the country with 10 outlets island wide, which reflects the cultural identity of Sri Lanka to the rest of the world. The Board enhances the livelihood of domestic craftsmen and initiates a channel of marketing to their products. Core business operations of the Board is supposed to be complement with the tourism industry where approximately 80 percent of sales income is generated through foreign tourists. | Adverse effects of Easter attack in 2019 and outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic since 2020 had long-term impacts on SLHB's core business operations. However, benefitting from the revival of tourism industry, SLHB recorded a revenue of Rs. 638 million in 2023; an increase of 125 percent compared to Rs. 284 million in 2022. Accordingly, the Board generated a net profit of Rs. 65 million in 2023, compared to the loss of Rs. 99 million in 2022. | SLHB has ample opportunities to enter into the global market by participating in international trade events. Furthermore, SLHB should initiate innovative approaches to reach the international market utilizing its unique product portfolio. |
| State Timber Corporation (STC) | Extracting and purchasing of timber and converting them into value added products. Sale of logs, sawn timber and finished products. Reforestation. | STC's revenue decreased by 13.7 percent to Rs. 4,092 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 4,743 million in 2022. However, PBT increased by 25.4 percent to Rs. 1,274 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 1,016 million in 2022 due to increase in finance income. | STC should focus on competitive product development with the modern technology to capture the new markets. |
| STC General Trading (STC) | STC engages with the offering of various products such as retail, supplying chemicals and allied products, office supplies, construction materials, agricultural products, motor cycles, machinery & equipment and automotive tire and services ranging from household equipment to industrial machinery products. | STC recorded a significant increase in net profit to Rs. 735 million in 2022/23, compared to Rs. 473 million in 2021/22 mainly due the improvement in sales of office supplies and essential foods. | STC should continue its business improvement strategies while enhancing its product range according to the current market requirements. |
| State Printing Corporation (SPC) | SPC primarily engages with the printing of school text books, exercise books and lottery tickets. | SPC's revenue recorded almost a tenfold increase to Rs. 8,323 million in 2023, compared to Rs. 825 million in 2022, mainly due to the printing of all school text books. As a result, SPC recorded a significant improvement in its performance with a net profit of Rs. 2,794 million in 2023, compared to the loss of Rs. 380 million in 2022. | SPC should expand its operations further by investing on printing of exercise books to capture the market. |

Table 8.34: Performance of Other State-Owned Enterprises Contd...

| Description | Core Activities | Performance | Concerns |
|---|--|---|--|
| Hotel Developers Lanka Ltd (HDL) | HDL engages in the hospitality trading business | HDL recorded a loss of Rs.784 million in 2023 compared to a loss of Rs. 633 million for the previous year mainly due to the increase of operating & finance cost. | HDL is under the broader SOE restructuring program. |
| Fisheries | | | |
| Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC) | CFHC provides fishing communities with infrastructural facilities and services connected to fishing harbors through its harbors spread around the country. | CFHC recorded a profit of Rs. 636.6 million in 2023 compared to Rs.363.9 million profit accounted in 2022 as a result of increase in revenue and other income by 28 percent and 34.9 percent respectively. | The current contribution to the GDP needs to be increased by making the best use of the resources in the fishing harbors. Additionally, raising the fishing standard, changing the fees and charges that are now in place, and implementing scanning facilities for harboring operations are crucial steps in raising the entity's revenue in the long run. |
| Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC) | CFC specializes in buying fish from fishermen and selling it to the market to keep the price of losses for the last year, mainly due to fish consistent. | CFC recorded a profit of Rs.4.3 million in 2023 compared to Rs. 193 million in 2022. The revenue increased by 18.7 percent. | Considering possible demand while restructuring and moving the businesses, letting the pricing committee decide the price based on the market factors, and encouraging purchasing officers to buy fish along the shore. The introduction of a centralized banking system and the establishment of a centralized management information system are essential steps in boosting the entity's revenue in the long run. |
| Fertilizer | | | |
| Ceylon Fertilizer Company Ltd. (CFC) | CFC is the largest state-owned fertilizer company which engages in importing, mixing, packing and distributing fertilizer required for major commercial crops island wide through its regional stores and authorized dealer network. It plays a pivotal role in sustaining the food security of the country. | Due to the import restrictions imposed on agrochemicals and the foreign currency crisis prevailed during the period, revenue of CFC declined by around 56 percent to Rs. 536 million in 2022/23, compared to Rs. 1.2 billion in 2021/22. However, the net profit increased by 73 percent to Rs. 113 million in 2022/23, compared to Rs. 65 million in 2021/22, mainly due to the significant increase in interest income on its fixed deposits to Rs. 625 million in 2022/23, compared to Rs. 180 million in 2021/22. | Both companies have imported and distributed fertilizer under the loan schemes provided by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Indian Credit Line (ICL). Out of the total quantity of 276,011 MT fertilizer imported, 60 percent was handled by CFC and the balance 40 percent was handled by CCFL based on their capacity. The Government is currently in the process of amalgamating the two companies. |
| Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company Ltd. (CCFL) | Being the second largest state-owned fertilizer company in terms of revenue, CCFL involves in importing, mixing, and distributing fertilizer required for paddy, tea, coconut, rubber and other crops on seasonal basis. | Revenue of the CCFL also declined notably by 73 percent to Rs. 207 million in 2022/23, compared to Rs. 770 million in 2021/22. Despite the subdued operational performance of the Company due to import restrictions on fertilizer imports and the foreign currency constraints, the net profit increased in 2022/23 by 114 percent to Rs. 501 million, compared to Rs. 234 million in 2021/22. This was mainly due to the increase in interest income. | |

Annexure 8.1 | Profitability of Key 52 State Owned Enterprises

Rs. Million

| | Enterprise | Profit/(Loss) Before Tax | | | Business Turnover 2023 ^(b) | Budgetary Support 2023 | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|--------------|
| | | 2021 | 2022 ^(b) | 2023 ^(b) | | Recurrent | Capital |
| 1 | Bank of Ceylon | 43,190 | 30,977 | 40,342 | 542,187 | - | - |
| 2 | People's Bank | 30,387 | 21,338 | 15,345 | 422,242 | - | - |
| 3 | National Savings Bank | 28,555 | 4,510 | 6,117 | 232,064 | - | - |
| 4 | State Mortgage & Investment Bank | 405 | -89 | -1,043 | 9,601 | - | - |
| 5 | HDFC Bank | 878 | 303 | 2,465 | 14,607 | - | - |
| 6 | Pradeshiya Sanwardana Bank | 776 | 359 | 1,388 | 47,586 | - | - |
| 7 | Employees' Trust Fund Board | 33,159 | 43,428 | 64,959 | 67,793 | - | - |
| 8 | Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Limited | 11,725 | 23,494 | 29,272 | 64,711 | - | - |
| 9 | National Insurance Trust Fund | 5,936 | 8,530 | 12,547 | 26,925 | - | - |
| 10 | Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation | 334 | 711 | 1,056 | 434 | - | 120* |
| 11 | Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board | 1,780 | 2,651 | 1,043 | 3,848 | 4,601 | - |
| 12 | Ceylon Electricity Board | -34,139 | -298,189 | 61,236 | 640,436 | - | 126,271* |
| 13 | Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | -81,816 | -617,588 | 120,346 | 1,343,191 | - | - |
| 14 | Sri Lanka Ports Authority | 25,601 | 57,027 | 40,359 | 83,791 | - | - |
| 15 | National Water Supply and Drainage Board | -3,054 | -2,701 | 5,286 | 61,852 | - | 27,775* |
| 16 | Airport and Aviation Services (SL)Ltd | -960 | 6,434 | 33,640 | 48,804 | - | - |
| 17 | SriLankan Airlines Ltd ^(a) | -165,895 | -73,264 | 1,124 | 248,440 | - | 102,500* |
| 18 | Sri Lanka Transport Board | -3,054 | 1,421 | 2,189 | 77,240 | 11,990 | 916 |
| 19 | State Engineering Corporation | -1,081 | -1,269 | -2,458 | 1,870 | - | 3,437* |
| 20 | Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau | 48 | 69 | 748 | 6,609 | - | - |
| 21 | State Development and Construction Corp. | 96 | 27 | -579 | 1,374 | - | - |
| 22 | Milco (Pvt) Ltd | 35 | -392 | -216 | 15,191 | - | - |
| 23 | National Livestock Development Board | 160 | 133 | -122 | 4,557 | - | - |
| 24 | Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation | -232 | 19 | -92 | 1,012 | - | 64* |
| 25 | Janatha Estates Development Board | -490 | 20 | -156 | 1,543 | - | 190* |
| 26 | Kurunegala Plantations Ltd | 468 | 511 | 534 | 1,010 | - | - |
| 27 | Chilaw Plantations Ltd | 511 | 514 | 303 | 900 | - | - |
| 28 | Kalubovitiyana Tea Factory Ltd | -3 | 346 | 94 | 1,820 | - | - |
| 29 | Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation | -20 | 17 | -5 | 176 | 80 | 47 |
| 30 | Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd | 1,387 | 6,160 | 4,050 | 4,904 | - | - |
| 31 | Lanka Phosphate Ltd. ^(a) | 157 | 61 | 347 | 1,107 | - | - |
| 32 | Kahatagaha Graphite Lanka Ltd | 11 | 57 | 38 | 132 | - | - |
| 33 | Development Lotteries Board | 2,953 | 3,267 | 3,516 | 26,354 | - | - |
| 34 | National Lotteries Board | 1,004 | 1,390 | 844 | 31,573 | - | - |
| 35 | State Pharmaceuticals and Manufacturing Corp. | 1,235 | 1,586 | 2,522 | 29,332 | - | - |
| 36 | Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation | -15 | -26 | 218 | 1,215 | - | - |
| 37 | State Pharmaceuticals Corporation | 3,199 | -2,285 | 1,272 | 74,702 | - | - |
| 38 | Sri Jayawardenepura General Hospital | -254 | 247 | 304 | 4,025 | 2,443 | 100 |
| 39 | Independent Television Network Ltd | -344 | -370 | -205 | 1,682 | - | 50* |
| 40 | Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation | -229 | -541 | -342 | 1,472 | - | 131* |
| 41 | Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation | 9 | -235 | -532 | 1,060 | - | 300* |
| 42 | Sri Lanka Handicraft Board | -35 | -99 | 65 | 638 | - | - |
| 43 | State Timber Corporation | 1,136 | 1,016 | 1,274 | 4,092 | - | - |
| 44 | STC General Trading Company ^(a) | 473 | 735 | 901 | 9,704 | - | - |
| 45 | Lanka Sathosa Ltd | -880 | -687 | 115 | 59,128 | - | - |
| 46 | State Printing Corporation | -281 | -380 | 2,794 | 8,323 | - | - |
| 47 | Ceylon Fisheries Corporation | -64 | -193 | 4 | 5,731 | - | - |
| 48 | Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation | -136 | 364 | 637 | 715 | 644 | 46 |
| 49 | Ceylon Fertilizer Company Ltd ^(a) | 65 | 113 | 61 | 246 | - | - |
| 50 | Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company Ltd ^(a) | 234 | 501 | 162 | 47 | - | - |
| 51 | Hotel Developers Lanka Ltd | -976 | -633 | -784 | 4,228 | - | - |
| 52 | Lanka Sugar Company Ltd | 1,250 | 6,045 | 2,828 | 16,095 | - | - |
| Total | | -96,801 | -774,560 | 455,811 | 4,258,319 | 19,758 | 1,109 |

Sources: SOEs and Department of Public Enterprises

* Equity Investments

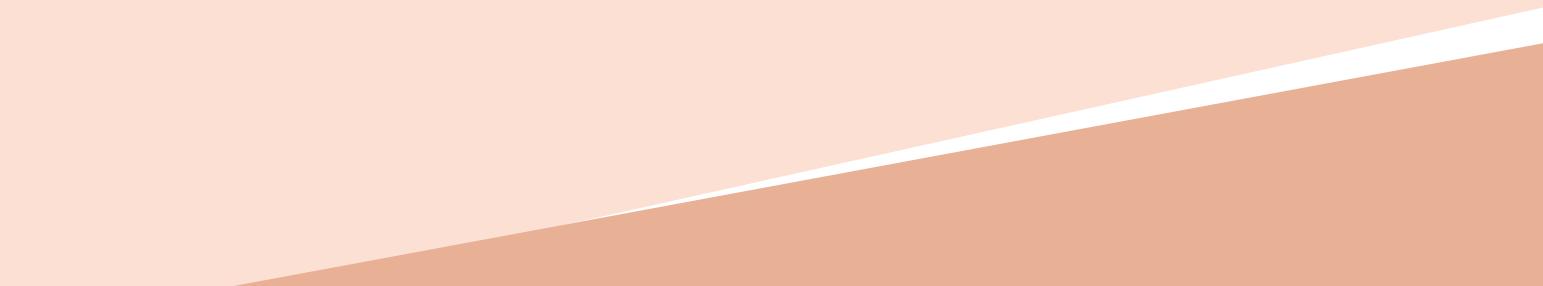
(a) Financial Year end 31 March – (i.e. 2023; For 2023/2024)

(b) Provisional

Annex 8.2 | Submission of Annual Reports – SOEs

| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Bank of Ceylon | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2 | People's Bank | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3 | National Savings Bank | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4 | State Mortgage & Investment Bank | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 5 | HDFC Bank | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 6 | Pradeshiya Sanwardana | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X |
| 7 | Employee's Trust Fund Board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 8 | Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9 | National Insurance Trust Fund | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 10 | Ceylon Electricity Board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 11 | Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 12 | Sri Lanka Ports Authority | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13 | National Water Supply and Drainage Board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14 | Airport and Aviation Services (SL) (Pvt) Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15 | SriLankan Airlines Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 16 | Sri Lanka Transport Board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 17 | State Engineering Corporation of Sri Lanka | ✓ | X | X | X | X |
| 18 | Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 19 | State Development and Construction Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 20 | Milco (Pvt) Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X |
| 21 | National Livestock Development Board | ✓ | X | X | X | X |
| 22 | Ceylon Fisheries Corporation | X | X | X | X | X |
| 23 | Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X |
| 24 | State Pharmaceuticals and Manufacturing Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 25 | SL Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 26 | State Pharmaceuticals Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 27 | Sri Jayawardenapura General Hospital | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 28 | Independent Television Network Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 29 | SL Rupavahini Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 30 | Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| 31 | Ceylon Fertilizer Company Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X |
| 32 | Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company Ltd. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| 33 | State Timber Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 34 | STC General Trading Company | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 35 | Hotel Developers Lanka Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 36 | Lanka Sugar Company Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X |
| 37 | Lanka Sathosa Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 38 | Development Lotteries Board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 39 | National Lotteries Board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 40 | Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| 41 | Lanka Phosphate Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 42 | State Printing Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 43 | Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| 44 | Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| 45 | Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| 46 | Kurunegala Plantations Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| 47 | Janatha Estates Development Board | ✓ | X | X | X | X |
| 48 | Chilaw Plantations Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 49 | Kalubovitiyana Tea Factory Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 50 | Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation | X | X | X | X | X |
| 51 | Sri Lanka Handicraft Board | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| 52 | Kahatagaha Graphite Lanka Ltd | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |

Sources: SOEs and Department of Public Enterprises



09

Public Finance Management

9.1 Overview

In times of economic crises, the effective Public Finance Management is indispensable for restoring confidence and faster recovery. Good Public Finance Management (PFM) practices play a pivotal role in steering economies towards sustainable growth and stability and also this helps effective management of the public resources. Investigations into the major reasons for the collapse of the country's economy has revealed glaring lapses in the Public Finance Management, particularly in the area of fiscal policy management. Therefore, reforms in Public Finance Management aimed at introducing modern public financial management practices, enhancing transparency and accountability, and achieving greater efficiency and effectiveness in the use of public resources have become a cornerstone of economic resilience and sustainability. Hence, the Government has taken steps to formulate Public Financial Management Bill with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund and other Development Partners as the overreaching piece of legislation enhancing reporting requirements, increasing the frequency of disclosures, and improving the quality of information provided which are vital to ensure prudent fiscal discipline.

A reasonable share of public funds amounting to Rupees Billions are being spent on different types of procurement by various ministries, departments and other public agencies. Therefore, achieving efficiency gains in procurement activities can lead to a sizable reduction in government expenditure in procurement activities. Several measures have been taken including the efforts to expand the use of Electronic Government Procurement System (e-GP) to improve procurement processes and ensure effective use of public resources, thereby to provide some cushioning to the limited fiscal space and maximize returns on the public expenditures on socio-economic development.

9.2 New Public Financial Management Reforms

The need for introduction of a new Public Financial Management legislation has remained a long felt need in the public sector in absence of a solid legal base in the form of a law. The unprecedented crisis situation has drawn the attention of the policy makers for public finance scrutiny in a number of new areas, which include

among others clearly defined set of fiscal rules, transparent and responsible investment planning, enhance disclosure requirements, commitment controls and stronger supervision of public funds.

The new PFM Law is expected to cover the areas of fiscal rules, planning, budget formulation and execution, public procurement, debt management, control measures for public expenditure, and measures for assuring transparency and accountability in the system.

This Act will apply to all public entities including Ministries, Departments, District Secretariats, Special Spending Units, Statutory Funds, Trusts and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). Meantime, entities such as Provincial Councils and Local Authorities will come under the purview of PFM law to the extent budgetary funds are allocated to these sub national agencies. Further, approved termination funds and welfare funds such as Employees Provident Fund (EPF) have been excluded from the application of PFM Bill to ensure their operational independence and autonomy.

In order to ensure that the Ministry of Finance performs its functions in an efficient and effective manner as a caretaker of the public finance management of the country, more explicit provisions defining the mandate and powers vested with the Ministry of Finance and the Secretary to the Treasury in particular, are included in this proposed Bill.

With the incorporation of fiscal rules framework to the new PFM law, the current Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act No 03 of 2003 is to be repealed. Among key fiscal rules, a primary balance target which serves as a medium term fiscal anchor, a primary expenditure ceiling fixed at a rate not exceeding 13 percent of the estimated nominal GDP for the relevant financial year and introduction of a Guarantee limit not exceeding 7.5 percent of the average GDP of the relevant financial year and preceding two financial years are important measures that are included in the new PFM law. In addition, a Public Investment Committee (PIC) chaired by the Secretary to the Treasury with a wider representation will be established.

Several identified sections of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971 has been modified and incorporated in PFM Law to improve good governance practices in operations of SOEs. Application of Treasury

Single Accounts System to be extended to the Statutory Funds to enable public funds to be managed in a consolidated manner which will also facilitate smooth cash flow management.

9.3 Procurement Management

Amidst the consistent efforts to transform the country's economy, ensuring the efficiency and transparency in public procurement process has remained important. In assuring an expeditious and efficient public procurement process that ensures value for money and fair dealing, the adherence to the procurement best practices has been emphasized at every level to safeguard the public interest. In terms of Article 156 B (1) of the Twenty First Amendment to the Constitution, the defunct National Procurement Commission was re-established in 2023 vesting power for policy making and oversight relating to public procurement.

9.4 Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP)

Despite the challenging period encountered in the recent past, the implementation of e-GP system achieved its key milestones of creation of a digital platform ensuring the transparency and value for money in the public procurement process. The revised Contract for Design,

Develop, Implementation and Maintenance of e-GP system has been entered into, between the Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies and the System Implementation Partner (SIP) effective from July 10, 2023.

Following a series of discussions conducted with key stakeholders, software requirement specifications of e-GP system have been finalized. It was further ensured adhering to the Open Contracting Data Standards requirement in the process of e-GP system development and interfacing with relevant entities including Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA) and Registrar of Companies. In line with the recommendation provided by the Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) and World Bank, Micro Service Architecture of the e GP system has been developed in order to cater the novel technological enhancements to the system.

Furthermore, European Union (EU) has provided a grant assistance worth USD 4 million under the project of Strengthening Public Finance Management and Accountability in Sri Lanka through World Bank for the implementation of e-GP system during the period from July 2023 to November 2026.

Box 9.1 | Procurement Law and introducing new Procurement Guidelines

Procurement Law

The existing government procurement guidelines have played an important role in overseeing public sector procurement processes. However, given the evolving landscape and increased focus on international best practices, the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies has requested the National Procurement Commission (NPC) to introduce a comprehensive procurement law in place of the existing procurement guidelines which were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. NPC has already taken action to draft a procurement law with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank. Recent incidents of irregularities in procurement in key ministries further underscore the urgent need for such a strong and binding legal framework.

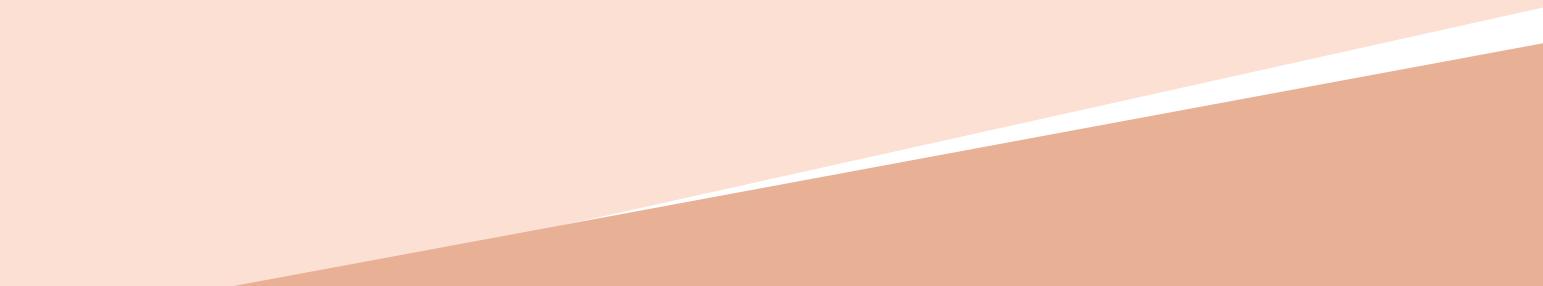
The field of procurement is constantly of evolving nature. Essential goals include prioritizing transparency, providing maximum value for money, and creating fair and open competition between vendors. To achieve these goals, the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization, and National Policies strongly believes in establishing a strong and inclusive procurement law.

Procurement Guidelines

The procurement sector is also constantly undergoing changes in line with global transformations, such as social and technological changes accompanying economic development. Accordingly, the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies strongly believes that the existing government procurement guidelines should be improved to prioritize transparency, provide maximum value for money, and create fair and open competition between vendors.

Currently, e-GP system has facilitated to register 463 Procuring Entities and 2,863 vendors to the system while executing 5,658 e-Procurements utilizing the e-GP platform. With the commendable progress achieved in implementation of e-GP platform, procuring entities have been instructed to upload the information pertaining to major procurements made available to public for transparency.

Moreover, the public can access to the procurement notices covering all categories with Total Cost Estimate exceeding Rs. 200 million while the details of contract award exceeding Rs. 200 million are available on the e-GP portal effective from July 01, 2022.



10

Human Resource Management

10.1 Overview

In 2023, Human Resource Management within the government sector reached a critical juncture due to the sustained enforcement of rigorous policy measures concerning public sector recruitments by the government. In the prevailing discourse concerning the widespread discussion of public service contraction, the government endeavored to sustain an optimal workforce level necessary for upholding essential services, while concurrently managing expenditure associated with salaries and wages.

Aligned with the government's policy on expenditure rationalization, measures were taken to maintain a consistent level of the public sector cadre during the year 2023. The initiation of new cadre formations was notably restricted to address paramount and prioritized service necessities. Diverse strategies encompassing the reallocation of approved cadres, business process re-engineering, organizational structural modifications, and digital transformation initiatives are being implemented to optimize the operational efficiency of the public sector as a whole. Internal promotions were advocated as a means to address critical vacancies within numerous public institutions, thereby alleviating the strain induced by stringent limitations on the recruiting of new public servants.

The government has decided to dissolve the Department of Multi-purpose Development Task Force, which started by adding a workforce of approximately 30,000 to provide a solution to the primary level employment problem through the strategic allocation of Multi-purpose Development Assistants to Ministries and Departments confronted with vacancies within primary service categories, a state of equilibrium in staffing was attained, obviating the need for a net expansion in the overarching cadre.

The issuance of circulars granting a five-year no pay leave for public officers to pursue opportunities for employment abroad or within Sri Lanka resulted in a widespread emigration of highly skilled professionals, including doctors, engineers, and IT specialists. The phenomenon of professional emigration has created a clear void in the respective professions and adversely affected the economic growth process thus attention has been focused on revising the relevant circulars with the aim of mitigating this problem.

Expenditure on salaries and wages together with the payment for pensions accounted for more than 43 percent of the government revenue. Such expenditure on salaries and wages declined by nearly 1.7 percent to Rs. 939.5 billion in 2023 from Rs. 956.2 billion in 2022, while the pension bill increased nearly by 20.5 percent to Rs. 372.4 billion in 2023 from Rs. 309.1 billion in 2022. The escalation observed in the pension expenditure primarily arises from the substantial influx of retirees, a phenomenon stemming from the governmental policy amendment which delineates the mandatory retirement age for government employees at 60 years. This necessitates the implementation of effective human resource management strategies within the public sector, among various other imperatives. In light of this, sustaining an expansive public service sector portends unfavorably for the future, particularly in light of constrained fiscal capacities. Consequently, there arises an imperative to institute proficient human resource management strategies within the public sector, amidst a myriad of other exigencies.

Table 10.1 | Actual Expenditure on Salaries, Wages and Pensions – (2022–2023)

| Category | Actual Expenditure (Rs. Billion) | | Change (%) |
|------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | |
| Salaries & Wages | 956 | 939 | -1.7 |
| Pensions | 309 | 372 | 20.5 |
| Total | 1,265 | 1,311 | 3.6 |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

10.2 Cadre Management in 2023

At the end of 2023, the total deployed employees in the public sector were 1,353,860, a slight drop of 2.9 percent compared to 2022 due to the suspension of new recruitments, reduction of new cadre positions, and retirements. The cadre utilization rate against the total number of approved cadre positions remained at 77 percent at the end of 2023, with a 4 percent decline compared to 2022. The decline of cadre utilization was mainly due to the restriction imposed on public expenditure by the government.

The aggregate approved cadre within the public sector stood at 1,748,309, exhibiting an augmentation from the preceding year's tally of 1,715,417 as of 2022. The slight increase in the public sector approved cadre was predominantly

Table 10.2 | Public Sector Cadre Composition 2015-2023

| Administrative level | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Increase/Decrease % |
|---|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| National | App | 858,680 | 874,046 | 880,971 | 892,509 | 906,264 | 1,006,276 | 1,013,419 | 1,018,019 | 1,030,672 | 1.2 |
| | Act | 722,950 | 754,548 | 756,339 | 742,960 | 740,574 | 805,802 | 792,317 | 783,238 | 751,227 | -4.1 |
| Provincial Councils and Local Authorities | App | 394,812 | 412,560 | 428,433 | 440,560 | 444,348 | 444,174 | 446,025 | 441,748 | 463,078 | 4.8 |
| | Act | 374,330 | 372,033 | 385,311 | 392,528 | 400,897 | 390,061 | 389,105 | 398,528 | 395,758 | -0.7 |
| Total Public Service | App | 1,253,492 | 1,286,606 | 1,309,404 | 1,333,069 | 1,350,612 | 1,450,450 | 1,459,444 | 1,459,767 | 1,493,750 | 2.3 |
| | Act | 1,097,280 | 1,126,581 | 1,141,650 | 1,135,488 | 1,141,471 | 1,195,863 | 1,181,422 | 1,181,766 | 1,146,985 | -2.9 |
| State Owned Enterprises | App | 244,800 | 234,220 | 242,194 | 248,625 | 251,419 | 251,440 | 255,545 | 255,650 | 254,559 | -0.4 |
| | Act | 219,583 | 226,695 | 233,849 | 235,145 | 236,293 | 227,253 | 219,838 | 212,117 | 206,875 | -2.5 |
| Total Public Sector | App | 1,498,292 | 1,520,826 | 1,551,598 | 1,581,694 | 1,602,031 | 1,701,890 | 1,714,989 | 1,715,417 | 1,748,309 | 1.9 |
| | Act | 1,316,863 | 1,353,276 | 1,375,499 | 1,370,633 | 1,377,764 | 1,423,116 | 1,401,260 | 1,393,883 | 1,353,860 | -2.9 |
| Rate of Utilization of the Approved Cadre (%) | | 88 | 89 | 89 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 82 | 81 | 77 | |
| Cumulative Number of Pensioners | | 564,472 | 579,414 | 585,670 | 617,386 | 639,984 | 660,934 | 672,196 | 676,430 | 704,795 | 0.63 |

Source: Department of Management Services

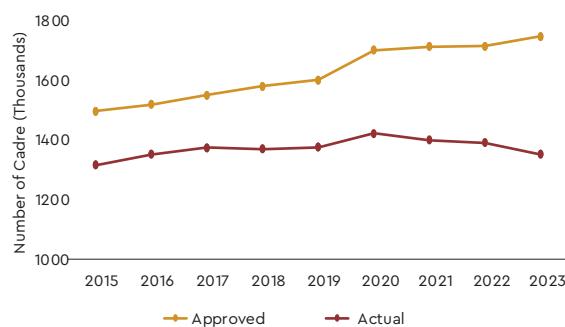
Department of Pensions

App - Approved Cadre

Act - Actual Number of Employees

attributed to the formalization of the development officer cadre and the regularization of both Pirivena and School sector teacher cadre.

Figure 10.1 | The Total Cadre of Public Sector (2015-2023)



Source: Department of Management Services

Table 10.3 | Public Sector Cadre Utilization – 2023

| Institutional Category | Approved Cadre | Existing Cadre | Rate of utilization of the approved Cadre |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Ministries, Departments, Special Spending Units and Tri-Forces | 1,030,672 | 751,227 | 0.73 |
| Provincial Councils | 463,078 | 395,758 | 0.85 |
| State Owned Enterprises | 254,559 | 206,875 | 0.81 |
| Total | 1,748,309 | 1,353,860 | 0.77 |

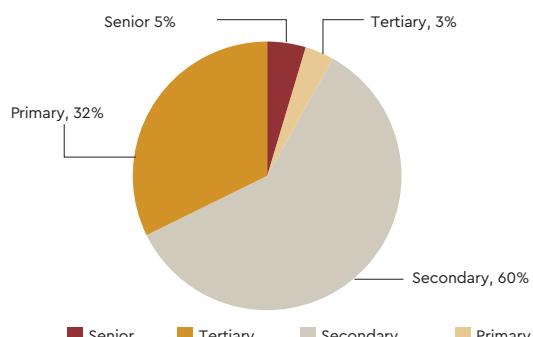
Source: Department of Management Services

10.3 Distribution of Public Service Cadre by Service Level (Excluding Tri - forces and SOEs)

Public Service is delineated into four hierarchical tiers, namely primary, secondary, tertiary, and senior, contingent upon the type of services dispensed. These tiers encompass vocations pertinent to employment classifications encompassing technical, non-technical, professional, managerial and administrative.

Analysis into cadre distribution in line with service levels in the Public Service shows that 60 percent of public servants are concentrated under the secondary service level. Secondary service level mainly represents Teachers, Development Officers as well as Health Workers. In year 2023,

Figure 10.2 | Distribution of Public Service Cadre (Approved Cadre excluding Tri-forces and SOEs)



Source: Department of Management Services

cadre distribution in secondary service level shows an increase of 2 percent compared to year 2022. The increase in the secondary service level was mainly due to the amendment of the school sector academic cadre in accordance with Education Circular No. 06/2021 and the regularization of the Pirivenas cadre, hitherto omitted from the approved cadre. Consequently, a total of 24,384 school teachers and 7,591 Pirivena teachers have been incorporated into the overall approved cadre. The extensive and uneven distribution of the aforementioned category, characterized by a disproportionate allocation of supervisory roles, has led to pervasive underutilization of the secondary level workforce within the governmental sector particularly Development Officers. In response to the identified concern, a policy was enacted to enlist qualified personnel for the educational domain from the pool of existing Development Officers already employed within the government institutions.

10.4 Highlights – 2023

10.4.1 Restructuring of the cadre of Sri Lanka Ports Authority

In 2023, a cadre review of the Sri Lanka Ports Authority was undertaken to assess and potentially revise the staffing framework, positions, and responsibilities with the aim of enhancing efficiency, effectiveness, and alignment with organizational objectives. The procedure engaged the incumbent personnel of both the Sri Lanka Ports Authority and the Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Aviation.

During the restructuring process, the entirety of the Sri Lanka Port Authority's (SLPA) workforce was categorized as a commercial entity capable of fulfilling service demands with efficiency and cost-effectiveness, while also addressing future developmental needs. In accordance with organizational imperatives and regulatory adherence, the (SLPAs) approved permanent workforce has undergone a reduction of 30 percent decreasing from 9,990 in 2013 to 6,987 by the year 2023. Throughout the cadre review process, 2,146 cadre positions were retained as personal-to-holder appointments, while those positions identified as non-essential or redundant were phased out. Notably, senior manager-level positions experienced a 15 percent reduction, while primary-level positions saw a substantial decrease of 48 percent compared to the approved cadre basis of the Sri Lanka Ports Authority in 2013. Nevertheless, 1,900 primary-

level positions were designated as personal-to-holder, resulting in a more modest immediate reduction of primary-level cadre by only 23 percent in contrast to the 2013 approved cadre.

10.4.2 Dissolution of National Pay Commission

The National Pay Commission (NPC), established by Hon. President in accordance with Article No. 33 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, was dissolved at the end of March 2023. As a result, a segment of the National Pay Commission's responsibilities has been assigned to the Director General of the Department of Management Services with effective from April 1, 2023. This assignment entails the direct oversight of tasks pertaining to restructuring, recruitment procedures, and matters concerning salaries and allowances for Corporations and Statutory Boards.

10.4.3 Growing Human Resource Requirements in the Judicial Sector

Among the approaches presently adopted to solve the issue of delays encountered in the mechanism of administration of justice in Sri Lanka, priority is given to the approach of providing adequate human and physical resources for the judicial sector. Statistics show that there are only 15 judges per million population in Sri Lanka at present.

Consequently, initiatives were devised to establish 50 new courts of law by the culmination of 2022 as part of a three-year strategic plan aimed at enhancing the infrastructure of the Judicial Sector. However, the prevailing economic downturn within the nation, coupled with the necessity to adhere to the stipulations outlined in the National Budget Circular pertaining to 'Controlling Government Expenditure', constrained the realization of this plan, permitting the establishment of only 17 new courts of law by the end of 2023. A total of 478 new positions have been approved for deployment within these 17 courts.

10.4.4 Scheme of Recruitments (SOR) for the University Sector

Traditionally, State Universities have conducted recruitment and promotion processes for both academic and non-academic personnel in accordance with the Recruitment Schemes stipulated by the University Grants Commission. In the year 2023, the commencement of the formulation of Schemes of Recruitment (SOR) for university personnel represents a noteworthy

advancement aimed at augmenting transparency, equity, and efficacy within the recruitment procedures within the realm of higher education.

10.4.5 Pirivenas

Presently, the nationwide operational landscape encompasses a total of 825 registered Pirivenas, as established under the Pirivena Education Act, No. 64 of 1979 and the subsequent Pirivena Regulations No. 01 of 1980. These Pirivenas comprises approximately 71,427 individuals, including both lay and clergy students, while the corresponding teaching cadre stands at approximately 7,591 registered teachers. For the fiscal year 2023, the government has earmarked an allocation of approximately Rs. 6 billion to support the operations of these institutions. Notably, to formalize and streamline the functioning of the Pirivena system, a pivotal milestone was achieved with the approval of 7,591 cadre positions designated for the staffing needs of the 825 Pirivenas.

10.4.6 Welfare Programs

Analyzing the human resource needs and determining the optimal workforce composition for the Samurdhi program assumes paramount importance in ensuring its operational efficiency and service effectiveness. The introduction of the "Aswasuma" program, facilitated through the Welfare Benefit Board, has led to a reorientation in the operational focus of the Samurdhi program, pivoting towards the empowerment of beneficiaries enrolled in the Aswasuma initiative. Consequently, in 2023, aligning with contemporary exigencies and programmatic priorities, the previously approved cadre positions for the Samurdhi Development Department were revised downward from 28,060 to 25,731, constituting a reduction of 2,329 positions.

10.4.7 Strengthening the Health Sector

In the year 2023, the actual workforce employed in the healthcare sector, including personnel from both Provincial Council and Health Ministry entities, amounted to 141,765. This figure includes 2,148 Medical Consultants, 22,583 Medical Officers, and 42,095 Nurses. Notably, medical officers and nursing officers collectively constitute approximately 47 percent of the total healthcare workforce.

According to Ministry of Health data, a total of 107 Medical Consultants, nearly 600 Medical Officers, and approximately 1,000 Nursing Officers were migrated in terms of the provisions of the new

Public Administration Circular No. 14/2022. To counteract the exigency of rectifying the dearth of healthcare practitioners and securing the enduring efficacy of the healthcare sector, authorization has been granted to fulfill vacancies exceeding 10,000 positions within the healthcare purview, including 675 medical officers and 2,675 nurses.

Moreover, additional cadre was required in the year 2023 to meet the service requirement of Liver Transplant Unit in teaching hospital of Colombo North, specialized maternal and children's hospital, Kaluthara, and Professorial Unit of the Teaching Hospital, Kurunegala. Thus, 480 new cadre positions were approved to the Ministry of Health to meet the requirements.

During the preceding year, the staffing needs arisen from the projects were satisfactorily met. As the Primary Health Care System Strengthening Project (PSSP) transitioned into its operational phase, a pivotal disbursement-linked indicator was implemented to ascertain the provision of two Medical Officers and one Nursing Officer at each Primary Health Care Institution (PMCI), in accordance with the mutually established framework by stakeholders for PSSP. The feasibility of instituting a new cadre specifically for Primary Health Care Institutions (PMCIs) was deemed impracticable owing to fiscal constraints on public spending and the presence of underutilized cadre allocations within distinct healthcare entities operating under the purview of Provincial Councils. Consequently, a strategy involving the redistribution of already approved cadre positions within the provincial health sector was identified as the most suitable approach to confront these challenges.

10.4.8 Right-Sizing the Defence Sector

In the 2022 Interim Budget Speech, it was proposed to review the defense strategy called the "National Security 2030" framework, which aims to be lean, technologically advanced, and capable of addressing a wide array of threats. This strategy includes several core objectives, with one of the key goal being the reduction of the active military size to a more sustainable and efficient level while maintaining operational readiness and capability.

Right-sizing the defence sector is part of a broader strategy to streamline and optimize the country's defense expenditures while ensuring national security. The budget emphasizes the need to adapt the defense sector to current

economic realities and future challenges, aiming to balance fiscal responsibility with effective defense capabilities.

The introduction of this initiatives marks a significant shift in how the government plans

to manage its defense resources, focusing on efficiency and strategic allocation of funds. The specifics of the right-sizing initiative include reducing excess personnel, modernizing equipment, and reallocating resources to more critical areas of defense and security.

Box 10.1 | Cadre Management and Financial Efficiency in Sri Lanka's Road Development Authority

Amid recent macroeconomic challenges faced by the country, highways and transport sector also encountered critical challenges to adequately fulfill the demand and ensure the continuity of development momentum of the sector. One of such major entities that has to endure such challenges is Road Development Authority. (RDA)

RDA is the implementing agency for majority of road development projects in Sri Lanka. Scope of these projects varied from expressway development with financial assistance from multilateral or bilateral donors to repair and maintenance of local roads and bridges with domestic financing.

Nevertheless, given the challenge to continue and maintain vital developments in the infrastructure sector, stringent financial controls have been imposed to channel limited available funds for continuation of development projects. In this context, it has been noted that the scope of the RDA has been restricted due to financial constraints. In view of the above, Management Services Department initiated discussions with the (RDA) to review its cadre in accordance with the present and future requirements of the entity while providing solutions for the prevailed cadre management concerns that RDA had encountered.

The cadre of the RDA was initially approved in 2009. However, additional cadre positions have been periodically established to meet the entity's service requirements, primarily driven by substantial infrastructure investments made over the past 10 to 15 years. During this period, numerous expressways and large-scale development projects, such as the Southern Expressway to Hambanthota, Central Expressway, Outer Circular Project, Port Access Road, New Kelani Bridge, and local road development projects like i-road and steel bridges, were implemented. To support these development projects and maintain RDA roads, the Management Services Department approved a cadre of 11,275 for the RDA by the end of 2022.

The cadre underwent review to align with recent developments in the transport sector and the current needs of the entity, ensuring efficient operation of RDA functions. Effective cadre management is crucial for the RDA, as it relies entirely on the national budget for salaries and wages, amounting to approximately Rs. 10 billion per year. Furthermore, optimizing the utilization of its human resources is essential to minimize overhead costs in road development projects, thereby promoting the development of financially and economically viable projects.

Following a comprehensive review and extensive discussions with all stakeholders, it was agreed to limit the cadre of RDA to 9497 at present and gradually reduce to 8787 with the retirement of employees, while redistributing its cadre for essential and timely important sectors. Additionally, the Management Services Department directed the RDA to take necessary measures to obtain policy decisions aimed at resolving various cadre management issues within the organization. Furthermore, the long overdue Scheme of Recruitments and Promotions for the RDA were approved, ensuring fair and transparent recruitment and promotion procedures. The lack of a proper Scheme of Recruitment (SOR) has hindered the human resources management of the RDA, leading to labor disputes and legal proceedings. Consequently, this has resulted in increased operational costs for the RDA.

Thus, the successful implementation of Scheme of Recruitments and resolving cadre management issues will facilitate the (RDA) to strategize its position to play the expected role in the highways sector.

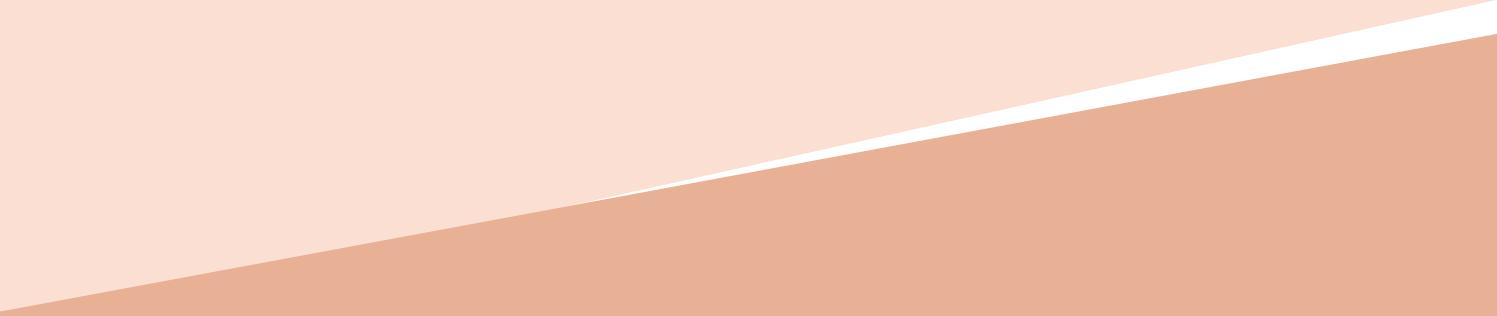
10.5. Way Forward

The public sector currently confronts several challenges concerning its workforce size, pension commitments, and allocation of budgetary resources for salaries. With a population to public official ratio of 1:16, Sri Lanka exhibits a relatively high number of public servants compared to many nations, suggesting potential inefficiencies in resource management and raising concerns about sustaining such a large workforce.

With 700,000 pensioners, the public sector shoulders a significant financial burden in terms of pension disbursements. The distinctive aspect of Sri Lanka's public service lies in its non-contributory pension system, wherein pension benefits are funded directly from government revenue, supported by general taxation. Expenditure on pensions accounted for 7.9 percent of the government's recurrent expenditure and 12.1 percent of its revenue in 2023. Such obligations further strain the budget, constraining resources available for crucial areas

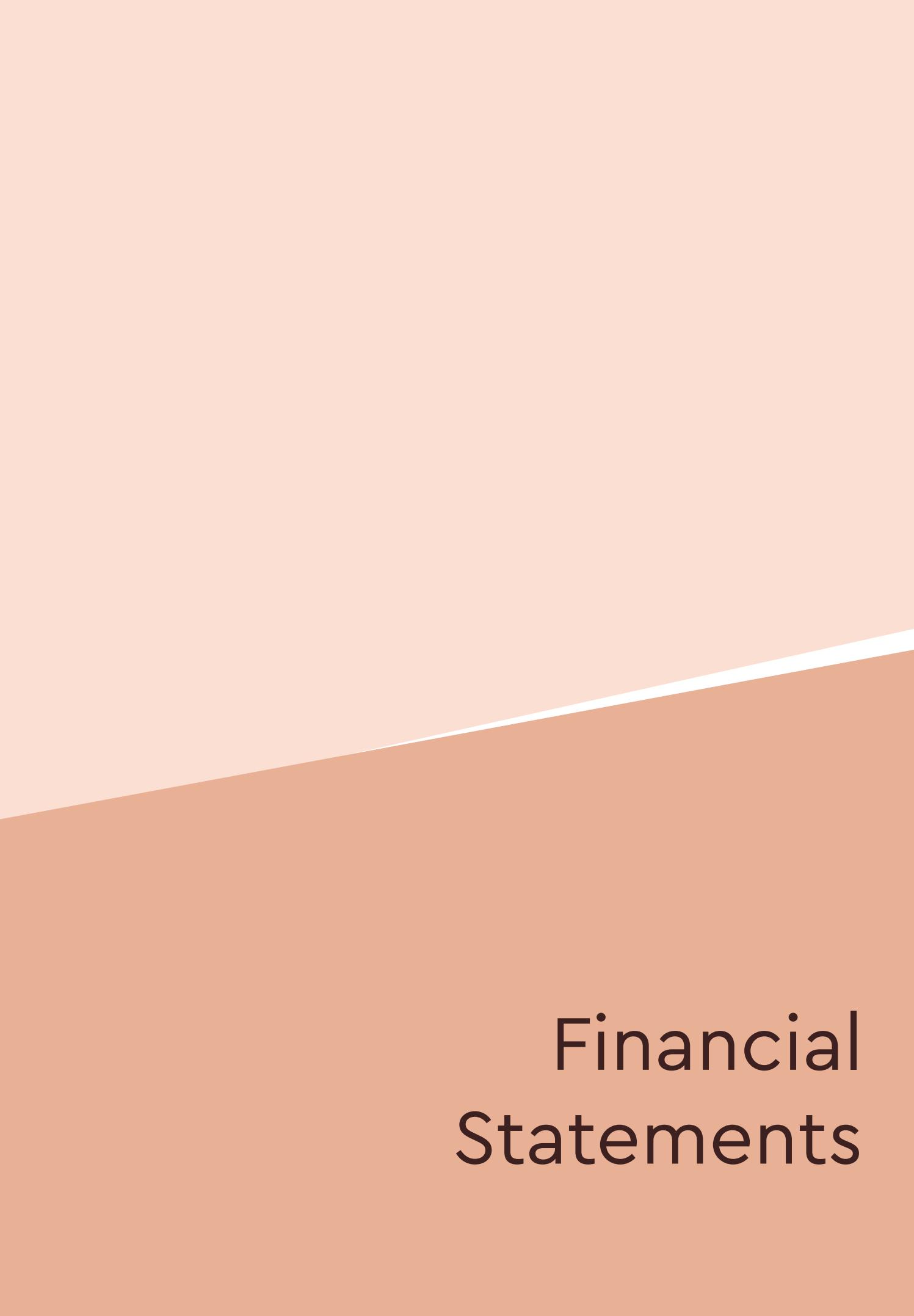
like infrastructure development and service enhancements. Allocations exceeding 43 percent of government revenue for salaries and pensions restrict investments in innovation, training, and technological upgrades, essential for enhancing service efficiency and delivery.

Implementing a gradual rightsizing strategy could aid in resource reallocation and optimizing salary structures, enabling the government to offer competitive wages to retained staff, thereby attracting and retaining high-quality professionals and improving service delivery. Investment in training, technology, and process enhancements remains vital for enhancing service quality despite reduced staffing levels. Automation and digitalization can streamline processes, enhancing efficiency. Reviewing and reforming pension schemes can facilitate more sustainable management of pension commitments, freeing up resources for other priorities. Legislation to introduce a contributory pension scheme, along with the establishment and regulation of a Public Service Pension Fund, is imperative.



PART IV

Financial Statements



Financial Statements

Note to Readers

Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 31st December 2023 comprising the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flow, Statement of Changes in Net Assets / Equity, applied Accounting Policies and Notes thereto are forwarded herewith.

The Statement of Financial Position shows the assets and liabilities of the Government whereas Statement of Financial Performance shows government's affairs in relation to revenue collection and use of resources as provided by Appropriation Act No. 43 of 08th December 2022 as amended by Act No. 12 of 21st August 2023 for the year 2023, of nineteen (19) Special Spending Units, twenty nine (29) Government Ministries, one hundred (100) Government Departments and twenty five (25) District Secretariats and the way that fiscal deficit could be financed. Further, in the Financial Statements, it is reflected the financial support provided to fifty one (51) Commercial Public Corporations, ninety eight (98) Government Owned Companies / Plantation Companies / US Dollar Denominated Companies, one (01) Development Bank in the form of capital contribution or shareholding and also information relating to allocation of

financial resources to nine (09) Provincial Councils by the Government.

As per the provisions provided under the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act No. 03 of 2003, Financial Statements should be prepared to reflect financial results and Financial Position of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Since these Financial Statements should be prepared in accordance with the Article 149 and 150 of the Constitution of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, in addition, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles could not be followed in all the time. However, in such deviations, reasons for deviation and the relevant alternate accounting policies are disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Modified cash basis accounting method is used to prepare the Financial Statements and actions are taken to include the assets and liabilities generated through the cash basis transactions in the Financial Statements whenever possible.

The Computerized Integrated Government Accounting System (CIGAS) has been further developed enabling non-financial assets are recorded in the Financial Statements, starting from the year 2015.

Statement of Responsibility

These Financial Statements have been prepared in keeping with the provisions of the Article 149 and 150 of the Constitution of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act No 03 of 2003 and National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018. The Financial Statements are in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and relevant Treasury Circulars, whereas most appropriate accounting policies are used as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The General Treasury is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control to provide reasonable assurance that the transactions are effected within statutory authority and use of allocations provided by Appropriation Act or any other Law are properly recorded.

The accompanying "Statement of Accounting Policies" and "Notes to the Financial Statements" form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The designated authority in preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements is Department of State Accounts.

W.A. Samantha Upananda
Director General
Department of State Accounts

K.M. Mahinda Siriwardana
Secretary, Ministry of Finance,
Economic Stabilization and National
Policies, and Secretary to the
Treasury

General Treasury
Colombo – 01
25 March, 2024

Statement of Financial Performance
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023

| Budget Estimate 2023 | Notes | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions | | | |
| 1,369,934,000,000 Tax on Domestic Goods & Services | 1 | 1,412,863,124,621 | 869,951,448,710 |
| 359,928,000,000 Tax on International Trade | 2 | 392,449,993,183 | 344,244,324,703 |
| 863,500,000,000 Tax on Income | 3 | 911,355,309,961 | 534,020,830,117 |
| 4,483,000,000 Fines & Forefeits | 4 | 8,310,563,255 | 6,387,050,559 |
| 12,000,000,000 Grants | 5 | 25,501,817,303 | 33,405,049,463 |
| 2,609,845,000,000 | | 2,750,480,808,323 | 1,788,008,703,551 |
| Revenue from Exchange Transactions | | | |
| 270,155,000,000 Revenue from Exchange Transactions | 6 | 353,550,136,968 | 244,184,907,969 |
| | | 353,550,136,968 | 244,184,907,969 |
| 400,000,000 Other Revenue | 7 | 515,895,718 | 584,212,972 |
| 2,880,400,000,000 Total Revenue | | 3,104,546,841,008 | 2,032,777,824,493 |
| Expenses | | | |
| 696,746,890,937 Employee Cost | 8 | 672,636,369,933 | 721,455,195,677 |
| 516,289,356,606 Other Goods and Services | 9 | 442,050,505,258 | 258,550,948,068 |
| 1,488,381,856,010 Subsidies, Grants and Transfers | 10 | 1,317,698,501,982 | 1,139,805,294,810 |
| 2,754,191,790,376 Finance Costs | 11 | 2,455,771,460,309 | 1,565,300,950,129 |
| 627,926,743,211 Other Recurrent Expenditure | 12 | 388,580,289,347 | 355,201,095,141 |
| 6,083,536,637,140 | | 5,276,737,126,829 | 4,040,313,483,827 |
| (3,203,136,637,140) Revenue Deficit | | (2,172,190,285,821) | (2,007,535,659,334) |

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st December 2023

| | Notes | 2023 Rs. | 2022 Rs. |
|--|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 13 | 2,537,166,871,940 | 2,093,287,997,716 |
| Membership Fees | 14 | 2,900,368,322 | 2,900,368,322 |
| Capital Contributions to State Owned Enterprises | 15 | 2,407,633,120,834 | 2,165,981,657,905 |
| Stamps Stock Account | | 2,059,996,426 | 1,847,282,488 |
| Rent and Work Advance | 16 | 1,202,805,884 | 1,666,563,995 |
| Advances to Government Departments | 17 | 16,502,219,035 | 16,093,892,983 |
| On-Lending | 18 | 190,789,890,831 | 491,552,273,430 |
| Advances to Public Officers | 19 | 30,911,741,726 | 30,469,406,491 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents | 20 | 651,550,118,217 | 69,747,014,274 |
| Total Assets | | 5,840,717,133,216 | 4,873,546,457,604 |
| Statutory and Other Funds | | | |
| Contingency Fund | | 500,000,000 | 500,000,000 |
| Foreign Loan Revolving Funds | 21 | 57,388,881,470 | 72,489,344,533 |
| Miscellaneous Funds | 22 | 3,245,546,327 | 2,807,316,389 |
| General Fund | 23 | (22,860,233,851,636) | (22,553,159,185,495) |
| Total Funds | | (22,799,099,423,840) | (22,477,362,524,574) |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Government Borrowings | 24 | 29,150,389,313,012 | 27,379,287,617,613 |
| Sundry Accounts | 25 | (19,144,204,151) | 14,510,523,313 |
| Accounts Operating with Government Departments | 26 | (611,092,931,190) | (478,331,952,972) |
| Deposits | 27 | 94,412,676,683 | 101,151,327,336 |
| Advance from the Central Bank | 28 | - | 235,638,700,400 |
| Bank Overdrafts | 20 | 25,251,702,702 | 98,652,766,487 |
| Total Liabilities | | 28,639,816,557,056 | 27,350,908,982,178 |
| Total Funds and Liabilities | | 5,840,717,133,216 | 4,873,546,457,604 |

The Financial Statements are in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and relevant Treasury Circulars, whereas most appropriate accounting policies are used as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

W.A. Samantha Upananda
 Director General
 Department of State Accounts

K.M. Mahinda Siriwardana
 Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies, and Secretary to the Treasury

Statement of Cash Flow
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023

| Budget Estimate | | Actual 2023 Rs. | Actual 2022 Rs. |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2023 Rs. | | | |
| Cash Flow from Operating Activities | | | |
| 2,593,362,000,000 | Tax Receipts | 2,716,668,427,765 | 1,751,132,076,743 |
| 71,784,000,000 | Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses | 94,272,300,123 | 65,917,167,274 |
| 41,669,457,000 | Profits | 60,496,772,520 | 22,004,727,426 |
| 137,501,543,000 | Other Receipts | 165,642,244,381 | 146,321,290,402 |
| - | Advances to Public Officers | - | 886,828,892 |
| - | Deposits | - | 18,838,185,112 |
| - | Sundry Accounts | - | 41,071,187,837 |
| 2,844,317,000,000 | Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities (a) | 3,037,079,744,790 | 2,046,171,463,688 |
| Less - Cash Disbursed for: | | | |
| 1,840,962,990,754 | Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments | 1,503,267,164,538 | 1,335,207,238,887 |
| 1,488,381,856,010 | Subsidies & Transfer Payments | 1,317,698,501,982 | 1,139,805,294,810 |
| 2,754,191,790,376 | Finance Costs | 2,455,771,460,309 | 1,565,300,950,129 |
| - | Advances to Government Departments | 408,326,052 | 366,215,630 |
| - | Deposits | 6,738,650,653 | - |
| - | Stamps Stock Account | 212,713,938 | 346,036,561 |
| - | Accounts Operating with Government Departments | 132,760,978,218 | 464,194,745,722 |
| - | Advances to Public Officers | 442,335,236 | - |
| - | Sundry Accounts | 33,654,727,465 | - |
| 6,083,536,637,140 | Total Cash Disbursed for Operating Activities (b) | 5,450,954,858,391 | 4,505,220,481,739 |
| (3,239,219,637,140) | NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (c)=(a)-(b) | (2,413,875,113,602) | (2,459,049,018,051) |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | | |
| 7,000,000,000 | Interest | 26,245,034,955 | 7,325,545,826 |
| 6,300,000,000 | Dividends | 15,204,348,243 | 6,087,754,385 |
| 700,000,000 | Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets | 515,895,718 | 584,212,972 |
| 271,000,000,000 | Recoveries from On Lending | 276,274,960,094 | 60,482,742,905 |
| 285,000,000,000 | Total Cash flow from Investing Activities (d) | 318,240,239,010 | 74,480,256,089 |
| Less - Cash disbursed for: | | | |
| 567,022,362,860 | Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other Investment | 385,393,946,314 | 513,216,336,155 |
| 567,022,362,860 | Total Cash Disbursed for Investing Activities (e) | 385,393,946,314 | 513,216,336,155 |
| (282,022,362,860) | NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (f)=(d) - (e) | (67,153,707,305) | (438,736,080,067) |
| (3,521,242,000,000) | NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (g)=(c) + (f) | (2,481,028,820,906) | (2,897,785,098,118) |
| Cash Flow from Financing Activities | | | |
| 2,472,242,400,590 | Local Borrowings | 7,541,281,621,843 | 4,218,528,886,900 |
| 785,083,995,745 | Foreign Borrowings | 831,951,611,110 | 783,326,415,649 |
| 10,000,000,000 | Grants Received | 25,501,817,303 | 33,405,049,463 |
| - | Foreign Loan Revolving Funds | - | 23,636,553,442 |
| - | Miscellaneous Funds | 438,229,939 | 381,304,143 |
| - | Advance from the Central Bank | - | 85,509,900,000 |
| 3,267,326,396,335 | Total Cash flow from Financing Activities (h) | 8,399,173,280,195 | 5,144,788,109,597 |
| Less - Cash disbursed for: | | | |
| 1,135,470,000,000 | Repayment of Local Borrowings | 4,674,904,561,952 | 1,073,950,438,577 |
| 375,000,000,000 | Repayment of Foreign Borrowings | 337,296,566,144 | 358,504,739,872 |
| - | Foreign Loan Revolving Funds | 15,100,463,063 | - |
| - | Advance from the Central Bank | 235,638,700,400 | - |
| - | Conversion of Domestic Term Loan Facility to Treasury Bills | - | 45,000,000,000 |
| 1,510,470,000,000 | Total Cash Disbursed for Financing Activities (i) | 5,262,940,291,560 | 1,477,455,178,450 |
| 1,756,856,396,335 | NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (j)=(h) - (i) | 3,136,232,988,635 | 3,667,332,931,147 |
| (1,764,385,603,665) | Net Movement in Cash (k)=(g) + (j) | 655,204,167,729 | 769,547,833,029 |
| | Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January | (28,905,752,213) | (798,453,585,243) |
| | Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December | 626,298,415,515 | (28,905,752,213) |

**Statement of Changes in Net Assets / Equity
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| Description | Attributable to Government Entities / Equity | | | | Rs. |
|--|---|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | General Fund | Contingency Fund | Foreign Loan Revolving Fund | Miscellaneous Funds | |
| Balance at 31st December 2021 | (15,030,789,064,019) | 500,000,000 | 48,852,791,091 | 2,426,012,245 | (14,979,010,260,682) |
| Changes in Net Assets/Equity for 2022 | | | | | |
| Revenue Deficit | (2,007,535,659,734) | | | | |
| Net Change in Foreign Borrowings | 783,326,415,649 | | | | 783,326,415,649 |
| Net Change in Domestic Borrowings | 4,218,528,886,900 | | | | 4,218,528,886,900 |
| Net Change in Conversion of Term Loan to Treasury Bills | (45,000,000,000) | | | | (45,000,000,000) |
| Net Change in Impact on Borrowings ¹ | (10,552,456,828,747) | | | | (10,552,456,828,747) |
| Net Change in Recoveries from On Lending | 60,482,742,905 | | | | 60,482,742,905 |
| Net Change in Acquisition of Capital Assets | (74,528,110,798) | | | | (74,528,110,798) |
| Net Change in Impact on Acquisition of Financial Assets ² | 1,723,265,067,563 | | | | 1,723,265,067,563 |
| Net Change in Impact on Acquisition of Non Financial Assets ³ | 242,690,768,192 | | | | 242,690,768,192 |
| Net Change in Foreign Debt Repayment | (358,504,759,872) | | | | (358,504,759,872) |
| Net Change in Domestic Debt Repayment | (1,073,950,438,577) | | | | (1,073,950,438,577) |
| Net Change in Equity Contribution and On Lending | (438,688,225,357) | | | | (438,688,225,357) |
| Net Change in Contingency Fund | | | | | |
| Net Change in Foreign Loan Revolving Fund | | | | | |
| Net Change in Miscellaneous Funds | | | | | |
| Balance at 31st December 2022 | (22,553,159,185,495) | 500,000,000 | 72,489,344,533 | 2,807,316,388 | (22,477,362,524,574) |
| Revenue Deficit | (2,172,190,285,821) | | | | |
| Net Change in Foreign Borrowings | 831,951,611,110 | | | | 831,951,611,110 |
| Net Change in Domestic Borrowings | 7,541,281,621,843 | | | | 7,541,281,621,843 |
| Net Change in Impact on Borrowings ⁴ | (1,771,101,695,400) | | | | (1,771,101,695,400) |
| Net Change in Recoveries from On Lending | 276,274,960,094 | | | | 276,274,960,094 |
| Net Change in Acquisition of Capital Assets | (95,729,490,885) | | | | (95,729,490,885) |
| Net Change in Impact on Acquisition of Financial Assets ⁵ | (59,574,677,780) | | | | (59,574,677,780) |
| Net Change in Impact on Acquisition of Non Financial Assets ⁶ | 443,878,874,224 | | | | 443,878,874,224 |
| Net Change in Foreign Debt Repayment | (337,296,566,144) | | | | (337,296,566,144) |
| Net Change in Domestic Debt Repayment | (4,674,904,561,952) | | | | (4,674,904,561,952) |
| Net Change in Equity Contribution and On Lending | (289,664,455,430) | | | | (289,664,455,430) |
| Net Change in Contingency Fund | | | | | |
| Net Change in Foreign Loan Revolving Fund | | | | | |
| Net Change in Miscellaneous Funds | | | | | |
| Balance at 31st December 2023 | (22,860,233,851,636) | 500,000,000 | 57,388,881,470 | 3,245,546,326 | (22,799,099,423,840) |
| | | | | | (15,100,463,063) |
| | | | | | 4,38,229,938 |
| | | | | | 3,245,546,326 |

| | 2022 | 2021 | Change |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <u>¹Net Change in Impact on Borrowings</u> | | | |
| Capital Expenditure Investment- Appropriation Loan Account (8341) | (24,088,000,000) | (24,088,000,000) | - |
| Capital Investment Inland & Foreign Consolidated Loan Account (8342) | (7,665,018,983,130) | (3,779,702,051,390) | (3,885,316,931,740) |
| Treasury Bond Repayment Account (9103) | (8,692,134,561,000) | (6,937,927,735,500) | (1,754,206,825,500) |
| SL Development Bond Investment Account (9106) | (391,736,366,541) | (460,077,748,858) | 68,341,382,317 |
| Foreign Currency Banking Unit Investment Account (9108) | (131,371,686,555) | (139,301,491,000) | 7,929,804,445 |
| Treasury Bills Utilization Account (9109) | (4,126,383,805,527) | (2,270,711,562,156) | (1,855,672,243,371) |
| Least Asset Investment Account (9183) | (1,865,352,404) | (478,415,689) | (1,386,936,714) |
| Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility (9191) | (797,588,901,000) | (445,520,567,580) | (352,068,333,420) |
| International Sovereign Bond Investment Account (9195) | (4,557,030,500,000) | (2,615,661,090,000) | (1,941,369,410,000) |
| Foreign Currency Banking Unit (Project) Investment Account (9197) | (24,500,433,325) | (20,247,148,867) | (4,253,284,458) |
| Suhurupaya Investment Account of Ministry of Defence (9199) | (4,551,356,819) | (5,120,276,421) | 568,919,602 |
| Treasury Bond Investment Account (Active Liability Management Act) (9203) | (30,000,000,000) | (30,000,000,000) | - |
| Retirement Gratuity Investment Account (9208) | (48,924,284,835) | (52,994,701,403) | 4,070,416,569 |
| Domestic Term Loan Facility Investment Account (9211) | - | (45,000,000,000) | 45,000,000,000 |
| Government Guaranteed Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Loan Investment Account (9215) | (884,093,386,477) | - | (884,093,386,477) |
| | (27,379,287,617,612) | (16,826,830,788,865) | (10,552,456,828,747) |
| <u>²Net Change in Impact on Acquisition of Financial Assets</u> | | | |
| Government Corporations Capital Fund (8467) | 1,960,013,642,830 | 556,278,998,278 | 1,403,734,644,552 |
| Government Shares Account (8547) | 205,968,015,075 | 204,498,407,100 | 1,469,607,975 |
| On-lent Loan Investment Account (9117) | 491,552,273,430 | 173,491,458,394 | 318,060,815,036 |
| | 2,657,533,931,335 | 934,268,863,772 | 1,723,265,067,563 |
| <u>³Net Change in Impact on Acquisition of Non Financial Assets</u> | | | |
| Property Plant & Equipment Reserve Fund Account (9165) | 1,783,197,609,905 | 1,691,898,208,559 | 91,299,401,346 |
| Work in Progress Reserve Fund Account (9166) | 307,165,808,191 | 156,940,474,795 | 150,225,333,396 |
| Lease Asset Reserve Fund Account (9182) | 2,924,579,620 | 1,168,658,903 | 1,755,920,717 |
| Rental & Work Advance Reserve (9189) | 1,666,563,995 | 2,256,451,263 | (589,887,268) |
| | 2,094,954,561,711 | 1,852,263,793,519 | 242,690,768,192 |

| | 2023 | 2022 | Change |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <u>4 Net Change in Impact on Borrowings</u> | | | |
| Capital Expenditure Investment- Appropriation Loan Account (8341) | - | (24,088,000,000) | 24,088,000,000 |
| Capital Investment Inland & Foreign Consolidated Loan Account (8342) | (7,301,756,109,116) | (7,665,018,983,130) | 363,262,874,015 |
| Treasury Bond Repayment Account (9103) | (12,021,359,228,911) | (8,692,134,561,000) | (3,329,224,667,911) |
| SL Development Bond Investment Account (9106) | - | (391,736,366,541) | 391,736,366,541 |
| Foreign Currency Banking Unit Investment Account (9108) | (77,741,592,000) | (131,371,686,555) | 53,630,094,555 |
| Treasury Bills Utilization Account (9109) | (4,092,454,000,000) | (4,126,383,805,527) | 33,929,805,527 |
| Least Asset Investment Account (9183) | (1,313,087,047) | (1,865,352,404) | 552,265,357 |
| Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility (9191) | (709,740,572,030) | (797,588,901,000) | 87,848,328,970 |
| International Sovereign Bond Investment Account (9195) | (4,065,237,415,000) | (4,557,030,500,000) | 491,793,085,000 |
| Foreign Currency Banking Unit (Project) Investment Account (9197) | (20,268,655,774) | (24,500,433,325) | 4,231,777,551 |
| Suhurupaya Investment Account of Ministry of Defence (9199) | (3,982,437,216) | (4,551,356,819) | 568,919,602 |
| Treasury Bond Investment Account (Active Liability Management Act) (9203) | (23,000,000,000) | (30,000,000,000) | 7,000,000,000 |
| Retirement Gratuity Investment Account (9208) | (44,853,868,266) | (48,924,284,835) | 4,070,416,569 |
| Government Guaranteed Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Loan Investment Account (9215) | (788,682,347,652) | (884,093,386,477) | 95,411,038,825 |
| | (29,150,389,313,012) | (27,379,287,617,612) | (1,771,101,695,400) |

5 Net Change in Impact on Acquisition of Financial Assets

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Government Corporations Capital Fund (8467) | 2,123,973,898,615 | 1,960,013,642,830 | 163,960,255,785 |
| Government Shares Account (8547) | 283,659,222,219 | 205,968,015,075 | 77,691,207,144 |
| On-lent Loan Investment Account (9117) | 190,789,890,831 | 491,552,273,430 | (300,762,382,599) |
| Rental & Work Advance Reserve (9189) | 1,202,805,885 | 1,666,563,995 | (463,758,111) |
| | 2,599,625,817,550 | 2,659,200,495,331 | (59,574,677,780) |

6 Net Change in Impact on Acquisition of Non Financial Assets

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Property Plant & Equipment Reserve Fund Account (9165) | 1,990,490,410,770 | 1,783,197,609,905 | 207,292,800,865 |
| Work in Progress Reserve Fund Account (9166) | 543,737,044,762 | 307,165,808,191 | 236,571,236,571 |
| Lease Asset Reserve Fund Account (9182) | 2,939,416,408 | 2,924,579,620 | 14,836,788 |
| | 2,537,166,871,940 | 2,093,287,997,716 | 443,878,874,224 |

General Fund
for the Year Ended 31st December 2021

Opening Balance of the Consolidated Fund as at 1st January 2021 (636,307,917,453)

Add:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Impact on Borrowings ¹ | (16,826,830,788,865) |
| Foreign Borrowings | 516,606,370,092 |
| Domestic Borrowings | 2,519,420,543,584 |
| Recoveries from On Lending | <u>15,155,729,205</u> |

Less:

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Impact on Acquisition of Financial & Non Financial Assets ² | 2,786,532,657,292 |
| Revenue Deficit | (1,870,407,769,557) |
| Capital Expenditure | (124,180,533,046) |
| Foreign Debt Repayment | (530,507,831,086) |
| Domestic Debt Repayment | (801,708,208,303) |
| Equity Contribution and On Lending | <u>(78,561,315,880)</u> |

Net Change in 2021

Closing Balance of the General Fund as at 31st December 2021 (14,394,481,146,566)
(15,030,789,064,019)

¹Impact on Borrowings

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Capital Expenditure Investment- Appropriation Loan Account (8341) | (24,088,000,000) |
| Capital Investment Inland & Foreign Consolidated Loan Account (8342) | (3,779,702,051,390) |
| Treasury Bond Repayment Account (9103) | (6,937,927,735,500) |
| SL Development Bond Investment Account (9106) | (460,077,748,858) |
| Foreign Currency Banking Unit Investment Account (9108) | (139,301,491,000) |
| Treasury Bills Utilization Account (9109) | (2,270,711,562,156) |
| Least Asset Investment Account (9183) | (478,415,689) |
| Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility (9191) | (445,520,567,580) |
| International Sovereign Bond Investment Account (9195) | (2,615,661,090,000) |
| Foreign Currency Banking Unit (Project) Investment Account (9197) | (20,247,148,867) |
| Suhurupaya Investment Account of Ministry of Defence (9199) | (5,120,276,421) |
| Treasury Bond Investment Account (Active Liability Management Act) (9203) | (30,000,000,000) |
| Retirement Gratuity Investment Account (9208) | (52,994,701,403) |
| Domestic Term Loan Facility Investment Account (9211) | (45,000,000,000) |

(16,826,830,788,865)

²Impact on Acquisition of Financial & Non Financial Assets

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Government Corporations Capital Fund (8467) | 556,278,998,278 |
| Government Shares Account (8547) | 204,498,407,100 |
| On-Lent Loan Investment Account (9117) | 173,491,458,394 |
| Property Plant & Equipment Reserve Fund Account (9165) | 1,691,898,208,559 |
| Work in Progress Reserve Fund Account (9166) | 156,940,474,795 |
| Lease Asset Reserve Fund Account (9182) | 1,168,658,903 |
| Rental & Work Advance Reserve (9189) | 2,256,451,263 |

2,786,532,657,292

Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

These Financial Statements of the Government encompass the Reporting Entity of the Government comprising of Government Ministries, Departments, Special Spending Units and District Secretariats. However, Commercial Public Corporations, State Owned Enterprises and Government Owned Companies or other Companies and Statutory Boards, are not covered in these Financial Statements. Cash outflows from Government to those entities taken place during the reporting period and the Government's total interest in the Commercial Public Corporations, State Owned Enterprises and Government owned Companies or other Companies held in the form of equity and loans are taken into consideration. The Revenue and Expenditure of Provincial Councils are not considered as a part of these Financial Statements, since there is no significant control by the Government over the financial and

operating activities of Provincial Councils.

The Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorized for issue by the Department of State Accounts.

Basis of Preparation

These Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Historical cost basis has been adopted for measurement while adopting modified cash based accounting for reporting.

The Cash Flow Statement is prepared using the direct method.

All financial information presented in Sri Lankan Rupees has been rounded to the nearest rupee, except where indicated otherwise.

Reporting Period

The reporting period of these Financial Statements is from 1st of January 2023 to 31st December 2023.

Change in Presentation Formats of Financial Statements

Presentation formats of Government Financial Statements for the year 2023 has been changed in order to improve fair presentation. New presentation formats are prepared to serve financial reporting requirements, Constitutional requirements and reporting budget performance. Reconciliations have provided where necessary and comparative figures have restated as applicable.

Presentation formats for Ministries, Departments, Special Spending Units and District Secretariats remain unchanged for the year 2023.

Basis of Consolidation

Expenditure incurred and revenue collected under revenue codes specified in the budget classification by respective Ministries and Departments in the form of financial assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditure are reported using same classification codes for preparation of consolidated accounts.

Revenue

The Government provides non-income generating goods, services and benefits to the general public. The revenue is raised by way of taxes, levies, fees and charges imposed under various statutes approved by Parliament to finance the expenditure incurred on provision of such goods, services and benefits. All revenue, so collected through relevant Ministries and Departments are identified and accounted at the time of collection. Investment income is accounted for the period during which such income is actually collected.

Premiums and Discounts

Premiums and discounts on issue of debt instruments are adjusted against the cost of borrowings.

Expenses

All expenses are accounted in the period in which payments have been made.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign Currency Transactions are converted into Sri Lanka Rupees using

the exchange rate prevailed on the date of the transaction. Exchange

differences arising from the settlement of these transactions are duly accounted through corresponding main ledger accounts.

Investments

Value of the Government's equity investments in State Owned Enterprises is recorded at cost and shown separately in the Financial Statements. However, investments in Statutory Boards are not separately identified and disclosed since such entities are relying on the Government for their recurrent and capital expenditure requirements similar to those of the other Government Departments.

Borrowings

In the Statement of Financial Position, all local borrowings are recorded at cost. Since foreign borrowings are subject to change in exchange rates, foreign monetary liabilities are converted to Sri Lanka Rupees using exchange rates prevailed at the end of the reporting period. Statement of

individual loan details are shown in the Note - 24(I) and 24(II).

Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, pre-retirement leave and other similar benefits have been recorded when they actually accrue to or utilized by the employees. Retired Government employee entitlements for pension payments are also recorded on the same basis.

Contingent Liabilities & Commitments

Contingent Liabilities and Commitments are recorded at the point of contingency or commitment is evident. Rs. 2,033,587,518,156 was recorded in 2023 and Rs. 1,292,180,874,993 was recorded in 2022. (Schedule I)

Comparatives

To ensure consistency with the current period and classification method adopted in making a fair presentation of financial information, comparative figures have been restated where appropriate.

Cash & Cash Equivalents / Bank Overdrafts

The Cash & Cash Equivalents comprises of all favorable balances and bank overdrafts comprises all unfavorable balances which include cash book balances for the bank accounts operated in the name of the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, sum of unsettled imprest balances of Ministries and Departments which are treated as cash in transit and rupee equivalent amount of all foreign currency bank accounts balances as at end of the reporting period. When there is an Over Draft, it is considered for the Borrowing Limit of the respective year.

Non-Financial Assets

All non-financial assets i.e. Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized at cost or grant value. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

In a situation, where an assets is acquired in a non-exchange transaction on free of charge or nominal consideration, the asset is initially measured at its grant value or cost. The corresponding credit is

recognized as income in the statements of Financial Performance unless there are conditions on the assets' use.

Capital work in progress includes cost of buildings under development as at the Balance Sheet date.

The Government derecognizes items of Property, Plant and Equipment upon disposal.

The sales proceeds received upon disposal of non-financial assets is recognized as revenue.

Leases

The Government as a lessee, finance lease are leases that transfer substantially all the risk and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the Government. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the value of the leased asset. The Government also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Government.

Operating lease made during the year are recognized as an operating expense in the Financial Performance Statement on cash basis over the lease term.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets which are acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is considered at their cost or grant value at the date of exchange and subsequently such intangible assets are carried at cost.

Advances

Advances consist of advances to Public Officers of the Government and provincial councils and to Government Departments through the treasury authorized advance account which is recognized on cash basis.

Sundry Accounts

Sundry Accounts consist of main ledger accounts operated for special purposes.

Advances from the Central Bank

Advances from the Central Bank are consist of advances held by the Government under the Monetary Law Act.

Time of Recording and Measurement for Presenting the Financial Statements of Government

Statement of Financial Performance

| Accounting Caption | Presented | Time of Recording | Measurement |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Revenue (for current and past years) | Yes | Cash Accounting | Historical Cost Method |
| Expenditure (for current and past year) | Yes | Cash Accounting | Historical Cost Method |
| Surplus or Deficit (for current and past year) | Yes | Cash Accounting | Historical Cost Method |
| Depreciation | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Statement of Financial Position

| Accounting Caption | Presented | Time of Recording | Measurement |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Property, Plant and Equipment | Yes | Modify Cash | Historical Cost Method |
| Investment Property | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|------------------------|
| Intangible Assets | Yes | Modify Cash | Historical Cost Method |
| Financial Assets | Yes | Modify Cash | Historical Cost Method |
| Investment Recognized Using the Equity Method | Yes | Modify Cash | Historical Cost Method |
| Recoverable | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents | Yes | Cash Accounting | Historical Cost Method |
| Financial Liabilities | Yes | Modify Cash | Historical Cost Method |
| Provisions | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Contingent Liabilities | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Net Assets/Equity | Yes | Modify Cash | Historical Cost Method |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| | Sub Note | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 Tax on Domestic Goods & Services | | | |
| Value Added Tax | 1.1 | 694,460,229,730 | 463,071,659,532 |
| Excise (Special Provisions) Duty | 1.2 | 298,348,005,892 | 177,335,591,602 |
| Excise (Ordinance) Duty | 1.3 | 170,259,621,094 | 165,187,536,555 |
| Nation Building Tax | 1.4 | 328,081,775 | 413,427,560 |
| Levies | 1.5 | 235,513,945,671 | 53,092,997,174 |
| Licence Taxes and Other | 1.6 | 12,920,731,651 | 10,792,545,942 |
| Goods and Services Tax | 1.7 | 238,255 | - |
| Other Taxes | 1.8 | 1,032,270,554 | 57,690,344 |
| | | 1,412,863,124,621 | 869,951,448,710 |
| 2 Tax on International Trade | | | |
| Levies | 2.1 | 283,997,902,052 | 291,106,786,083 |
| Import & Export Duties | 2.2 | 105,147,098,991 | 50,050,760,211 |
| Import & Export Licences Fees | 2.3 | 3,304,992,140 | 3,086,778,409 |
| | | 392,449,993,183 | 344,244,324,703 |
| 3 Tax on Income | | | |
| Income Tax | 3.1 | 555,304,408,507 | 453,905,241,708 |
| Economic Service Charge | 3.2 | 246,675,295 | 201,752,669 |
| Withholding Tax | 3.3 | 157,910,830,730 | 19,838,833,378 |
| PAYE | 3.4 | 144,954,798,806 | 25,546,114,363 |
| Dividend Tax | 3.5 | 46,887,231 | 250,702,924 |
| Remittance Tax | 3.6 | 1,667,666,088 | 1,001,848,659 |
| Capital Gain Tax | 3.7 | 2,679,199,097 | 5,315,389,458 |
| Tax on Voluntary Disclosure | 3.8 | 11,783,867 | 3,969,890,410 |
| Other | 3.9 | 48,533,060,340 | 23,991,056,550 |
| | | 911,355,309,961 | 534,020,830,117 |
| 4 Fines & Forfeits | | | |
| Fines and Forfeits - Customs | 4.1 | 5,438,106,419 | 4,549,141,645 |
| Fines and Forfeits - Other | 4.2 | 2,872,456,836 | 1,837,908,914 |
| | | 8,310,563,255 | 6,387,050,559 |
| 5 Grants | | | |
| Grants Received in the form of Cash for Projects | | 5,333,045,314 | 3,217,665,999 |
| Grant Received through Special Foreign Currency Accounts | | 4,475,929,923 | 2,664,450,918 |
| Grants Received in Materials & Equipments | | 11,208,048,717 | 19,487,743,093 |
| Direct Payments | | 3,786,415,343 | 8,032,543,952 |
| Foreign Grants | 5.1 | 24,803,439,298 | 33,402,403,963 |
| Domestic Grants | 5.2 | 698,378,005 | 2,645,500 |
| | | 25,501,817,303 | 33,405,049,463 |

| Donor | Actual | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 2023 Rs. | 2022 Rs. |
| 5.1 FOREIGN GRANTS | | |
| <u>Grants Received in the form of Cash for Projects</u> | | |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | 1,506,500 | 2,385,568 |
| The Government of Japan (JICA) | 21,154,120 | 39,575,240 |
| International Labour Organization (ILO) | 13,125,355 | 6,323,654 |
| United States Agency for International Development (USAID) | 55,386,512 | 20,065,000 |
| United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) | 591,700 | 8,049,016 |
| United Kingdom (UK) | 68,765,190 | 103,003,064 |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | 1,808,237,710 | 400,097,330 |
| United Nations Educational, Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | 8,676,280 | 16,228,622 |
| United Nations Fund for Population (UNFPA) | 66,106,040 | 29,191,517 |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | 1,145,150,807 | 464,988,113 |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | 226,446,549 | 132,195,712 |
| World Food Programme (WFP) | 737,576,965 | 932,204,815 |
| World Bank (WB) | 197,172,921 | 335,648,442 |
| United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) | 25,922,543 | 13,005,504 |
| South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) | 76,791,636 | 92,492,218 |
| Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) | 9,715,965 | 44,960 |
| Government of Korea | 599,429,060 | 551,449,700 |
| Government of Norway (NORAD) | 5,548,129 | 7,692,216 |
| Government of China | 14,788,521 | 2,001,730 |
| Universal Postal Union Head Office | - | 105,200 |
| Colombo Plan | 840,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Switzerland (Swiss Confederation) | 10,601,723 | 24,257,449 |
| Canada | 1,754,645 | - |
| Australia | 58,609,331 | 2,660,931 |
| South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) | 62,891,055 | 32,000,000 |
| Green Climate Fund (GCF) | 26,462,082 | - |
| Nepal | 2,406,635 | - |
| German | 20,608,763 | - |
| European Union (EU) | 65,000,000 | - |
| African Asian Rural Dev.Org. (AARDO) | 1,778,579 | - |
| Total (a) | 5,333,045,314 | 3,217,665,999 |
| <u>Grants Received through Special Foreign Currency Accounts</u> | | |
| International Development Association (IDA) | 3,114,222,392 | 2066724993 |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | 1,361,707,531 | 597725925.2 |
| Total (b) | 4,475,929,923 | 2,664,450,918 |
| <u>Grants Received in Materials & Equipments</u> | | |
| The Government of Japan (JICA) | 110,186,932 | 12,810 |
| World Food Programme (WFP) | 2,601,063,282 | 5,889,613,818 |
| United States Department of Agriculture USDA (USA) | 1,489,528,269 | 1,656,065,876 |
| Government of China | 108,675,356 | 11,942,050,589 |

| Donor | Actual | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2023 Rs. | 2022 Rs. |
| Government of German (GIZ) | 2,190,834,251 | - |
| Australia | 2,159,659,867 | - |
| Government of Korea | 354,385,330 | - |
| Government of India | 66,416,974 | - |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | 85,589,829 | - |
| Asian Development Programme | 22,248,628 | - |
| Netherland | 2,019,460,000 | - |
| Total (c) | 11,208,048,717 | 19,487,743,093 |
| <u>Direct Payments</u> | | |
| Government of Japan (JICA) | 721,919,011 | 1,137,388,099 |
| Government of India | 78,190,836 | 218,699,747 |
| Government of German (GIZ) | 1,669,620,361 | 1,398,229,085 |
| Government of China | - | 480,977,897 |
| Government of Korea | 100,000,000 | 219,152,963 |
| United States Agency for International Development (USAID) | 434,473,253 | 3,112,355,331 |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | 213,823,513 | 226,000,000 |
| France | - | 14,936,103 |
| Switzerland (Swiss Confederation) | 292,891,190 | 126,121,982 |
| Australia | 193,831,953 | 1,003,322,459 |
| GFATM | 10,401,403 | 61,119,060 |
| Asian Countries - Reco Asia | 4,991,645 | 34,241,227 |
| Norway (Norad) | 3,600,000 | - |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | 62,672,178 | - |
| Total (d) | 3,786,415,343 | 8,032,543,952 |
| Grand Total = (a)+(b)+(c)+(d) | 24,803,439,298 | 33,402,403,963 |

5.2 DOMESTIC GRANTS

Domestic Grants Received in the Form of Cash for Projects

| | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|
| Donation for Disaster Recilint Housing Project | 289,747,505 | - |
| Donation to 1990 Suwasariya Foundation | 407,900,000 | - |
| Donation for Swabbhimani National Festival | 530,000 | - |
| Donation for Batticaloa Vocational Training Centre Second Anniversary | 50,000 | - |
| Donation for International Sign language Day & White cane Grants | 150,500 | - |
| Total (a) | 698,378,005 | - |

Domestic Grants Received in Materials & Equipments

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| Amount of Material for Eight Storied Building of Borella Ayurveda Teaching Hospital (Donation for D/O Ayurveda) | - | 2,645,500.00 |
| Total (b) | - | 2,645,500.00 |
| Grand Total = (a)+(b) | 698,378,005 | 2,645,500.00 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| Sub Note | Revenue Code | 2023 Rs. | 2022 Rs. |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.1 Value Added Tax | | | |
| Financial Services | 1002.01.01 | 88,528,786,518 | 63,468,269,737 |
| Other Services | 1002.01.02 | 200,674,146,441 | 116,010,177,196 |
| Manufacturing | 1002.01.03 | 179,904,493,067 | 112,140,773,801 |
| Imports | 1002.01.04 | 225,352,803,704 | 171,452,438,798 |
| Value Added Tax | 1002.01.00 | 694,460,229,730 | 463,071,659,532 |
| 1.2 Excise (Special Provisions) Duty | | | |
| Cigarettes | 1002.05.01 | 117,466,701,553 | 104,160,061,906 |
| Petroleum Products | 1002.05.03 | 143,642,439,301 | 53,073,534,123 |
| Motor Vehicles | 1002.05.04 | 32,525,767,540 | 14,503,582,079 |
| Lottery | 1002.05.05 | - | - |
| Other | 1002.05.99 | 4,713,097,498 | 5,598,413,494 |
| Excise (Special Provisions) Duty | 1002.05.00 | 298,348,005,892 | 177,335,591,602 |
| 1.3 Excise (Ordinance) Duty | | | |
| Liquor | 1002.04.01 | 170,259,621,094 | 165,187,536,555 |
| Excise (Ordinance) Duty | 1002.04.00 | 170,259,621,094 | 165,187,536,555 |
| 1.4 Nation Building Tax | | | |
| Services | 1002.12.01 | 44,176,006 | 332,880,335 |
| Manufacturing | 1002.12.02 | 23,940,015 | 19,403,725 |
| Imports | 1002.12.03 | 259,965,755 | 61,143,500 |
| Nation Building Tax | 1002.12.00 | 328,081,775 | 413,427,560 |
| 1.5 Levies | | | |
| Telephone Subscribers Levy | 1002.11.00 | 17,304,005,581 | 14,995,182,044 |
| Teledramas, Films and Commercials Levy | 1002.13.00 | 150,450,000 | 215,020,000 |
| Cellular Tower Levy | 1002.14.00 | 1,630,777,873 | 1,540,379,201 |
| SMS Advertising Levy | 1002.15.00 | 247,273,102 | 220,075,482 |
| Services | 1002.03.01 | 880,259 | 11,309,942 |
| National Security Levy | 1002.03.00 | 880,259 | 11,309,942 |
| Social Responsibility Levy | 1002.10.00 | 12,300 | - |
| Services | 1002.16.01 | 112,350,531,382 | 13,191,134,085 |
| Manufacturing | 1002.16.02 | 52,564,896,761 | 10,167,031,812 |
| Imports | 1002.16.03 | 51,265,118,412 | 12,752,864,609 |
| Social Security Contribution Levy | | 216,180,546,555 | 36,111,030,506 |
| | | 235,513,945,671 | 53,092,997,174 |
| 1.6 Licence Taxes and Other | | | |
| Luxury Motor Vehicle Tax | 1003.01.00 | 3,021,178,181 | 1,331,926,748 |
| Betting & Gaming Levy | 1003.03.00 | 7,421,816,561 | 5,244,762,337.45 |
| Share Transaction Levy | 1003.04.00 | 2,477,736,910 | 4,215,856,857.08 |
| Licence Taxes and Other | | 12,920,731,651 | 10,792,545,942 |

| Sub Note | Revenue Code | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1.7 Goods and Services Tax | | | |
| Services | 1002.02.01 | 238,255 | - |
| Goods and Services Tax | 1002.02.00 | 238,255 | - |
| 1.8 Other Taxes | | | |
| Tobacco Tax | 1002.06.00 | 1,014,034,738 | 39,488,794 |
| Turnover Tax | 1002.09.00 | 3,885,484 | 7,473,447 |
| Migrating Tax | 1003.10.00 | 14,350,332 | 10,728,103 |
| | | 1,032,270,554 | 57,690,344 |
| 2.1 Levies | | | |
| Ports & Airports Development Levy | 1001.04.00 | 175,486,337,460 | 180,595,424,536 |
| Import Cess Levy | 1001.05.01 | 54,955,605,977 | 68,075,067,309 |
| Export Cess Levy | 1001.05.02 | 2,228,505,704 | 2,242,555,084 |
| Special Commodity Levy | 1001.08.00 | 51,327,452,912 | 40,193,739,154 |
| | | 283,997,902,052 | 291,106,786,083 |
| 2.2 Import & Export Duties | | | |
| Import Duties | 1001.01.00 | 105,120,348,637 | 50,009,441,350 |
| Export Duties | 1001.02.00 | 26,750,355 | 41,318,861 |
| | | 105,147,098,991 | 50,050,760,211 |
| 2.3 Import & Export Licences Fees | | | |
| Import & Export Licences Fees | 1001.03.00 | 3,304,992,140 | 3,086,778,409 |
| | | 3,304,992,140 | 3,086,778,409 |
| 3.1 Income Tax | | | |
| Income Tax | 1004.01.01 | 555,304,408,507 | 453,905,241,708 |
| | | 555,304,408,507 | 453,905,241,708 |
| 3.2 Economic Service Charge | | | |
| Domestic | 1004.04.01 | 234,523,199 | 174,028,987 |
| Imports | 1004.04.02 | 12,152,096 | 27,723,682 |
| Economic Service Charge | 1004.04.00 | 246,675,295 | 201,752,669 |
| 3.3 Withholding Tax | | | |
| On Interest | 1004.03.01 | 72,218,110,528 | 320,626,859 |
| On Fees & Other | 1004.03.99 | 85,692,720,202 | 19,518,206,519 |
| Withholding Tax | 1004.03.00 | 157,910,830,730 | 19,838,833,378 |
| 3.4 Pay As You Earn (PAYE) | | | |
| PAYE | 1004.02.01 | 144,954,798,806 | 25,546,114,363 |
| | | 144,954,798,806 | 25,546,114,363 |
| 3.5 Dividend Tax | | | |
| Dividend Tax | 1004.01.02 | 46,887,231 | 250,702,924 |
| | | 46,887,231 | 250,702,924 |

| Sub Note | Revenue Code | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---------------------|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 3.6 Remittance Tax | | | |
| Remittance Tax | 1004.01.03 | 1,667,666,088 1,667,666,088 | 1,001,848,659 1,001,848,659 |
| 3.7 Capital Gain Tax | | | |
| Capital Gain Tax | 1004.05.00 | 2,679,199,097 2,679,199,097 | 5,315,389,458 5,315,389,458 |
| 3.8 Other | | | |
| Tax on Voluntary Disclosure | 1004.06.00 | 11,783,867 11,783,867 | 3,969,890,410 3,969,890,410 |
| 3.9 Other | | | |
| Other | 1004.02.99 | 48,533,060,340 48,533,060,340 | 23,991,056,550 23,991,056,550 |
| 4.1 Fines and Forfeits - Customs | | | |
| Fines and Forfeits - Customs | 2003.03.01 | 5,438,106,419 5,438,106,419 | 4,549,141,645 4,549,141,645 |
| 4.2 Fines and Forfeits - Other | | | |
| Fines and Forfeits - Other | 2003.03.02 | 2,872,456,836 2,872,456,836 | 1,837,908,914 1,837,908,914 |
| Grants | | | |
| 5.1 Foreign Grants | 3001.01.00 | 24,803,439,298 | 33,402,403,963 |
| 5.2 Domestic Grants | 3001.02.00 | 698,378,005 25,501,817,303 | 2,645,500 33,405,049,463 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| | Sub Note | 2023 Rs. | 2022 Rs. |
|---|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 6 Revenue from Exchange Transactions | | | |
| Administrative Fees & Charges | 6.1 | 108,723,167,422 | 64,202,561,363 |
| Profits | 6.2 | 60,496,772,520 | 22,004,727,426 |
| Social Security Contributions | 6.3 | 36,258,424,820 | 37,415,664,245 |
| Current Transfers | 6.4 | 5,966,176,282 | 33,898,784,081 |
| Service Revenue | 6.5 | 30,700,710,204 | 19,916,735,341 |
| Interest | 6.6 | 26,245,034,955 | 7,325,545,826 |
| Rent | 6.7 | 6,986,315,943 | 5,861,707,128 |
| Dividends | 6.8 | 15,204,348,243 | 6,087,754,385 |
| Revenue from the United Nations' Peacekeeping Operations | 6.9 | 10,124,287,627 | 2,447,153,974 |
| Government Paddy Purchasing Programme | 6.10 | 961,121,370 | 219,195,182 |
| Treasury Bonds Premium | 6.11 | 19,418,195,594 | 22,648,682,855 |
| Departmental Sales | 6.12 | 158,732,020 | 119,168,958 |
| Revenue from Sale of Hydropower | 6.13 | 1,353,731,252 | 59,974,294 |
| Public Officer's Motor Cycle Premium | 6.14 | 490,386 | 909,850 |
| Fees Under the Certificate to be Granted Yearly to Notary Registrar of the High Court | 6.15 | 8,939,192 | 10,182,454 |
| Other Receipts | 6.16 | 27,058,002,760 | 19,060,869,849 |
| Other Licenses | 6.17 | 3,885,686,378 | 2,905,290,759 |
| | | 353,550,136,968 | 244,184,907,969 |
| 7 Other Revenue | | | |
| Sale of Assets | 7.1 | 515,895,718 | 584,212,972 |
| | | 515,895,718 | 584,212,972 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| Sub Note | Revenue Code | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 6.1 Administrative Fees & Charges | | | |
| Audit Fees | 2003.02.01 | 415,611,400 | 489,581,029 |
| Fees Under Registration of Persons | 2003.02.03 | 1,128,518,400 | 552,262,863 |
| Fees of Department of Survey | 2003.02.04 | 359,211,368 | 319,289,778 |
| Service Charges of Government Press | 2003.02.05 | 1,091,284,271 | 928,554,129 |
| Fees Under the Fauna & Flora Protection Ordinance | 2003.02.06 | 50,026,598 | 26,791,472 |
| Fees of Passports, Visas & Dual Citizenship | 2003.02.07 | 42,772,537,242 | 23,834,534,358 |
| Embarkation Levy | 2003.02.08 | 38,828,543,756 | 22,248,864,840 |
| Fees of Department of Valuation | 2003.02.09 | 244,849,260 | 234,658,165 |
| Fees of Registrar of Companies | 2003.02.10 | 183,673,278 | 128,132,962 |
| Legal Fees from Corporations & Statutory Bodies | 2003.02.11 | 124,597,691 | 108,727,032 |
| Fees Recovered Under the Public Contract Act | 2003.02.12 | 49,895,800 | 29,066,000 |
| Examinations & Other Fees | 2003.02.13 | 217,794,625 | 69,225,436 |
| Fees Under the Motor Traffic Act & Other Receipts | 2003.02.14 | 12,197,934,922 | 6,554,422,058 |
| Registration Fees on Motor Vehicle Transfers Under the Issuing Motor Vehicle Permits on Concessionary Terms | 2003.02.15 | 6,867 | 77 |
| Aircraft Rentals | 2003.02.16 | 14,705,813 | 14,591,537 |
| Fee on Local Sale of Garments | 2003.02.17 | 171,682,532 | 196,200,390 |
| Fees Relevant to the Department of Agriculture | 2003.02.18 | 884,822,691 | 783,736,614 |
| Fees Relevant to the Botanical Gardens | 2003.02.19 | 833,193,462 | 388,379,319 |
| Fees Relevant to the Ministry of Petroleum Industries | 2003.02.21 | 1,724,530,475 | 187,216,484 |
| Merchant Shipping Secretariat Fees | 2003.02.22 | 198,254,438 | 49,745,845 |
| Casino License Fees | 2003.02.23 | - | 2,000,000,000 |
| Sundries | 2003.02.99 | 7,231,492,534 | 5,058,580,975 |
| Administrative Fees & Charges | 2003.02.00 | 108,723,167,422 | 64,202,561,363 |
| 6.2 Profits | | | |
| Profits | 2002.03.00 | 60,496,772,520 | 22,004,727,426 |
| | | 60,496,772,520 | 22,004,727,426 |
| 6.3 Social Security Contributions | | | |
| Central Government | 2004.01.00 | 22,713,034,278 | 23,872,352,903 |
| Provincial Councils | 2004.02.00 | 13,545,390,542 | 13,543,311,342 |
| Social Security Contributions | 2004.01.00 | 36,258,424,820 | 37,415,664,245 |
| 6.4 Current Transfers | | | |
| Central Bank Profits | 2005.01.00 | 1,028,542,891 | 30,007,245,202 |
| National Lotteries Board and Other Transfers | 2005.99.00 | 4,937,633,391 | 3,891,538,878 |
| Current Transfers | 2005 | 5,966,176,282 | 33,898,784,081 |
| 6.5 Service Revenue | | | |
| Railways | 2001.01.00 | 16,079,474,196 | 10,335,603,441 |
| Postal | 2001.02.00 | 13,627,445,761 | 9,268,542,792 |
| Stores Advance Accounts (Explosive Items) | 2001.03.00 | 900,000,000 | 247,000,000 |
| Prisons Industrial and Agricultural Advance Account | 2001.04.00 | 93,790,247 | 65,589,108 |
| | | 30,700,710,204 | 19,916,735,341 |

Financial

| Sub Note | Revenue Code | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 6.6 Interest | | | |
| On-Lending | 2002.02.01 | 9,439,025,444 | 5,597,585,565 |
| Other | 2002.02.99 | 16,806,009,511 | 1,727,960,261 |
| Interest | 2002.02.00 | 26,245,034,955 | 7,325,545,826 |
| 6.7 Rent | | | |
| Rent on Government Building & Housing | 2002.01.01 | 1,634,693,929 | 1,504,677,796 |
| Rent on Crown Forests | 2002.01.02 | 1,739,394,752 | 2,081,315,722 |
| Rent from Land and Other | 2002.01.03 | 150,083,569 | 113,025,610 |
| Lease Rental from Regional Plantation Companies | 2002.01.04 | 1,880,763,681 | 1,216,494,535 |
| Other Rental | 2002.01.99 | 1,581,380,012 | 946,193,464 |
| Rent | 2002.01.00 | 6,986,315,943 | 5,861,707,128 |
| 6.8 Dividends | | | |
| Dividends | 2002.04.00 | 15,204,348,243 | 6,087,754,385 |
| | | 15,204,348,243 | 6,087,754,385 |
| 6.9 Revenue from the United Nations' Peacekeeping Operations | | | |
| Revenue from the United Nations' Peacekeeping Operations | 2003.06.00 | 10,124,287,627 | 2,447,153,974 |
| | | 10,124,287,627 | 2,447,153,974 |
| 6.10 Government Paddy Purchasing Programme | | | |
| Government Paddy Purchasing Programme | 2003.07.00 | 961,121,370 | 219,195,182 |
| | | 961,121,370 | 219,195,182 |
| 6.11 Treasury Bonds Premium | | | |
| Treasury Bonds Premium | 2003.05.00 | 19,418,195,594 | 22,648,682,855 |
| | | 19,418,195,594 | 22,648,682,855 |
| 6.12 Departmental Sales | | | |
| Departmental Sales | 2003.01.00 | 158,732,020 | 119,168,958 |
| | | 158,732,020 | 119,168,958 |
| 6.13 Revenue from Sale of Hydropower | | | |
| Revenue from Sale of Hydropower | 2003.08.00 | 1,353,731,252 | 59,974,294 |
| | | 1,353,731,252 | 59,974,294 |
| 6.14 Public Officer's Motor Cycle Premium | | | |
| Public Officer's Motor Cycle Premium | 2003.04.00 | 490,386 | 909,850 |
| | | 490,386 | 909,850 |

| Sub Note | Revenue Code | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 6.15 Fees Under the Certificate to be Granted Yearly to Notary Registrar of the High Court | | | |
| Fees Under the Certificate to be Granted Yearly to Notary Registrar of the High Court | 1003.08.00 | | |
| | | 8,939,192 | 10,182,454 |
| | | 8,939,192 | 10,182,454 |
| 6.16 Other Receipts | | | |
| Other Receipts | 2003.99.00 | 27,058,002,760 | 19,060,869,849 |
| | | 27,058,002,760 | 19,060,869,849 |
| 6.17 Other Licenses | | | |
| Registration Fees Relevant to the Department of Registrar General | 1003.07.02 | 2,400,009,636 | 2,166,590,031 |
| Private Timber Transport | 1003.07.03 | 121,693,246 | 133,201,789 |
| Tax on Sale of Motor Vehicles | 1003.07.04 | 35,596,226 | 32,755,603 |
| License Fees Relevant to the Ministry of Defence | 1003.07.05 | 64,116,857 | 42,416,904 |
| License Fees Relevant to the Dept. of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources | 1003.07.06 | 179,170,315 | 185,602,364 |
| Vehicle Entitlement Levy | 1003.07.10 | 978,765,002 | 108,004,802 |
| Debt Repayment Levy | 1003.07.11 | 31,369,964 | 81,798,840 |
| Other | 1003.07.99 | 156,113,454 | 145,816,328 |
| Company Registration Levy | 1003.07.08 | (88,230,000) | - |
| Carbon Tax | 1003.07.09 | 7,081,679 | 9,104,097 |
| | | 3,885,686,378 | 2,905,290,759 |
| 7.1 Sale of Capital Assets-Vehicle | | | |
| Sale of Capital Assets-others | 2006.02.01 | 329,570,816 | 226,400,016 |
| | 2006.02.02 | 186,324,902 | 357,812,957 |
| | | 515,895,718 | 584,212,972 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| | | Sub Note | 2023 | 2022 |
|-----------|---|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 8 | EMPLOYEE COST | | | |
| 1001 | Salaries and Wages | | 350,085,070,609 | 398,594,571,290 |
| 1003 | Other Allowances | | 266,646,199,461 | 269,051,036,660 |
| 1002 | Overtime and Holiday Payments | | 47,883,578,288 | 45,299,117,103 |
| 2401 | Staff Training | | 6,070,470,950 | 6,319,128,207.46 |
| 1506 | Property Loan Interest to Public Servants | | 1,951,050,625 | 2,191,342,417 |
| | | | 672,636,369,933 | 721,455,195,677 |
| 9 | OTHER COSTS | | | |
| | Supplies | 9.1 | 291,723,229,369 | 159,309,120,006 |
| | Services | 9.2 | 74,999,808,013 | 55,884,718,808 |
| | Maintenance Expenditure | 9.3 | 51,076,478,575 | 27,225,323,173 |
| | Travelling Expenditure | 9.4 | 24,250,989,301 | 16,131,786,081 |
| | | | 442,050,505,258 | 258,550,948,068 |
| 10 | GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES | | | |
| 1501 | Welfare Programmes | | 301,200,066,032 | 230,882,212,933 |
| 1507 | Grants to Provincial Councils | | 333,566,964,524 | 298,737,421,000 |
| 1502 | Retirement Benefits | | 372,861,600,089 | 309,766,325,434 |
| 1503 | Public Institutions | | 77,490,823,510 | 75,900,096,872 |
| 1504 | Development Subsidies | | 85,038,802,257 | 74,413,276,928 |
| 1505 | Subscriptions and Contributions Fee | | 3,259,659,019 | 2,387,391,686 |
| 1508 | Other | | 3,127,916,934 | 5,293,149,224 |
| 1509 | Public Institutions (Other Operational Expenditure) | | 26,970,731,755 | 21,483,234,070 |
| 2201 | Public Institutions | | 64,232,170,159 | 72,946,831,126 |
| 2202 | Development Assistance | | 37,973,174,932 | 39,300,549,758 |
| 2203 | Contribution to Provincial Councils | | 10,100,000,000 | 5,846,861,800 |
| 2204 | Transfers Abroad | | 1,365,556,140 | 1,540,006,525 |
| 2205 | Capital Grants to Non-Public Institution | | 511,036,632 | 1,307,937,453 |
| | | | 1,317,698,501,982 | 1,139,805,294,810 |
| 11 | FINANCE COSTS | | | |
| 1601 | Interest on Domestic Debt | | 1,131,300,820,971 | 837,513,737,610 |
| 1602 | Interest on Foreign Debt | | 123,391,434,479 | 128,621,067,120 |
| 1603 | Discounts on Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds | | 1,200,907,288,888 | 599,054,822,645 |
| 1406 | Interest on Leased Assets | | 171,915,971 | 111,322,755 |
| | | | 2,455,771,460,309 | 1,565,300,950,129 |
| 12 | OTHER RECURRENT EXPENSES | | | |
| | Other Expenditure under Public Investments | 12.1 | 388,401,390,495 | 354,987,658,691 |
| 1701 | Losses and Write off | | 131,972,628 | 164,610,945 |
| 1703 | Implementation of the Official Languages Policy | | 46,926,225 | 48,825,506 |
| | | | 388,580,289,347 | 355,201,095,141 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| Sub Note | Expense Code | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 9.1 Supplies | | | |
| Stationery and Office Requisites | 1201 | 6,512,762,502 | 3,816,094,546 |
| Fuel | 1202 | 45,257,772,707 | 37,454,639,383 |
| Diets and Uniforms | 1203 | 80,682,779,211 | 35,167,559,650 |
| Medical Supplies | 1204 | 147,708,158,864 | 75,718,354,640 |
| Other | 1205 | 11,561,756,085 | 7,152,471,786 |
| | | 291,723,229,369 | 159,309,120,006 |
| 9.2 Services | | | |
| Transport | 1401 | 7,228,280,563 | 6,598,423,502 |
| Postal and Communication | 1402 | 4,654,928,847 | 4,006,425,141 |
| Electricity and Water | 1403 | 25,347,129,523 | 14,676,308,199 |
| Rents and Local Taxes | 1404 | 8,611,354,562 | 7,601,652,297 |
| Lease Rental for Vehicles Procured Under Operational Leasing | 1408 | 339,665,696 | 660,042,333 |
| Other | 1409 | 28,818,448,821 | 22,341,867,336 |
| | | 74,999,808,013 | 55,884,718,808 |
| 9.3 Maintenance Expenditure | | | |
| Vehicles | 1301 | 5,874,916,687 | 4,279,738,472 |
| Plant and Machinery | 1302 | 4,797,010,927 | 2,961,247,396 |
| Buildings and Structures | 1303 | 1,707,371,415 | 1,156,715,580 |
| <i>Rehabilitation and Improvements of Capital Assets</i> | | | |
| Buildings and Structures | 2001 | 17,461,123,370 | 6,540,846,766 |
| Plant, Machinery and Equipment | 2002 | 12,581,545,586 | 7,313,395,570 |
| Vehicles | 2003 | 8,654,510,591 | 4,973,379,389 |
| | | 51,076,478,575 | 27,225,323,173 |
| 9.4 Travelling Expenditure | | | |
| Domestic | 1101 | 22,434,114,110 | 15,051,113,074 |
| Foreign | 1102 | 1,816,875,191 | 1,080,673,007 |
| | | 24,250,989,301 | 16,131,786,081 |
| 12.1 Other Expenditure under Public Investments | | | |
| Restructuring | 2501 | 17,119,927 | 18,317,447 |
| Contribution to Provincial Councils | 2504 | 24,540,266,069 | 14,134,759,131 |
| Procurement Preparedness | 2505 | 22,780,891 | 14,549,791 |
| Infrastructure Development | 2506 | 305,202,534,826 | 271,129,449,783 |
| Research and Development | 2507 | 13,597,142,824 | 8,993,843,637 |
| Other | 2509 | 45,021,545,958 | 60,696,738,903 |
| | | 388,401,390,495 | 354,987,658,691 |

NOTE 13 - STATEMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS 2023

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Building- 9151: | 4,26,118,267,945 |
| Machinery- 9152: | 4,42,971,080,531 |
| Land- 9153: | 1,110,853,908,854 |
| Intangible- 9154: | 10,425,942,570 |
| Biological- 9155: | 121,210,870 |
| WIP- 9160: | 543,737,044,762 |
| Lease- 9180: | 2,939,416,408 |
| Grand Total: | 2,537,166,871,940 |

| Ledger | Category | Item | Code | Closing Balance 2022 | Opening Balance Addition During the Year | Opening Balance 2023 | Transfer In | Purchases | Disposals | Closing Balance 2023 |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|-------|----------------------|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 9151 1.1-Dwellings | | | | | | | | | | |
| | House Boats | ****6111101 | 61111 | 40,280,488,816 | 9,030,954,417 | 49,311,443,233 | 107,650,154 | 705,309,319 | 357,466,056 | 49,766,936,650 |
| | Garages | ****6111102 | | 32,620,175 | - | 32,620,175 | - | - | - | 32,620,175 |
| | Mobile Home | ****6111103 | | 310,185,837 | 20,815,000 | 331,000,837 | - | 131,580,500 | - | 462,581,337 |
| | Housing Schemes/ Flats | ****6111104 | | 5,899,134 | 11,996,750 | 17,865,884 | 3,085,000 | - | - | 20,950,884 |
| | Rest Houses | ****6111105 | | 11,010,469,081 | 5,845,131,042 | 16,855,600,124 | - | 107,630,736 | - | 16,963,230,860 |
| | Hotels & Restaurants | ****6111106 | | 1,412,856,997 | 76,101,900 | 1,488,958,897 | - | 51,909 | - | 1,489,010,895 |
| | Quarters | ****6111107 | | 4,67,657,804 | - | 4,67,657,804 | 4,742,168 | 79,917,900 | - | 552,317,872 |
| | Circuit Bunglows | ****6111108 | | 2,467,7,508,042 | 1,626,546,142 | 26,094,057,184 | 94,799,130 | 346,342,508 | 125,634,947 | 26,409,563,876 |
| 9151 1.2-Non Residential Building | | | | 34,144,694,902 | 1,450,360,582 | 4,023,682,328 | 5,023,856 | 38,594,766 | 231,831,109 | 3,835,471,840 |
| | Building for Public Entertainment Warehouse | ****6111204 | | 324,529,947,996 | 358,674,642,898 | 12,149,149,885 | 11,353,390,361 | 9,896,044,676 | 372,281,138,469 | |
| | Airport | ****6111205 | | 3,334,578,164 | 320,953,487 | 3,655,531,650 | - | 74,071,074 | - | 3,729,602,724 |
| | Factories | ****6111206 | | 6,202,828,738 | 475,110,037 | 6,677,938,774 | 244,732,032 | 117,519,162 | 15,600,362 | 7,024,589,606 |
| | Crematorium | ****6111210 | | 87,575 | - | 87,575 | - | - | - | 87,575 |
| | Schools | ****6111207 | | 4,209,316,204 | 4,050,200 | 4,213,366,404 | - | - | - | 4,213,366,404 |
| | Laboratories & Research Stations | ****6111202 | | 4,8,698,637,232 | 595,942,148 | 49,294,579,379 | 46,857,201 | 1,544,933,289 | 143,215 | 143,215 |
| | Markets | ****6111209 | | 3,454,882,282 | 13,025,000 | 3,467,907,282 | 116,056 | 47,774,534 | 159,496,766 | 50,726,873,104 |
| | Office Building | ****6111208 | | 290,281,241 | 76,570,550 | 366,851,791 | - | 6,814,974 | 37,809,561 | 3,477,988,211 |
| | Hospitals | ****6111201 | | 199,801,193,184 | 24,142,589,616 | 223,743,782,800 | 11,857,444,596 | 9,523,248,881 | 6,374,537,887 | 373,666,765 |
| 9151 1.3-Other Structure | | | | 58,538,143,377 | 8,516,493,866 | 67,054,597,243 | - | 40,074,233 | 3,308,600,000 | 63,786,071,476 |
| | Highways Street Road | ****6111301 | | 3,300,258,610 | 539,698,972 | 3,839,957,582 | 52,690,836 | 36,509,081,192 | 36,331,536,784 | 4,070,192,826 |
| | | | | 63,403,342 | 54,671,353 | 118,074,695 | - | 32,011,734,222 | 118,074,695 | |

| Ledger | Category | Item | Code | Closing Balance 2022 | Opening Balance Addition During the Year | Opening Balance 2023 | Transfer In | Purchases | Disposals | Closing Balance 2023 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Bridges | ****6111302 | 42,000 | 5,119,622 | 5,161,622 | - | 4,319,787,387 | - | 4,319,787,387 | - | 5,161,622 |
| Tunnel | ****6111303 | 4,450,002 | - | 4,450,002 | - | - | - | - | - | 4,450,002 |
| Railways Subways | ****6111304 | 518,231,288 | 384,580,922 | 902,812,210 | - | 22,887,793 | - | - | - | 925,700,004 |
| Air field runways | ****6111305 | 134,000 | - | 134,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 134,000 |
| Harbors dams & other water works | ****6111306 | 145,338,611 | 22,397,459 | 167,936,071 | - | 1,416,371 | - | - | - | 169,352,442 |
| Structures associated with mining subsoil assets | ****6111307 | 49,371,270 | 347,175 | 49,718,445 | - | 145,426,275 | - | - | - | 195,129,545 |
| Communication line power line & pipelines | ****6111308 | 1,264,727,005 | 52,220,541 | 1,316,947,546 | 32,000,000 | 7,829,144 | - | - | - | 1,356,776,690 |
| Outdoor sport & recreation facilities | ****6111309 | 531,962,197 | - | 531,962,197 | - | - | - | - | - | 531,962,197 |
| Sewerage Treatment Complex | ****6111310 | 301,637,908 | 857,508 | 302,495,416 | 20,690,836 | - | - | - | - | 323,186,252 |
| Pumping Station | ****6111311 | 258,578,614 | 5,900,000 | 264,478,614 | - | - | - | - | - | 264,478,614 |
| Farms and Agriculture related Assets | ****6111312 | 162,182,373 | 13,604,392 | 175,786,764 | - | - | - | - | - | 175,786,764 |
| 368,110,695,422 | 43,715,343,291 | 411,826,043,73 | 12,309,490,876 | 48,557,780,872 | 46,585,047,515 | 426,118,267,945 | | | | |
| 9151-Sub Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9160 1.4-WIP-Building & Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| WIP-Building & Structure | ****611140 | 271,627,374,846 | 500,025,671,228 | 771,653,046,073 | 52,579,657,045 | 6,296,889,047 | 286,792,547,404 | 543,737,044,762 | | |
| House Boats | ****611141 | 64,807,423,977 | 6,372,498,345 | 71,179,922,322 | 2,313,404,968 | 1,734,713,746 | 2,424,824,913 | 72,803,216,123 | | |
| Hospitals | ****6111410 | 31,266,231 | - | 31,266,231 | - | - | - | - | - | 31,266,231 |
| Building for Public Entertainment | ****6111411 | 2,611,983,872 | - | 2,611,983,872 | - | 192,032,662 | - | - | - | 2,804,016,534 |
| Entertainment Warehouse | ****6111412 | 829,073,609 | - | 829,073,609 | - | 29,415,634 | 11,698,490 | 846,790,753 | | |
| Crematorium | ****6111414 | 1,947,004,337 | 7,269,875 | 1,954,274,212 | - | 14,865,979 | 16,102,201 | 1,953,037,989 | | |
| Markets | ****6111415 | 83,007 | - | 83,007 | - | - | - | - | - | 83,007 |
| Laboratories & Research Stations | ****6111416 | 11,282,470 | - | 11,282,470 | - | 999,918 | - | - | - | 12,282,388 |
| Factories | ****6111417 | 11,148,341 | 449,504,573 | 460,652,913 | 820,493,604 | 7,641,583 | - | - | - | 1,288,788,101 |
| Highways Street Road | ****6111418 | 21,513,462 | - | 21,513,462 | - | 2,686,986 | - | - | - | 24,200,448 |
| Bridges | ****6111419 | 143,540,305,597 | 343,562,800,245 | 487,103,105,842 | 47,497,307,720 | - | 182,476,039,198 | 352,124,374,364 | | |
| Garages | ****6111420 | 9,904,768,467 | 148,466,779,316 | 158,371,547,783 | 1,917,399,555 | 528,100 | 99,326,824,775 | 60,962,650,663 | | |
| Railways Subways | ****6111421 | 477,900 | - | 40,747,212 | 477,900 | - | 1,061,892 | 4,180,105 | | |
| Air field runways | ****6111422 | 704,006 | - | 704,006 | - | - | - | 477,900 | | |
| Harbors dams & other water works | ****6111423 | 14,547,508 | - | 14,547,508 | - | 1,240,592 | - | 704,006 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 15,788,101 |

| Ledger | Category | Item | Code | Closing Balance 2022 | Opening Balance Addition During the Year | Transfer In | Purchases | Disposals | Closing Balance 2023 |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Structures associated with mining subsoil assets | ****6111424 | 4,023,641 | 4,023,641 | - | - | - | - | 4,023,641 |
| Communication line power line & pipelines | ****6111425 | 34,724,650 | - | 34,724,650 | - | 4,153,648 | - | - | 38,878,298 |
| Outdoor sport & recreation facilities | ****6111426 | 939,088,604 | - | 939,088,604 | - | 88,610 | - | - | 939,177,214 |
| Sewerage Treatment Complex | ****6111427 | 19,301,531 | - | 19,301,531 | - | - | - | - | 19,301,531 |
| Pumping Station | ****6111428 | 165,234,794 | - | 165,234,794 | - | 1,200,002 | - | - | 166,434,796 |
| Farms and Agriculture related Assets | ****6111429 | 3,262,086 | - | 3,262,086 | - | - | - | - | 3,262,086 |
| Mobile Home | ****611143 | 61,155,297 | - | 61,155,297 | - | 415,515 | 824,550 | - | 60,746,261 |
| Rest Houses | ****6111430 | 2,488,956 | - | 2,488,956 | - | 30,000 | - | - | 2,518,956 |
| Housing Schemes / Flats | ****611144 | 54,423,613 | 4,73,255,348 | 527,678,961 | - | 128,143,640 | - | - | 655,822,601 |
| Hotels & Restaurants | ****611145 | 4,937,614 | - | 4,937,614 | - | 1,178,825 | - | - | 6,116,439 |
| Quarters | ****611146 | 5,074,359,615 | 4,63,959,333 | 5,538,318,948 | - | 247,286,465 | 522,690,451 | - | 5,262,914,963 |
| Circuit Bunglows | ****611147 | 204,077,845 | - | 204,077,845 | - | 908,000 | - | - | 204,985,845 |
| Office Building | ****611148 | 37,384,933,460 | 223,696,081 | 37,608,629,541 | 31,051,199 | 3,449,958,630 | 1,679,810,092 | 39,40,829,279 | 39,40,829,279 |
| Schools | ****611149 | 3,903,033,147 | 5,908,112 | 3,908,941,259 | - | 478,338,618 | 333,732,735 | 4,053,547,142 | 4,053,547,142 |
| 9160-Sub Total | | 271,627,374,846 | 500,025,671,228 | 771,653,046,073 | 52,579,657,045 | 6,296,889,047 | 286,792,547,404 | 543,737,044,762 | 287,833,060,559 |
| 9152 2.1-Transport Equipment | Industrial Vehicle | 61121 | 248,662,857,690 | 39,627,981,721 | 288,290,839,412 | 2,522,511,542 | 1,417,483,359 | 4,397,773,753 | 6,030,284,930 |
| Cargo vehicle | ****6112104 | 5,228,451,422 | 798,115,896 | 6,026,567,318 | 5,426,747 | 16,515,750 | 18,124,885 | - | - |
| Railway locomotives | ****6112102 | 17,038,709,344 | 6,415,837,878 | 23,454,547,223 | - | 129,676,261 | 1,017,496,307 | - | 22,566,727,177 |
| Aircraft | ****6112107 | 38,851,572,114 | - | 38,851,572,114 | - | 238,427,994 | - | - | 39,090,000,108 |
| Ambulance | ****6112108 | 53,847,374,223 | 1,492,397,136 | 55,340,271,359 | 874,549,567 | 539,054,193 | 16,767,278 | - | 56,757,107,840 |
| Passenger vehicle | ****6112105 | 5,092,120,117 | 832,680,968 | 5,944,801,035 | - | 659,940 | 84,190,695 | - | 5,851,270,330 |
| Ships | ****6112101 | 92,644,134,162 | 28,931,991,447 | 121,576,125,609 | 1,642,335,227 | 489,920,171 | 3,024,543,732 | - | 120,683,837,275 |
| Agricultural vehicle | ****6112106 | 29,255,747,657 | 133,576,670 | 29,389,324,327 | - | - | 490,975 | - | 29,388,833,352 |
| Motor cycle | ****6112103 | 3,407,045,682 | 305,139,681 | 3,712,185,343 | - | 726,875 | 175,468,178 | - | 3,537,444,061 |
| Machinery & Equipment | ****6112109 | 3,297,702,968 | 697,742,045 | 3,995,445,014 | 200,000 | 1,349,085 | 60,591,703 | - | 3,936,402,396 |
| Defence Equipment | ****6112215 | 7,807,254,505 | 165,894,283 | 7,973,148,788 | 99,979 | 3,61,044,594 | 3,278,754 | - | 8,331,014,606 |
| Office Equipment | ****6112201 | 12,485,855,340 | 451,556,775 | 12,937,412,115 | 46,632,243 | 696,257,606 | 215,085,983 | - | 13,465,215,980 |
| Broadcasting Equipment | ****6112214 | 358,624,063 | 229,375,210 | 587,999,273 | 221,377 | 11,526,713 | 355,421 | - | 599,391,942 |

| Ledger | Category | Item | Code | Closing Balance 2022 | Opening Balance Addition During the Year | Opening Balance 2023 | Transfer In | Purchases | Disposals | Closing Balance 2023 |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Communication Equipment | ****6112204 | 8,529,359,898 | 2,444,461,485 | 8,773,821,383 | 668,634,624 | 1,181,019,222 | 2,737,315,207 | 7,886,160,022 | | |
| Construction Equipment | ****6112213 | 2,456,958,648 | 20,664,072 | 2,477,622,720 | 530,105,681 | 63,530,706 | 17,312,851 | 3,053,949,256 | | |
| Medical Equipment | ****6112207 | 43,043,438,511 | 1,303,040,615 | 44,346,479,126 | 169,912,428 | 1,152,547,698 | 1,859,900 | 45,667,079,282 | | |
| Industrial & Manufacturing Equipment | ****6112212 | 5,487,449,575 | 29,338,408 | 5,516,587,983 | 43,419,171 | 4,644,180,353 | 4,415,808 | 6,019,971,709 | | |
| Computer Equipment | ****6112202 | 15,833,256,699 | 1,352,084,357 | 17,186,241,035 | 748,995,781 | 1,782,885,834 | 278,873,757 | 19,439,248,893 | | |
| Laboratory Instruments | ****6112211 | 7,251,327,257 | 165,936,149 | 7,417,263,406 | 710,492,380 | 517,664,461 | 7,307,942 | 8,638,112,305 | | |
| Furniture | ****6112205 | 19,293,993,275 | 2,241,434,928 | 21,535,428,202 | 287,552,748 | 710,385,419 | 232,844,401 | 22,300,521,968 | | |
| Books Periodical & Journals | ****6112210 | 74,732,421 | 562,653 | 75,295,054 | - | 3,514,941 | 11,800 | 78,798,195 | | |
| Sports Equipment | ****6112208 | 460,869,271 | 61,688,684 | 522,557,955 | 3,037,201 | 31,647,050 | 85,871 | 557,156,334 | | |
| Agricultural & Dairy Farm Equipment | ****6112216 | 558,794,285 | 49,312,577 | 608,106,852 | 92,400 | 32,718,935 | 10,010,332 | 630,907,864 | | |
| Musical Instruments | ****6112206 | 711,785,925 | 66,660,909 | 778,446,834 | 2,416,530 | 116,973,611 | 302,350 | 897,534,625 | | |
| Fire Protection Equipment | ****6112217 | 621,782,897 | 169,437,837 | 791,220,734 | 15,857,732 | 378,037,550 | 57,159,117 | 1,127,976,899 | | |
| Electrical Equipment | ****6112203 | 11,163,537,873 | 1,491,519,561 | 12,655,057,434 | 117,086,447 | 984,791,434 | 138,999,726 | 13,617,935,590 | | |
| Paintings Sculptures & other | ****6112209 | 15,946,114 | 10,147,500 | 26,093,614 | 2,796,495,180 | 5,895,597 | 286,800 | 2,828,197,501 | | |
| Antiques | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9152-Sub Total | | 384,817,824,248 | 47,681,997,882 | 432,499,821,930 | 8,665,566,443 | 9,910,951,931 | 8,103,259,773 | 442,971,080,531 | | |
| 9180 2.3-Lease Asset | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lease-Passenger vehicle | ****6112301 | 1,355,500,434 | 50,355,204 | 2,974,118,099 | - | 4,819,349 | 39,521,040 | 1,571,083,947 | | |
| Lease- Cargo vehicle | ****6112302 | 174,900,000 | - | 174,900,000 | - | 70,000 | - | 174,970,000 | | |
| Lease-Agricultural vehicle | ****6112303 | 655,974,211 | - | 655,974,211 | - | - | - | 655,974,211 | | |
| Lease-Ambulance | ****6112305 | 537,388,250 | - | 537,388,250 | - | - | - | 537,388,250 | | |
| 9180-Sub Total | | 2,923,742,895 | 50,355,204 | 2,974,118,099 | - | 4,819,349 | 39,521,040 | 2,939,416,408 | | |
| 9155 5.2 Other Non Financial-Biological | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trees in Forest | ****6113201 | 60,458,670 | 40,500 | 60,499,170 | - | - | - | 60,499,170 | | |
| Plants for Harvest | ****6113202 | 44,500 | - | 44,500 | - | - | - | 44,500 | | |
| Plants for Timber | ****6113203 | 189,000 | - | 189,000 | - | - | - | 189,000 | | |
| Animal for Dairy | ****6113210 | 60,478,200 | - | 60,478,200 | - | - | - | 60,478,200 | | |
| 9155-Sub Total | | 121,170,370 | 40,500 | 121,210,870 | - | - | - | 121,210,870 | | |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 20223**

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 14 MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID | | |
| International Monetary Institutions Membership Fees (8234) | 1,268,673,389 | 1,268,673,389 |
| Foreign Aid Counterpart Fund - Grants (8317) | 1,631,694,933 | 1,631,694,933 |
| | 2,900,368,322 | 2,900,368,322 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 20223**

15 CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION OR SHAREHOLDINGS IN THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC CORPORATIONS / STATE OWNED COMPANIES / OTHER COMPANIES / PLANTATION COMPANIES / DEVELOPMENT BANKS (8468 / 8548)

| | Balance as at 01.01.2023 | Additions/ Adjustments in 2023 | Reductions/ Adjustments in 2023 | Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Note - 15.1 (a) Capital Contribution in Commercial Public Corporations | 1,959,998,642,830 | 163,960,255,785 | - | 2,123,958,898,615 |
| Note - 15.1 (b) Contribution to the Central Bank of Sri Lanka | 15,000,000 | - | - | 15,000,000 |
| Note - 15.2 Shareholdings in Government Owned or Other Companies | 193,563,349,886 | 105,396,584,427 | 27,734,985,510 | 271,224,948,803 |
| Note - 15.3 Shareholdings in Plantation Companies | 1,696,237,450 | - | - | 1,696,237,450 |
| Note - 15.4 Shareholdings in Companies in Dollar Denomination | 3,154,688,030 | (445,026,410) | - | 2,709,661,620 |
| Note - 15.5 Shareholdings in Development Banks | 7,553,739,709 | 474,634,637 | - | 8,028,374,347 |
| Total | 2,165,981,657,905 | 269,386,448,439 | 27,734,985,510 | 2,407,633,120,834 |

15.1 (a) Capital Contribution in Commercial Public Corporations

| | Balance as at 01.01.2023 | Additions/ Adjustments in 2023 | Reductions/ Adjustments in 2023 | Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Rs | Rs | Rs | Rs |
| 1 Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board | 50,000,000 | - | - | 50,000,000 |
| 2 Bank of Ceylon | 25,730,000,000 | - | - | 25,730,000,000 |
| 3 Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau | 500,000 | - | - | 500,000 |
| 4 Ceylon Ceramic Corporation | 2,640,000 | - | - | 2,640,000 |
| 5 Ceylon Electricity Board | 864,144,028,965 | 127,293,200,166 | - | 991,437,229,131 |
| 6 Ceylon Fisheries Corporation | 326,609,805 | - | - | 326,609,805 |
| 7 Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation | 350,099,843 | - | - | 350,099,843 |
| 8 Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | 912,580,511,477 | - | - | 912,580,511,477 |
| 9 Coconut Development Authority | 88,943,221 | - | - | 88,943,221 |
| 10 Condominium Management Authority | 500,000 | - | - | 500,000 |
| 11 Co-operative Wholesale Establishment | 5,488,810,250 | 1,611,994,807 | - | 7,100,805,056 |
| 12 Export Development Board | 10,014,284 | - | - | 10,014,284 |
| 13 Geological Survey and Mines Bureau | 98,316,264 | - | - | 98,316,264 |
| 14 Janatha Estates Development Board | 3,670,000,000 | 190,000,000 | - | 3,860,000,000 |
| 15 National Equipment and Machinery Organization | 58,400,000 | 521,600,000 | - | 580,000,000 |
| 16 National Gem & Jewelry Authority | 30,000,000 | - | - | 30,000,000 |
| 17 National Transport Medical Institute | 62,099,697 | - | - | 62,099,697 |
| 18 National Films Corporation of Sri Lanka | 10,000,000 | - | - | 10,000,000 |
| 19 National Institute of Business Management | 57,175,766 | - | - | 57,175,766 |
| 20 National Livestock Development Board | 6,801,995,542 | - | - | 6,801,995,542 |
| 21 National Lotteries Board | 21,263,100 | - | - | 21,263,100 |
| 22 National Savings Bank | 9,400,000,000 | - | - | 9,400,000,000 |
| 23 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | 94,679,782,681 | 27,775,141,375 | - | 122,454,924,056 |
| 24 National Housing Development Authority | 40,000,000 | - | - | 40,000,000 |
| 25 People's Bank | 12,198,133,000 | 1,700 | - | 12,198,134,700 |
| 26 Paddy Marketing Board | 2,807,734,713 | - | - | 2,807,734,713 |
| 27 Sri Jayewardenapura General Hospital | 1,016,825,162 | - | - | 1,016,825,162 |

| | | Balance as at 01.01.2023 | Additions/ Adjustments in 2023 | Reductions/ Adjustments in 2023 | Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|----|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 28 | Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment | 691,161,789 | - | - | 691,161,789 |
| 29 | Sri Lanka Institute of Hotel Management | 454,850,952 | - | - | 454,850,952 |
| 30 | Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation | 5,000,000 | - | - | 5,000,000 |
| 31 | Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation | 480,239,085 | 300,000,000 | - | 780,239,085 |
| 32 | Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation | 427,287,074 | - | - | 427,287,074 |
| 33 | Sri Lanka Cement Corporation | 966,971,844 | - | - | 966,971,844 |
| 34 | Sri Lanka Transport Board | 3,944,890,550 | - | - | 3,944,890,550 |
| 35 | Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation | 30,000,000 | 120,000,000 | - | 150,000,000 |
| 36 | Sri Lanka Handicraft Board | 69,629,000 | - | - | 69,629,000 |
| 37 | Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation | 1,000,000 | - | - | 1,000,000 |
| 38 | Sri Lanka Ports Authority | 7,535,916,027 | - | - | 7,535,916,027 |
| 39 | Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation | 760,743,000 | 131,443,693 | - | 892,186,693 |
| 40 | Sri Lanka Tourism Promotion Bureau | 33,069,157 | - | - | 33,069,157 |
| 41 | Sri Lanka Tea Board | 672,012,202 | - | - | 672,012,202 |
| 42 | Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation | - | 63,900,000 | - | 63,900,000 |
| 43 | State Development & Construction Corporation | 16,671,650 | - | - | 16,671,650 |
| 44 | State Engineering Corporation of Sri Lanka | 705,500,000 | 3,436,880,000 | - | 4,142,380,000 |
| 45 | State Mortgage & Investment Bank | 889,813,000 | - | - | 889,813,000 |
| 46 | State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka | 59,055,258 | - | - | 59,055,258 |
| 47 | State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation | 690,079,000 | 2,416,094,044 | - | 3,106,173,044 |
| 48 | State Printing Corporation | 15,000,000 | - | - | 15,000,000 |
| 49 | State Timber Corporation | 41,503,668 | - | - | 41,503,668 |
| 50 | Telecommunication Regulatory Commission | 526,214,744 | - | - | 526,214,744 |
| 51 | Urban Development Authority | 1,257,651,060 | 100,000,000 | - | 1,357,651,060 |
| | Total | 1,959,998,642,830 | 163,960,255,785 | - | 2,123,958,898,615 |

15.1 (b) Contribution to the Central Bank of Sri Lanka

| | Balance as at 01.01.2023 | Additions/ Adjustments in 2023 | Reductions/ Adjustments in 2023 | Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Central Bank of Sri Lanka | 15,000,000 | - | 15,000,000 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

15.2 SHAREHOLDING IN GOVERNMENT OWNED OR OTHER COMPANIES

| | Company | Number of Shares | | | Nominal Value per Share Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 01.01.2023 Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 31.12.2023 Rs. | Percentage of Share holdings by the Treasury |
|----|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | As at 01.01.2023 | Additions/ Adjustments | Deductions/ Adjustments | | | | |
| 1 | Airport & Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Ltd | 200,000 | - | - | 200,000 | 100.00 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 98.00 |
| 2 | BCC Lanka Ltd. | 10,000,000 | - | - | 10,000,000 | 10.00 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 100.00 |
| 3 | Bogala Graphite Lanka PLC | 254,500 | - | - | 254,500 | 10.00 | 2,545,000 | 2,545,000 0.54 |
| 4 | Lanka Building Materials Corporation Ltd. | 1,000,000 | - | - | 1,000,000 | 10.00 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 100.00 |
| 5 | Ceylon Agro-Industries Ltd. | 11,903,402 | - | - | 11,903,402 | 5.00 | 59,517,010 | 59,517,010 5.62 |
| 6 | Ceylon Fertilizer Co. Ltd. | 50,245,608 | - | - | 50,245,608 | 10.00 | 502,456,080 | 502,456,080 100.00 |
| 7 | Ceylon Hotels Corporation PLC (Preference Shares Only) | 1,200,000 | - | - | 1,200,000 | 2.00 | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 2.00 |
| 8 | Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd. | 5,000,000 | - | - | 5,000,000 | 10.00 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 100.00 |
| 9 | Cey-Nor Foundation Ltd. | 4,000,000 | - | - | 4,000,000 | 10.00 | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 100.00 |
| 10 | Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd. | 10,000,000 | - | - | 10,000,000 | 10.00 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 100.00 |
| 11 | Colombo Lotus Tower Management Company Ltd | - | 50,000,001 | - | 50,000,001 | - | - | 500,000,000 100.00 |
| 12 | Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC | 32,655 | - | - | 32,655 | 5.00 | 163,275 | 163,275 0.0037 |
| 13 | Cultural Publication Company Ltd. | 3,164 | - | - | 3,164 | 113.60 | 359,430 | 359,430 - |
| | | 600 | - | - | 600 | 100.00 | 60,000 | 60,000 - |
| 14 | CWG Hambanthota 2018 | 10,000,000 | - | - | 10,000,000 | 10.00 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 79.00 |
| 15 | Distance Learning Center Ltd | 14,206,509 | - | - | 14,206,509 | 10.00 | 142,065,090 | 142,065,090 99.99 |
| 16 | Galadari Hotels (Lanka) PLC | 292,200 | - | - | 292,200 | 10.00 | 2,922,000 | 2,922,000 0.058 |
| 17 | Hotel Developers (Lanka) PLC | 2,046,645,686 | - | - | 2,046,645,686 | 10.00 | 20,466,456,860 | 20,466,456,860 100.00 |
| 18 | Human Resources Services Agency (Guarantee) Ltd. | - | - | - | - | - | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 100.00 |
| 19 | Kingsbury PLC (Hotel Services Ltd) | 2,263 | - | - | 2,263 | 10.00 | 22,630 | 22,630 0.0128 |
| 20 | Hunas Falls Hotels PLC | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10.00 | 10 | 10 - |
| 21 | Independent Television Network Ltd. | 9,500,000 | - | - | 9,500,000 | 10.00 | 95,000,000 | 95,000,000 100.00 |
| 22 | Information & Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd. | 2 | - | - | 2 | 10.00 | 20 | 20 100.00 |
| 23 | Kahatagaha Graphite Lanka Ltd. | 1,300,000 | - | - | 1,300,000 | 10.00 | 13,000,000 | 13,000,000 100.00 |
| 24 | Kalubowitiyana Tea Factory Ltd. | 4,637,500 | - | - | 4,637,500 | 10.00 | 46,375,000 | 46,375,000 99.90 |
| 25 | Kantale Sugar Industries Ltd. | 2,689,993 | - | - | 2,689,993 | 100.00 | 268,999,300 | 268,999,300 100.00 |
| 26 | Lafarge Mahaweli Cement (Pvt) Ltd. | 480,000 | - | - | 480,000 | 10.00 | 4,800,000 | 4,800,000 10.00 |
| 27 | Laxapana Batteries PLC - (Elephant Lite Corporation Ltd) (5% Cumulative Preference Shares) | 1,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 10.00 | 10,000 | 10,000 5.00 |
| 28 | Lanka Canneries Ltd. | 40,002 | - | - | 40,002 | 100.00 | 4,000,200 | 4,000,200 9.09 |

15.2 SHAREHOLDING IN GOVERNMENT OWNED OR OTHER COMPANIES

| | Company | Number of Shares | | | Nominal Value per Share Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 01.01.2023 Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 31.12.2023 Rs. | Percentage of Share holdings by the Treasury |
|----|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | As at 01.01.2023 | Additions/Adjustments | Deductions/Adjustments | | | | |
| 29 | Lanka Cement Ltd. | 22,246,000 | - | - | 22,246,000 | 10.00 | 222,460,000 | 222,460,000 13.00 |
| 30 | Lanka Coal Company (Pvt) Ltd. | 400,000 | - | - | 400,000 | 10.00 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 20.00 |
| 31 | Lanka Electricity Company (Pvt) Ltd. | 49,880,000 | - | - | 49,880,000 | 10.00 | 498,800,000 | 498,800,000 43.56 |
| 32 | Lakdiwa Engineering Company (Pvt) Ltd. | 2 | - | - | 2 | 10.00 | 20 | 20 100.00 |
| 33 | Lanka Fabrics Ltd. | 210,000 | - | - | 210,000 | 10.00 | 2,100,000 | 2,100,000 93.30 |
| 34 | Lanka Hydraulic Institute Ltd. | 50,000 | - | - | 50,000 | 10.00 | 500,000 | 500,000 4.54 |
| 35 | Lanka Industrial Estates Ltd. | 7,800,000 | - | - | 7,800,000 | 10.00 | 78,000,000 | 78,000,000 48.84 |
| 36 | Lanka Layland (Pvt) Ltd | 1,289,900 | - | - | 1,289,900 | 6.94 | 8,951,906 | 8,951,906 100.00 |
| 36 | | 860,000 | - | - | 860,000 | 0.01 | 8,600 | 8,600 |
| 37 | Lanka Logistics and Technologies Ltd. | 8,000,205 | - | - | 8,000,205 | 10.00 | 80,002,050 | 80,002,050 100.00 |
| 38 | Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd. | 80,000,000 | - | - | 80,000,000 | 10.00 | 800,000,000 | 800,000,000 100.00 |
| 39 | Lanka Phosphate Limited | 7,251,000 | - | - | 7,251,000 | 10.00 | 72,510,000 | 72,510,000 100.00 |
| 40 | Lanka STC General Trading Co. Ltd. | 10,000,000 | - | - | 10,000,000 | 10.00 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 100.00 |
| 41 | Lanka Textile Mills Emporium Ltd. | 700,000 | - | - | 700,000 | 10.00 | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 - |
| 42 | Lanka Sathosa Ltd. | 87,095,381 | - | - | 87,095,381 | 10.00 | 870,953,810 | 870,953,810 98.00 |
| 43 | Mantai Salt Ltd. | 300,000 | - | - | 300,000 | 100.00 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 100.00 |
| 44 | Mihin Lanka (Private) Ltd | 51,406,108 | - | - | 51,406,108 | 100.00 | 14,476,251,900 | 14,476,251,900 100.00 |
| 44 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 713,396,315 |
| 45 | MILCO (Pvt) Ltd - Kiriya Milk Industries | 31,945,403 | - | - | 31,945,403 | 10.00 | 319,454,030 | 319,454,030 99.99 |
| 45 | | 8,169,034,183 | - | - | 8,169,034,183 | 1.00 | 8,169,034,183 | 8,169,034,183 |
| 46 | National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd | - | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | 10.00 | - | 100,000 100.00 |
| 47 | National Paper Company Ltd | 32,300,000 | - | - | 32,300,000 | 10.00 | 323,000,000 | 323,000,000 100.00 |
| 48 | National Development Bank PLC | 571,433 | - | - | 571,433 | 10.00 | 5,714,330 | 5,714,330 0.27 |
| 49 | North Sea Company (Pvt) Ltd | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22,838,881 100.00 |
| 50 | Dufry Shops Colombo Ltd.(World Duty Free Group Lanka Ltd.) | 1,048 | - | - | 1,048 | 10.00 | 10,480 | 10,480 0.035 |
| 51 | Paranthan Chemicals Company Ltd. | 4,000,000 | - | - | 4,000,000 | 10.00 | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 100.00 |
| 52 | Rakna Arashana Lanaka Ltd. | 500,205 | - | - | 500,205 | 10.00 | 5,002,050 | 5,002,050 100.00 |
| 53 | Rajarata Food Grain Ltd. | 386,249 | - | - | 386,249 | 10.00 | 3,862,490 | 3,862,490 - |
| 54 | Skills Development Fund Ltd. | 10,000,001 | - | - | 10,000,001 | 10.00 | 100,000,010 | 100,000,010 98.00 |
| 55 | Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd. | 599,568,144 | - | - | 599,568,144 | 10.00 | 5,995,681,440 | 5,995,681,440 99.93 |
| 56 | Sri Lanka Rubber Manufacturing & Export Corporation Ltd. | 7,798,000 | - | - | 7,798,000 | 10.00 | 77,980,000 | 77,980,000 100.00 |
| 57 | Sri Lanka Telecom PLC | 893,405,709 | - | - | 893,405,709 | 10.00 | 8,934,057,090 | 8,934,057,090 49.50 |
| 58 | Sri Lankan Airlines Ltd. | 1,236,356,324 | 1,025,000,000 | 277,349,855 | 1,984,006,469 | 100.00 | 123,635,632,410 | 198,400,646,900 1,271,480,516 |
| 59 | State Resource Management Corporation Ltd. | 4,100,000 | - | - | 4,100,000 | 10.00 | 41,000,000 | 41,000,000 100.00 |
| 60 | Sri Lanka Thripasha Ltd. | 30,460,000 | - | - | 30,460,000 | 10.00 | 304,600,000 | 304,600,000 100.00 |

15.2 SHAREHOLDING IN GOVERNMENT OWNED OR OTHER COMPANIES

| | Company | Number of Shares | | | Nominal Value per Share Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 01.01.2023 Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 31.12.2023 Rs. | Percentage of Share holdings by the Treasury |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | As at 01.01.2023 | Additions/ Adjustments | Deductions/ Adjustments | | | | |
| 61 | Selinsing PLC (The Selinsing Company Ltd.) | 615 | - | - | 615 | 10.00 | 6,150 | 6,150 0.0108 |
| 62 | Techno park Development Company | | | - | | | - | 22,000,000 |
| 63 | De La Rue Lanka Currency & Security Print (Pvt) Ltd. | 2,800,000 | - | - | 2,800,000 | 10.00 | 28,000,000 | 28,000,000 40.00 |
| 64 | Wakers & Greig Limited | 2,850 | - | - | 2,850 | 2.00 | 5,700 | 5,700 - |
| | | 100 | - | - | 100 | 10.00 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 65 | West Coast Power (Pvt) Ltd (Ordinary) | 55,000,000 | - | - | 55,000,000 | 112.95 | 6,212,500,000 | 6,212,500,000 50.00 |
| 66 | Sri Lanka Institute of Biotechnology (Pvt) Ltd | 200,000 | - | - | 200,000 | 100.00 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 100.00 |
| 67 | Sahasya Investments Limited | 200,000 | - | - | 200,000 | 100.00 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 100.00 |
| 68 | Selendiva Investments Limited | 200,000 | - | - | 200,000 | 100.00 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 100.00 |
| 69 | South Asia Center For Teacher Development | | - | - | | | - | 5,000,000 |
| 70 | Sinolanka Hotels & SPA (Pvt) Ltd (Preference Shares) | - | 20,705,882 | - | 20,705,882 | | - | 176,000,000 |
| 71 | Center of Excellence Robotics Applications (Pvt) Ltd | 200,000 | - | - | 200,000 | 100.00 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 100.00 |
| Total | | 13,590,408,445 | 1,095,715,883 | 277,349,855 | 14,408,774,473 | | 193,563,349,886 | 271,224,948,803 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

15.3 GOVERNMENT SHAREHOLDING IN PLANTATION COMPANIES

| | Company | Number of Shares | | | Nominal Value per Share Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 01.01.2023 Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 31.12.2023 Rs. | Percentage of Share holdings by the Treasury |
|----|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | As at 01.01.2023 | Additions/ Adjustments | Deductions/ Adjustments | | | | |
| 1 | Agaraptana Plantations Ltd. | 23,284,645 | - | - | 23,284,645 | 10.00 | 232,846,450 | 232,846,450 |
| 2 | Agalawatta Plantations PLC | 742 | - | - | 742 | 10.00 | 7,420 | 7,420 |
| 3 | Bogawantala Tea Estates PLC | 21,664 | - | - | 21,664 | 6.67 | 144,430 | 144,430 |
| 4 | Balangoda Plantations PLC | 4,761 | - | - | 4,761 | 10.00 | 47,610 | 47,610 |
| 5 | Chilaw Plantations Ltd. | 20,000,001 | - | - | 20,000,001 | 10.00 | 200,000,010 | 200,000,010 |
| 6 | Elkaduwa Plantations Ltd. | 18,000,001 | - | - | 18,000,001 | 10.00 | 180,000,010 | 180,000,010 |
| 7 | Elpitiya Plantations PLC | 15,613,092 | - | - | 15,613,092 | 5.00 | 78,065,460 | 78,065,460 |
| 8 | Gal-Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. | 51,600,000 | - | - | 51,600,000 | 10.00 | 516,000,000 | 516,000,000 |
| 9 | Hapugastenne Plantations PLC | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10.00 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | Horana Plantations PLC | 5,889 | - | - | 5,889 | 10.00 | 58,890 | 58,890 |
| 11 | Kahawatte Plantations PLC | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10.00 | 10 | 10 |
| 12 | Kegalle Plantations PLC | 4,387 | - | - | 4,387 | 10.00 | 43,870 | 43,870 |
| 13 | Kelani Valley Plantations PLC | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10.00 | 10 | 10 |
| 14 | Kotagala Plantations PLC | 5,700,833 | - | - | 5,700,833 | 10.00 | 57,008,330 | 57,008,330 |
| 15 | Kurunegala Plantations Ltd. | 20,000,001 | - | - | 20,000,001 | 10.00 | 200,000,010 | 200,000,010 |
| 16 | Madulsima Plantations PLC | 3,805,653 | - | - | 3,805,653 | 10.00 | 38,056,530 | 38,056,530 |
| 17 | Malwatta Valley Plantations PLC | 2 | - | - | 2 | 10.00 | 20 | 20 |
| 18 | Maskeliya Plantations PLC | 9,008 | - | - | 9,008 | 10.00 | 90,080 | 90,080 |
| 19 | Maturata Plantations Ltd. | 7,806,021 | - | - | 7,806,021 | 10.00 | 78,060,210 | 78,060,210 |
| 20 | Namunukula Plantations PLC | 3,763,301 | - | - | 3,763,301 | 10.00 | 37,633,010 | 37,633,010 |
| 21 | Pussellawa Plantations Ltd. | 7,816,790 | - | - | 7,816,790 | 10.00 | 78,171,230 | 78,171,230 |
| 22 | Talawakelle Tea Estates PLC | 368 | - | - | 368 | 10.00 | 3,680 | 3,680 |
| 23 | Udapussellawa Plantations PLC | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10.00 | 10 | 10 |
| 24 | Watawala Plantations PLC | 151 | - | - | 151 | 10.00 | 160 | 160 |
| | Total | 177,437,314 | - | - | 177,437,314 | | 1,696,237,450 | 1,696,237,450 |

15.4 GOVERNMENT SHAREHOLDINGS IN COMPANIES IN DOLLAR DENOMINATION

| | Company | Number of Shares | | | Nominal Value per Share Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 01.01.2023 Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 31.12.2023 Rs. | Percentage of Share holdings by the Treasury |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | As at 01.01.2023 | Additions/ Adjustments | Deductions/ Adjustments | | | | |
| 1 | Asian Reinsurance Corporation | 980 | - | - | 980 | US\$1000 | 364,174,664 | 312,796,400 |
| 2 | Ceylon Shipping Agency | 24,500 | - | - | 24,500 | 1 (Singapore Dollar) | 6,806,828 | 5,887,840 |
| 3 | International Finance Corporation | 7,491 | - | - | 7,491 | US\$1000 | 2,783,706,539 | 2,390,977,380 |
| | Total | 32,971 | - | - | 32,971 | | 3,154,688,030 | 2,709,661,620 |

**EXCHANGE RATE (BUYING RATE) AS AT 01.01.2023/
31.12.2023**

| Currency | 01.01.2023 | 31.12.2023 |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| | Rate | Rate |
| US Dollar | 371.61 | 319.18 |
| Singapore Dollar | 277.83 | 240.32 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

15.5 GOVERNMENT SHAREHOLDINGS IN DEVELOPMENT BANKS

| | Company | Number of Shares | | | Nominal Value per Share Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 01.01.2023 Rs. | Value of the Investment as at 31.12.2023 Rs. | Percentage of Shareholdings by the Treasury | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | As at 01.01.2023 | Additions/Adjustments | Deductions/Adjustments | | | | | |
| 1 | Pradeshiya Sanwardhana Bank | 337,744,671 | - | - | 337,744,671 | 10.00 | 3,377,446,710 | 3,377,446,710 | |
| | | 158,013,356 | - | - | 158,013,356 | 26.43 | 4,176,292,999 | 4,176,292,999 | |
| | | 6,183,946 | - | - | 6,183,946 | 28.24 | - | 174,634,635 | |
| | | 10,193,680 | - | - | 10,193,680 | 29.43 | - | 300,000,002 | |
| | Total | 495,758,027 | 16,377,626 | - | 512,135,653 | | 7,553,739,709 | 8,028,374,347 | |

NOTES - 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5 - SUMMARY

| | Name | Numbers of Shares | Nominal Value of Shares as at 31.12.2023 (Rs.) |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | General | 14,408,774,473 | 271,224,948,803 |
| 2 | Plantation | 177,437,314 | 1,696,237,450 |
| 3 | Shares in Dollar | 32,971 | 2,709,661,620 |
| 4 | Development Banks | 512,135,653 | 8,028,374,347 |
| | Total | 15,098,380,411 | 283,659,222,219 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

16 RENT AND WORK ADVANCE ACCOUNT

| Head | Ministry/Department | Account Number | Type | Opening Balance | Additions | Settlements | Closing Balance | Rs. |
|------|---|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|
| 110 | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/2/0/7/0 | Mobilization | - | 143,679,488 | | 143,679,488 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/2/0/8/0 | Mobilization | - | 29,584,600 | | 29,584,600 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/8/0 | Rent | 6,515,600 | | | 6,515,600 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/9/0 | Rent | 1,350,000 | | | 1,350,000 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/2/0/2/0 | Mobilization | 185,185,185 | | | 185,185,185 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/2/0/1/0 | Mobilization | 6,277,648 | | | 6,277,648 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/4/0 | Rent | 6,448,000 | | | 6,448,000 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/3/0 | Rent | 6,760,000 | | | 6,760,000 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/6/0 | Rent | 2,162,160 | | | 2,162,160 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/7/0 | Rent | 236,964 | | | 236,964 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/2/0/3/0 | Mobilization | 55,725,926 | | | 55,725,926 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/5/0 | Rent | 6,515,600 | | | 6,515,600 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/1/0 | Rent | 7,929,180 | | | 7,929,180 | |
| | Ministry of Justice | 9188/110/0/1/0/2/0 | Rent | 795,000 | | | 795,000 | |
| | Ministry of Health | 9188/110/0/1/0/10/0 | Mobilization | - | 1,820,000 | | 1,820,000 | |
| 111 | Ministry of Agriculture | 9188/111/0/2/0/1/0 | Rent | 63,000,000 | | | 63,000,000 | |
| 118 | Ministry of Power | 9188/119/0/1/0/3/0 | Rent | 9,550,000 | | | 9,550,000 | |
| 119 | Ministry of Urban Development and Housina | 9188/123/0/2/0/2/0 | Mobilization | 122,941,256 | | | 122,941,256 | |
| 123 | Ministry of Urban Development and Housina | 9188/123/0/2/0/3/0 | Mobilization | 4,765,859 | | | 4,765,859 | |
| 130 | Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government | 9188/130/0/2/0/18/0 | Mobilization | 50,000,000 | | | 50,000,000 | |
| | Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government | 9188/130/0/2/0/17/0 | Mobilization | 1,635,615 | | | 1,635,615 | |
| 149 | Ministry of Industries | 9188/149/0/1/0/1/0 | Rent | 15,398,840 | | | 15,398,840 | |
| 186 | Ministry of Technology | 9188/186/0/1/0/1/0 | Rent | - | 5,257,440 | | 5,257,440 | |
| 194 | Ministry of Youth and Sports | 9188/194/0/2/0/5/0 | Mobilization | - | 6,028,781 | | 6,028,781 | |
| | Ministry of Youth and Sports | 9188/194/0/1/0/1/0 | Rent | 21,293,616 | | | 21,293,616 | |
| | Ministry of Youth and Sports | 9188/194/0/2/0/3/0 | Mobilization | 15,358,239 | | | 15,358,239 | |
| | Ministry of Youth and Sports | 9188/194/0/2/0/4/0 | Mobilization | 5,399,007 | | | 5,399,007 | |
| 219 | Department of Sports Developments | 9188/219/0/2/0/18/0 | Mobilization | 7,186,874 | | | 7,186,874 | |
| | Department of Sports Developments | 9188/219/0/2/0/22/0 | Mobilization | 6,816,230 | | | 6,816,230 | |
| | Department of Sports Developments | 9188/219/0/2/0/23/0 | Mobilization | 10,519,528 | | | 10,519,528 | |
| | Department of Sports Developments | 9188/219/0/2/0/24/0 | Mobilization | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 | |
| | Department of Sports Developments | 9188/219/0/2/0/25/0 | Mobilization | 1,398,300 | | | 1,398,300 | |
| | Department of Sports Developments | 9188/219/0/2/0/27/0 | Mobilization | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 | |
| | Department of Sports Developments | 9188/219/0/2/0/28/0 | Mobilization | 1,623,155 | | | 1,623,155 | |

16 RENT AND WORK ADVANCE ACCOUNT**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| Head | Ministry/Department | Account Number | Type | Opening Balance | Additions | Settlements | Closing Balance | Rs. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 222 | Department of Sports Developments | 918/219/0/2/0/32/0 | Mobilization | 3,276,231 | | | 3,276,231 | |
| | Department of Sports Developments | 918/219/0/2/0/33/0 | Mobilization | 28,529,654 | | | 22,848,275 | 5,681,380 |
| | Sri Lanka Army | 918/222/0/1/0/17/0 | Rent | - | | 12,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| | Sri Lanka Army | 918/222/0/1/0/20/0 | Rent | 2,813,125 | | 10,500,000 | 5,438,125 | 7,875,000 |
| | Sri Lanka Army | 918/222/0/1/0/22/0 | Rent | 905,625 | | 2,280,000 | 1,570,625 | 1,615,000 |
| | Sri Lanka Army | 918/222/0/1/0/27/0 | Rent | - | | 990,000 | | 990,000 |
| | Sri Lanka Army | 918/222/0/1/0/26/0 | Rent | 4,275,000 | | | 4,275,000 | |
| | Sri Lanka Army | 918/222/0/1/0/23/0 | Rent | 1,020,000 | | 5,100,000 | 4,845,000 | 1,275,000 |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/80/0 | Mobilization | - | | 7,735,244 | | 6,215,234 |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/75/0 | Mobilization | 12,813,520 | | | 12,813,520 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/58/0 | Mobilization | 7,551,053 | | | 7,551,053 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/50/0 | Mobilization | 30,000,000 | | | 30,000,000 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/64/0 | Mobilization | 1,237,899 | | | 1,237,899 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/1/0 | Mobilization | 6,503,989 | | | 6,503,989 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/54/0 | Mobilization | 2,892,055 | | | 2,892,055 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/52/0 | Mobilization | 3,218,135 | | | 3,218,135 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/53/0 | Mobilization | 4,464,601 | | | 4,464,601 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/61/0 | Mobilization | 472,176 | | | 472,176 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/63/0 | Mobilization | 5,195,899 | | | 5,195,899 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/62/0 | Mobilization | 4,299,485 | | | 4,299,485 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/67/0 | Mobilization | 1,768,891 | | | 1,768,891 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/65/0 | Mobilization | 35,079,794 | | | 35,079,794 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/68/0 | Mobilization | 6,830,322 | | | 6,830,322 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/70/0 | Mobilization | 11,163,922 | | | 11,163,922 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/69/0 | Mobilization | 9,922,870 | | | 9,922,870 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/57/0 | Mobilization | 3,276,669 | | | 3,276,669 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/71/0 | Mobilization | 8,232,043 | | | 8,232,043 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/72/0 | Mobilization | 4,309,716 | | | 4,309,716 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/73/0 | Mobilization | 19,406,291 | | | 19,406,291 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/51/0 | Mobilization | 81,024,175 | | | 81,024,175 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/21/0 | Mobilization | 8,767,072 | | | 8,767,072 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/23/0 | Mobilization | 987,587 | | | 987,587 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/25/0 | Mobilization | 19,753,363 | | | 19,753,363 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/26/0 | Mobilization | 5,950,811 | | | 5,950,811 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/27/0 | Mobilization | 22,910,036 | | | 22,910,036 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/28/0 | Mobilization | 22,302,074 | | | 22,302,074 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/29/0 | Mobilization | 82,660,986 | | | 82,660,986 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/30/0 | Mobilization | 12,095,935 | | | 12,095,935 | |
| | Courts Administration | 918/228/0/2/0/32/0 | Mobilization | 25,000,000 | | | 25,000,000 | |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

16 RENT AND WORK ADVANCE ACCOUNT

| Head | Ministry/Department | Account Number | Type | Opening Balance | Additions | Settlements | Closing Balance | Rs. |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/38/0 | Mobilization | 19,219,814 | | | 19,219,814 | - |
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/4/0 | Mobilization | 13,235,874 | | | 13,235,874 | - |
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/46/0 | Mobilization | 4,904,278 | | | 4,904,278 | - |
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/47/0 | Mobilization | 75,411,113 | | | 75,411,113 | 33,620,902 |
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/48/0 | Mobilization | 1,899,127 | | | 1,899,127 | - |
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/49/0 | Mobilization | 852,844 | | | 852,844 | - |
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/78/0 | Mobilization | 1,386,266 | | | 1,386,266 | - |
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/77/0 | Mobilization | 557,483 | | | 557,483 | 46,820,265 |
| Courts Administration | | 9188/228/0/2/0/74/0 | Mobilization | 47,377,748 | | | 47,377,748 | - |
| Sri Lanka Customs | | 9188/247/0/1/0/1/0 | Rent | 8,670,570 | | | 8,670,570 | - |
| 247 | District Secretariat - Gampaha | 9188/256/0/2/0/8/0 | Mobilization | 780,000 | | | 780,000 | - |
| 256 | District Secretariat - Galle | 9188/261/0/2/0/10/0 | Mobilization | 6,193,920 | | | 6,193,920 | - |
| District Secretariat - Galle | | 9188/261/0/2/0/11/0 | Mobilization | 3,215,889 | | | 3,215,889 | - |
| District Secretariat - Galle | | 9188/261/0/2/0/12/0 | Mobilization | 62,907,171 | | | 62,907,171 | - |
| District Secretariat - Galle | | 9188/261/0/2/0/6/0 | Mobilization | 30,393,751 | | | 30,393,751 | - |
| District Secretariat - Galle | | 9188/261/0/2/0/7/0 | Mobilization | 106,648,467 | | | 106,648,467 | - |
| District Secretariat - Galle | | 9188/261/0/2/0/9/0 | Mobilization | 100,000,000 | | | 100,000,000 | - |
| Department of Cinnamon Industry Development | | 9188/337/0/2/0/1/0 | Mobilization | 30,000,000 | | | 30,000,000 | - |
| 337 | | | Mobilization | 5,139,892 | | | 5,139,892 | - |
| | | | | 21,857,212 | | | 21,857,212 | 21,857,212 |
| | | | | 1,666,563,995 | | | 251,598,623 | |
| | | | | | | Total | 715,356,733 | 1,202,805,884 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 17 ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS | | |
| Treasury Authorized Advance Account (7000) | 16,502,219,035 16,502,219,035 | 16,093,892,983 16,093,892,983 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

18 ON LENDING

| Institution | Balance as at 01.01.2023 | Parity Variance/ Adjustment as at 01.01.2023 | Revolving Recoveries/ Disbursement as at 01.01.2023 | Total Balance as at 01.01.2023 | New Loan During 2023 | Amount Settled During 2023 | Equity Conversion During 2023 | Balance as at 31.12.2023 | Parity Variance as at 31.12.2023 | Revolving Recoveries/ Disbursement as at 31.12.2023 | Adjustments as at 31.12.2023 | Total Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 Sri Lanka Ports Authority | 4,608,700,058 | 40,321,328,508 | - | 86,408,354,566 | 6,970,833,269 | - | 79,437,501,296 | (9,929,409,784) | - | - | - | 69,508,091,512 |
| 2 Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon | 15,044,229,566 | 1,126,353,005 | (227,324,680) | 15,943,837,890 | 809,565,961 | 2,856,666,854 | - | 13,896,737,017 | (233,286,671) | (278,198,498) | - | 13,445,251,848 |
| 3 Regional Development Bank (Lankapoththa Dev. Bank) | 2,556,743,009 | 2,275,560,211 | - | 4,832,303,220 | - | 306,474,764 | - | 4,525,828,456 | (552,755,280) | - | - | 3,973,073,177 |
| 4 People's Bank | 5,164,209,227 | (52,465,575) | 5,111,743,652 | 1,352,392,950 | 997,532,820 | - | 5,466,603,782 | - | (44,842,856) | - | - | 5,421,760,925 |
| 5 National Development Bank | 10,428,960,682 | (321,969,975) | 10,106,990,707 | 928,245,771 | 1,054,886,927 | - | 9,980,349,552 | - | (366,779,713) | - | - | 9,613,559,839 |
| 6 Colombo Municipal Council | 2,172,110,666 | - | - | 2,172,110,666 | 216,073,001 | 201,632,574 | - | 2,186,551,094 | - | - | - | 2,186,551,094 |
| 7 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | 2,847,223,677 | - | - | 2,847,223,677 | 1,595,998,185 | - | - | 4,443,221,863 | - | - | - | 4,443,221,863 |
| 8 Sampath Bank Ltd. | 7,130,150,239 | - | (196,199,947) | 6,933,950,272 | 756,591,450 | 1,223,134,699 | - | 6,467,407,004 | - | (197,825,839) | - | 6,269,581,164 |
| 9 Hatton National Bank PLC | 8,268,287,464 | - | (46,996,560) | 8,221,290,904 | 1,508,698,454 | 1,289,738,551 | - | 8,240,250,806 | - | (81,785,654) | - | 8,158,465,152 |
| 10 Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC | 8,199,395,920 | 231,751,625 | (182,274,392) | 8,248,873,223 | 2,173,590,836 | 1,302,295,369 | - | 9,120,268,690 | (49,224,044) | (172,833,461) | - | 8,898,211,185 |
| 11 Nations Trust Bank | 4,894,922,709 | - | - | 4,894,922,709 | 1,182,566,463 | 943,615,492 | - | 5,135,873,679 | - | - | - | 5,135,873,679 |
| 12 Seylan Bank PLC | 5,323,972,676 | (22,800,000) | (203,358,340) | 5,097,814,336 | 1,666,491,810 | 992,160,513 | - | 5,772,145,633 | - | (187,817,570) | - | 5,584,328,063 |
| 13 Sri Lanka Savings Bank | 254,108,993 | - | - | 254,108,993 | - | - | - | 254,108,993 | - | - | - | 254,108,993 |
| 14 Sarvodaya Economic & Enterprises Dev. Service | 592,395,760 | - | - | 592,395,760 | - | 51,000,000 | - | 541,395,760 | - | - | - | 541,395,760 |
| 15 Local Loan Development Fund | 4,160,476,145 | - | - | 4,160,476,145 | - | 236,814,717 | - | 3,923,661,428 | - | - | - | 3,923,661,428 |
| 16 Bank of Ceylon | 6,357,067,606 | - | (60,031,255) | 6,577,036,351 | 1,226,779,840 | 1,091,356,247 | - | 6,712,459,964 | - | (81,559,002) | - | 6,630,900,963 |
| 17 Regional Development Bank | 7,476,566,529 | 3,800,000 | (190,801,431) | 7,289,565,098 | 1,061,280,651 | 1,037,758,655 | - | 7,313,087,094 | - | (147,486,850) | - | 7,165,600,244 |
| 18 Sanasa Development Bank (FAD 283) | 11,114,479 | - | - | 11,114,479 | - | - | - | 11,114,479 | - | - | - | 11,114,479 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

18 ON LENDING

| Institution | Balance as at 01.01.2023 | Parity Variance/ Adjustment as at 01.01.2023 | Revolving Recoveries/ Disbursement as at 01.01.2023 | Total Balance as at 01.01.2023 | New Loan During 2023 | Amount Settled During 2023 | Equity Conversion During 2023 | Balance as at 31.12.2023 | Parity Variance as at 31.12.2023 | Revolving Recoveries/ Disbursement as at 31.12.2023 | Adjustments as at 31.12.2023 | Total Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 19 Sanasa Development Bank | 687,235,637 | (6,000,000) | (76,120,500) | 605,115,137 | 207,225,223 | - | - | 812,340,360 | - | (78,493,800) | - | 733,846,560 |
| 20 Min.of Agricultural Dev. Agrarian Services | 2,261,279,249 | - | - | 2,261,279,249 | - | - | 2,261,206,336 | - | - | - | - | 2,261,206,336 |
| 21 Alliance Finance Company Ltd | 15,356,865 | - | - | 15,356,865 | - | 11,555,909 | - | 3,800,957 | - | - | - | 3,800,957 |
| 22 Revolving Funds with Central Bank of Sri Lanka | 13,695,038,522 | 169,289,278 | 1,557,793,604 | 15,622,121,204 | 1,346,252,000 | 5,208,298,669 | - | 11,760,074,535 | - | 1,577,623,243 | 257,916,091 | 13,595,613,869 |
| 23 HDFC / NHDA | 86,923,600 | - | - | 86,923,600 | - | 12,611,024 | - | 74,312,576 | - | - | - | 74,312,576 |
| 24 Airport & Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Ltd | 7,595,616,364 | 4,767,686,776 | - | 12,363,303,120 | - | 1,475,191,088 | - | 10,888,112,032 | (1,996,659,615) | - | - | 8,891,452,417 |
| 25 Pan Asia Banking Corporation PLC | 247,350,000 | - | - | 247,350,000 | 261,718,010 | - | - | 509,068,010 | - | - | - | 509,068,010 |
| 26 Union Bank of Colombo Plc | 592,550,000 | - | - | 592,550,000 | 871,070,811 | - | - | 1,463,620,811 | - | - | - | 1,463,620,811 |
| 27 Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | 228,770,919,566 | 30,361,398,477 | - | 259,132,318,043 | - | 228,770,919,566 | - | 30,361,398,477 | - | - | - | (30,361,398,477) |
| 28 Ministry of Agriculture - Fertilizer On Lending Based on Foreign Aids | 18,812,921,758 | - | - | 18,812,921,758 | 2,114,353,125 | 20,161,077,487 | - | 766,197,396 | - | - | - | (766,197,396) |
| 29 Local Loans & Development Fund | 73,095,983 | - | - | 73,095,983 | - | 16,023,537 | - | 57,072,446 | - | - | - | 57,072,446 |
| 30 Sri Lanka Rubber Manufacture & Dev. Corporation | 767,111,625 | - | - | 767,111,625 | - | 3,297,375 | - | 763,814,250 | - | - | - | 763,814,250 |
| 31 AIF Loan Scheme | 3,912,499 | - | - | 3,912,499 | - | 2,588,833 | - | 1,323,666 | - | - | - | 1,323,666 |
| 32 Petroleum Development Authority of Sri Lanka | 243,688,911 | - | - | 243,688,911 | - | 5,652,180 | - | 238,036,731 | - | - | - | 238,036,731 |
| 33 Department of Treasury Operations - (PLGF) | 916,231,000 | - | - | 916,231,000 | - | - | - | 916,231,000 | - | - | - | 916,231,000 |
| 34 Regional Development Bank | - | - | - | - | 50,000,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50,000,000 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

18 ON LENDING

| Institution | Balance as at 01.01.2023 | Parity Variance/ Adjustment as at 01.01.2023 | Revolving Recoveries/ Disbursement as at 01.01.2023 | Total Balance as at 01.01.2023 | New Loan During 2023 | Amount Settled During 2023 | Equity Conversion During 2023 | Balance as at 31.12.2023 | Parity Variance as at 31.12.2023 | Revolving Recoveries/ Disbursement as at 31.12.2023 | Adjustments as at 31.12.2023 | Total Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 Central Bank - SEPII Loan Scheme On Lending Based on Domestic Funds | 104,901,916 | (131) | - | 104,901,785 | 14,598,131 | 51,770,081 | - | 67,729,835 | - | - | - | 67,729,835 |
| TOTAL | 412,323,074,682 | 79,228,947,748 | 251,000 | 491,552,273,430 | 19,143,592,671 | 276,274,960,094 | - | 234,420,906,008 | (12,761,335,394) | - | (30,869,679,782) | 190,789,890,831 |

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 19 ADVANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS | | |
| Advances to Public Officers of the Central Government (8493) | 30,720,274,816 | 30,277,939,580 |
| Advances to Public Officers Transferred to Provincial Councils (7004) | 191,466,910 | 191,466,910 |
| | 30,911,741,726 | 30,469,406,491 |
| 20 CASH & CASH EQUIVALENT | | |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - IDA Special Dollar Accounts (8813) | 11,352,350,839 | 21,188,592,725 |
| Treasury Authorized Imprest Account (7002) | 3,782,420,937 | 3,873,026,057 |
| DST Cash Account (8020) Note - 20(I) | 610,700,131,835 | - |
| ADB Loan SLCB Special Dollar Account (8918) | 19,961,024,181 | 36,371,410,685 |
| Special Foreign Currency French Development Agency Account (9125) | 234,897,610 | 1,891,910,633 |
| Treasury Authorized Imprest Account (RFA) (7003) | - | 20,000,000 |
| Crown Agent Current Account (8030) | 93,306,209 | 83,233,029 |
| International Fund for Agriculture Development Special Dollar Account (8973) | 2,704,553,400 | 3,931,290,283 |
| Central Bank Special Dollar Account for Asian Infrastructures Investment Bank (9200) | 2,721,433,205 | 2,387,550,860 |
| Central Bank Special Yen Account (9094) | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| | 651,550,118,217 | 69,747,014,274 |
| Bank Overdrafts | | |
| DST Cash Account (8020) Note - 20(I) | - | (71,841,927,200) |
| Temporary Employed Balances of CBSL (8192) | (25,251,702,702) | (26,810,839,287) |
| | (25,251,702,702) | (98,652,766,487) |
| Balance as at 31st December | 626,298,415,515 | (28,905,752,213) |
| 20(I) Sub Accounts of DST Accounts (8020) | | |
| Bank of Ceylon - 0002026450 | (62,709,238,990) | (56,831,697,653) |
| Peoples Bank - 014100130110432 | (17,484,755,375) | (27,432,497,948) |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 45013 | 248,714,938,357 | 991,218,165 |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 50550 | 2,264,260,804 | 1,665,606,007 |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 50551 | 40,013,914 | 38,760,332 |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 50556 | - | 1,021,369,344 |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 50557 | 1,729,368,187 | 1,526,997,754 |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 50558 | 106,937,396 | 89,424,598 |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 50559 | 7,054,092,547 | 5,931,143,700 |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 73139 | 9,430 | 10,675 |
| Central Bank of Sri Lanka - 50516 | 1,534,370,223 | 1,096,210,041 |
| Bank of Ceylon - 89386794 | 154,898,556 | 61,527,785 |
| Bank of Ceylon - 90920763 | 424,402,663,493 | - |
| Peoples Bank - 014200149026649 | 4,892,573,293 | - |
| | 610,700,131,835 | (71,841,927,200) |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 21 FOREIGN LOAN REVOLVING FUNDS | | |
| Reimbursable Foreign Aid Revolving Fund (8760) | 2,321,073,607 | 2,350,990,022 |
| IDA Revolving Fund (8814) | 25,512,051,895 | 28,358,765,301 |
| ADB Special Dolor Revolving Fund (8919) | 22,517,403,080 | 25,784,992,942 |
| CBSL Special Dollar Account (International Fund for Agr. Dev. Revolving Fund) (8974) | 1,500,684,553 | 3,655,780,147 |
| CBSL Revolving Fund (Yen) - (9095) | 2,445,184,181 | 2,445,184,181 |
| Special Foreign Currency Revolving Fund (9126) | 1,569,341,256 | 1,865,248,513 |
| Revolving Fund Account for Asian Infrastructures Investment Bank (9201) | 1,523,142,898 | 8,028,383,427 |
| | 57,388,881,470 | 72,489,344,533 |
| 22 MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS | | |
| Public Service Provident Fund Account (8098) | (4,763,212) | (4,763,212) |
| Teachers' Widows & Orphans Pension Fund (8186) | 3,250,309,540 | 2,812,079,601 |
| | 3,245,546,327 | 2,807,316,389 |
| 23 GENERAL FUND | | |
| Consolidated Fund | 1,153,362,771,885 | 73,639,939,070 |
| Impact on Borrowings | (29,150,389,313,012) | (27,379,287,617,612) |
| Impact on Investments | 5,136,792,689,490 | 4,752,488,493,046 |
| | (22,860,233,851,636) | (22,553,159,185,495) |
| 24 GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS | | |
| Domestic | | |
| Treasury Bills (8085) | 4,092,454,000,000 | 4,126,383,805,527 |
| Treasury Bonds (9093) | 12,021,359,228,911 | 8,692,134,561,000 |
| Rupee Loans (8249) | - | 24,088,000,000 |
| Sri Lanka Development Bonds (9105) | - | 391,736,366,541 |
| Local Loans in Foreign Currency (9107) | 77,741,592,000 | 131,371,686,555 |
| Foreign Currency Banking Units (Projects) (9196) Note 24(I) | 20,268,655,774 | 24,500,433,325 |
| Suhurupaya Loan Account of Ministry of Defence (9198) | 3,982,437,216 | 4,551,356,819 |
| Treasury Bond Account (Active Liability Management Act) (9202) | 23,000,000,000 | 30,000,000,000 |
| Retirement Gratuity Loan Account (9207) | 44,853,868,266 | 48,924,284,835 |
| Lease Creditors (9181) | 1,313,087,047 | 1,865,352,404 |
| Government Guaranteed Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Loan Account (9214) | 788,682,347,652 | 884,093,386,477 |
| Total Borrowings - Domestic (a) | 17,073,655,216,866 | 14,359,649,233,482 |
| Foreign | | |
| Foreign (Projects) (8343) Note 24(II) | 7,301,756,109,116 | 7,665,018,983,131 |
| Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility (9190) Note 24(III) | 709,740,572,030 | 797,588,901,000 |
| International Sovereign Bond (9194) Note 24(IV) | 4,065,237,415,000 | 4,557,030,500,000 |
| Total Foreign Borrowings (b) | 12,076,734,096,146 | 13,019,638,384,131 |
| Total Borrowings = (a)+(b) | 29,150,389,313,012 | 27,379,287,617,613 |

| | 2023 Rs. | 2022 Rs. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 25 SUNDY ACCOUNTS | | |
| Parity Variance Account on Crown Agent Account (8029) | 133,571,272 | 138,407,100 |
| Public Service Mutual Guarantee Association (8013) | (758,979) | 588,698 |
| Fuel Price Stabilization Account (9209) | - | (1,022,280,600) |
| Exchange Gain / Loss on DST Accounts Foreign Currency (9206) | - | (190,076) |
| Foreign Sub Loan Balances Adjustment Account (9213) | (19,277,016,444) | 15,393,998,191 |
| | (19,144,204,151) | 14,510,523,313 |
| 26 ACCOUNTS OPERATING WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS | | |
| General Manager - Railway Department (8003) | (260,367,731) | (260,367,731) |
| Director General of Customs (8005) | 30,222,665 | 184,454,979 |
| Cheques Return from Banks (8657) | - | (3,995,094) |
| Treasury Operations Department (9092) | 300,516,999 | 307,160,351 |
| Non Operating Accounts (9100) | 4,730,128,515 | 4,730,139,818 |
| Agency Transaction in Postal Department (9184) | (635,387,566) | 742,098,094 |
| Value Added Control Account (9185) | 199,504,065 | 190,781,637 |
| Treasury Bond Premium Account (9186) | 43,668,690,027 | 63,086,885,621 |
| Treasury Bill Discount Account (9187) | (509,297,750,052) | (370,341,930,619) |
| Accrued Interest on Treasury Bond (9192) | 12,178,883,786 | 33,492,191,245 |
| Discount on Treasury Bill Issuance (9193) | (162,007,371,898) | (210,459,371,274) |
| | (611,092,931,190) | (478,331,952,972) |
| 27 DEPOSITS | | |
| Treasury General Deposit Account (6000) | 94,412,676,683 | 101,161,327,336 |
| Treasury Deposit Account for District Secretaries (6003) | - | (10,000,000) |
| | 94,412,676,683 | 101,151,327,336 |
| 28 ADVANCES FROM CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA | | |
| Advance from CBSL - Monetary Law Act (8176) | - | 235,638,700,400 |
| | - | 235,638,700,400 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

24(i) FOREIGN CURRENCY BANKING UNIT LOAN (PROJECT) BALANCES (9196)

| Loan Key | Project Name | Loan Currency | Loan Amount | Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Accounted During the Year | | Repayments | | Parity / Adjustments | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | | | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | | |
| 1 | 2011034 Kolonna - Balangoda Water Supply Project | EUR | 3,357,743 | 1,299,211,490 | | 924,464 | | 321,305,067 | (104,979,612) | 2,433,279 | 872,926,811 |
| 2 | 2012005 Greater Dambulla Water Supply Project I | USD | 4,990,417 | 1,812,070,277 | | 1,425,834 | | 458,963,134 | (198,455,567) | 3,564,583 | 1,154,651,576 |
| 3 | 2012013 Development of Hambantota General Hospital | EUR | 2,342,108 | 906,231,962 | | 585,528 | | 211,007,302 | (65,060,192) | 1,756,580 | 630,164,468 |
| 4 | 2012014 Development of Nuwara Eliya District General Hospital | EUR | 1,967,243 | 761,185,195 | | 491,810 | | 177,234,486 | (54,646,479) | 1,475,433 | 529,304,230 |
| 5 | 2013011 Construction of 210 Steel Bridges Project | USD | 621,300 | 225,600,109 | | 621,300 | | 185,837,402 | (39,767,707) | (0) | 0 |
| 6 | 2014014 Moneragala - Buttala Integrated Water Supply Scheme | LKR | 762,693,208 | 762,693,208 | | 117,337,416 | | 117,337,416 | | 645,355,792 | 645,355,792 |
| 7 | 2015020 Kolonna - Balangoda Water Supply Project - Additional Financing | LKR | 186,235,827 | 186,235,827 | | 29,127,500 | | 29,127,500 | | 157,108,327 | 157,108,327 |
| 8 | 2015035 Establishment of Clinical Waste Management Systems in the Needy Hospitals Project | LKR | 211,327,511 | 211,327,511 | | 28,177,002 | | 28,177,002 | | 183,150,509 | 183,150,509 |
| 9 | 2016002 Anamaduwa Integrated Water Supply Project | LKR | 821,676,236 | 821,676,236 | | 109,556,840 | | 109,556,840 | | 712,119,396 | 712,119,396 |
| 10 | 2016042 Southern Expressway Section 02 Beliatto to Weliyawa Pilot Project on Establishment of a Ground Water Monitoring Network in 03 Selected Districts | LKR | 5,078,819,379 | 5,078,819,379 | | 597,508,200 | | 597,508,200 | | 4,481,311,179 | 4,481,311,179 |
| 11 | 2017044 Procuring of 09 no Diesel Multiple Units Widening & Improvement of 64.31 Km roads & Reconstruction of 13 Bridges in the Central & Uva Province of SL | USD | 12,028,947 | 4,367,830,993 | | 48,274,016 | | 48,274,016 | | 458,603,148 | 458,603,148 |
| 12 | 2017045 Upgrading Health Facilities in Selected Hospitals in Sri Lanka | LKR | 10,273,360 | 3,730,359,884 | | 576,363 | | 174,538,174 | (404,607,189) | 11,696,243 | 3,788,685,630 |
| 13 | 2018034 Establishment of National and the Obstetrics Reference Center for the De Zoysa Maternity National Hospital Project | EUR | 4,590,128 | 1,776,058,316 | | - | | 405,638,094 | 9,696,997 | 3,141,083,457 | |
| 14 | 2019031 Upgrading Health Facilities in Selected Hospitals in Sri Lanka | LKR | 2,054,255,775 | 2,054,255,775 | | 186,750,526 | | 186,750,525 | | 1,867,505,250 | 1,867,505,250 |
| 15 | 2019037 Establishment of National and the Obstetrics Reference Center for the De Zoysa Maternity National Hospital Project | Total | 24,500,433,325 | - | | - | | - | (129,372,314) | 4,590,128 | 1,646,686,002 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 20,268,655,774 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (Rs.343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Amount | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount |
| AB Svensk Ex.Credit | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 2007029 | Ratmalana & Ja-Ela Wastewater Treatment Facilities Project (Sweden) | USD | 34,652,048 | 12,582,504,876 | | | | | (1,357,899,380) | | 34,652,048 | | 11,224,605,496 |
| 2 1935006 | Special Assistance to Selected Projects | XDR | 396,857 | 157,950,802 | | | | | 326,857 | 138,165,186 | (19,787,615) | | - |
| 3 1983071 | Aquaculture Development Project | XDR | 317,352 | 153,357,580 | | | | | 317,352 | 134,110,678 | (19,246,902) | | - |
| 4 1984018 | Walawe Irrigation Improvement Project | XDR | 704,582 | 340,483,122 | | | | | 471,692 | 201,747,250 | (37,522,418) | | 232,890 |
| 5 1985001 | Plantation Sector Project | XDR | 3,335,822 | 1,611,040,477 | | | | | 1,673,825 | 715,910,601 | (173,697,999) | | 1,659,997 |
| 6 1985002 | Secondary Towns Power Distribution Project | XDR | 1,066,652 | 515,456,299 | | | | | 535,977 | 229,242,619 | (55,577,443) | | 530,675 |
| 7 1985003 | Trunk Roads Improvement Project | XDR | 2,418,085 | 1,170,936,624 | | | | | 805,800 | 346,999,670 | (123,240,795) | | 1,612,285 |
| 8 1985004 | Development Financing Project | XDR | 2,218,465 | 1,072,053,647 | | | | | 741,008 | 319,562,158 | (110,391,559) | | 1,477,457 |
| 9 1986020 | Khindiyawa Irrigation & Settlement Project | XDR | 1,994,278 | 963,715,57 | | | | | 499,479 | 215,402,170 | (98,578,549) | | 1,494,799 |
| 10 1987001 | Agricultural Inputs Programme | XDR | 4,137,542 | 1,999,431,180 | | | | | 1,036,009 | 446,782,441 | (20,472,153) | | 3,101,533 |
| 11 1987002 | Water Supply Sector Project | XDR | 3,962,577 | 1,916,880,861 | | | | | 990,800 | 426,655,763 | (19,6,886,163) | | 2,971,777 |
| 12 1987003 | Land Use Planning Project | XDR | 961,263 | 464,322,958 | | | | | 240,200 | 103,435,736 | (47,712,562) | | 721,063 |
| 13 1988002 | 1st Small & Medium Industries Project | XDR | 2,152,359 | 1,040,128,154 | | | | | 430,400 | 185,610,528 | (106,139,903) | | 1,721,999 |
| 14 1988003 | Emergency Road Restoration Project | XDR | 1,138,868 | 550,348,033 | | | | | 254,598 | 106,282,572 | (59,743,168) | | 884,270 |
| 15 1988004 | Secondary Towns Power Distribution Project ii | XDR | 5,01,218 | 2,658,415,603 | | | | | 1,100,000 | 470,457,54 | (27,196,750) | | 4,401,218 |
| 16 1988005 | Second Road Improvement Project | XDR | 5,036,557 | 2,433,872,172 | | | | | 1,124,254 | 469,323,692 | (264,268,756) | | 3,912,303 |
| 17 1988008 | 2nd Technical Education Project | XDR | 3,559,786 | 1,720,235,601 | | | | | 711,600 | 304,343,269 | (178,075,835) | | 1,700,279,744 |
| 18 1988013 | Emergency Schools Restoration Project | XDR | 2,355,914 | 1,138,474,944 | | | | | 428,600 | 194,315,855 | (106,551,876) | | 1,237,816,496 |
| 19 1988062 | Perennial Crops Development Project | XDR | 2,403,096 | 1,163,678,332 | | | | | 437,000 | 188,184,236 | (121,032,313) | | 1,927,314 |
| 20 1988063 | 2nd Development Financing Project | XDR | 7,372,847 | 3,532,864,246 | | | | | 1,134,400 | 514,306,830 | (337,339,510) | | 6,258,447 |
| 21 1989011 | Smallholder Tea Development Project | XDR | 2,932,066 | 1,416,893,385 | | | | | 489,000 | 210,576,868 | (14,566,415) | | 2,443,06 |
| 22 1989047 | Agriculture Rehabilitation Project | XDR | 3,945,433 | 1,906,596,172 | | | | | 607,200 | 275,288,354 | (180,517,788) | | 3,358,233 |
| 23 1989068 | Agriculture Programme | XDR | 18,929,124 | 9,147,334,497 | | | | | 2,704,200 | 1,196,557,746 | (939,455,958) | | 16,224,924 |
| 24 1990025 | Power System Expansion (Sector Loan) Project | XDR | 15,850,503 | 7,659,617,438 | | | | | 2,113,600 | 933,576,636 | (75,007,699) | | 13,736,903 |
| 25 1990046 | Second Telecommunication Project | XDR | 6,250,449 | 3,020,475,110 | | | | | 833,600 | 356,521,289 | (306,800,987) | | 5,416,849 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (Rs.343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Party Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 Rs. |
|----------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|---|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | |
| 26 | 1990051 Financial Sector Programme | XDR | 19,532,925 | 9,439,116,190 | 3,216,94,770 | 5,625,835,389 | 2,444,350,233 | 1,044,350,233 | (967,015,688) | 7,091,125 | 7,427,772,270 |
| 27 | 1991017 2nd Small & Medium Industries Project | XDR | 6,657,022 | 5,641,885 | 2,271,162,126 | 4,699,851 | 1,293,400 | 357,755,962 | (326,459,516) | 5,873,822 | 2,552,732,293 |
| 28 | 1991029 3rd Development Financing Project | XDR | 11,641,885 | 4,887,468,019 | 4,887,468,019 | 4,887,468,019 | 553,000 | 591,953,571 | (536,455,089) | 10,348,485 | 4,497,432,729 |
| 29 | 1991034 Low-Income Housing Development Project | XDR | 4,699,851 | 10,113,929 | 1,189,800 | 496,756,110 | 248,248,560 | (220,699,568) | 4,146,851 | 1,802,213,998 | |
| 30 | 1991055 Second Agriculture Programme | XDR | 6,909,568 | 3,358,988,854 | 767,800 | 344,674,945 | (305,112,584) | 6,141,768 | 2,669,201,526 | 3,878,410,240 | |
| 31 | 1991056 Southern Province Rural Development Project | XDR | 10,113,929 | 4,887,468,019 | 1,189,800 | 11,743,642 | (9,586,339) | 172,257 | 74,842,582 | 3,874,410,240 | |
| 32 | 1991061 Special Operation Merchant Bank | XDR | 199,057 | 96,192,563 | 26,800 | 11,743,642 | (9,586,339) | 4,364,755 | 1,896,914,640 | 4,364,755 | |
| 33 | 1992029 N-W Province Water Resources Development Project | XDR | 4,889,555 | 2,343,505,234 | 484,800 | 217,632,734 | (228,957,860) | 4,364,755 | 1,896,914,640 | 4,364,755 | |
| 34 | 1992039 Participatory Forestry Project | XDR | 2,420,870 | 1,169,864,366 | 220,000 | 100,687,943 | (112,682,258) | 2,200,870 | 956,494,166 | 2,200,870 | |
| 35 | 1992040 Second Health & Population Project | XDR | 5,899,821 | 2,851,037,716 | 621,000 | 259,275,126 | (297,595,933) | 5,278,821 | 2,294,766,057 | 2,294,766,057 | |
| 36 | 1993002 Fisheries Sector Project | XDR | 7,119,034 | 3,440,210,076 | 712,000 | 325,769,441 | (329,556,343) | 6,407,034 | 2,784,485,222 | 2,784,485,222 | |
| 37 | 1993003 Urban Development Sector Project | XDR | 7,493,529 | 3,621,182,628 | 749,200 | 311,295,587 | (378,813,859) | 6,744,329 | 2,931,731,183 | 2,931,731,183 | |
| 38 | 1993029 Second Water Supply & Sanitation Project | XDR | 11,888,190 | 5,744,864,405 | 1,132,400 | 518,119,825 | (552,297,593) | 10,755,790 | 4,674,446,987 | 4,674,446,987 | |
| 39 | 1993030 Secondary Education Development Project | XDR | 9,767,611 | 4,720,112,950 | 888,000 | 392,229,397 | (468,820,674) | 8,879,611 | 3,859,042,879 | 3,859,042,879 | |
| 40 | 1993041 Financial Management Training Project | XDR | 3,576,963 | 1,728,536,250 | 325,200 | 143,640,763 | (171,685,117) | 3,251,763 | 1,413,210,370 | 1,413,210,370 | |
| 41 | 1994026 Fourth Development Financing Project | XDR | 23,801,279 | 11,501,741,136 | 2,069,800 | 929,158,897 | (1,128,140,465) | 21,731,479 | 9,444,461,774 | 9,444,461,774 | |
| 42 | 1995006 Third Road Improvement Project | XDR | 17,244,129 | 8,333,075,169 | 1,437,200 | 645,176,910 | (818,235,499) | 15,806,929 | 6,869,662,760 | 6,869,662,760 | |
| 43 | 1996001 Plantation Reform Project | XDR | 19,277,286 | 9,315,580,540 | 1,542,200 | 643,887,441 | (964,056,833) | 17,735,086 | 7,707,636,266 | 7,707,636,266 | |
| 44 | 1996002 Second Power System Expansion Project | XDR | 27,669,893 | 13,342,246,654 | 2,123,800 | 886,712,580 | (1,379,317,870) | 25,486,093 | 11,076,210,204 | 11,076,210,204 | |
| 45 | 1996028 Emergency Rehabilitation Petroleum Facilities | XDR | 9,129,329 | 4,411,669,017 | 702,400 | 293,260,627 | (456,080,033) | 8,426,929 | 3,662,328,357 | 3,662,328,357 | |
| 46 | 1996059 NCP Rural Development Project | XDR | 6,498,846 | 3,140,510,640 | 481,400 | 200,990,413 | (324,349,162) | 6,017,446 | 2,615,171,066 | 2,615,171,066 | |
| 47 | 1998004 Upper Watershed Management Project | XDR | 4,614,455 | 2,229,892,243 | 318,200 | 145,589,658 | (217,160,987) | 4,296,255 | 1,847,144,658 | 1,847,144,658 | |
| 48 | 1998005 3rd Water Supply & Sanitation Sector | XDR | 33,399,459 | 16,159,998,207 | 2,226,600 | 1,018,761,571 | (1,573,568,028) | 31,172,859 | 13,547,668,608 | 13,547,668,608 | |
| 49 | 1998006 Southern Provincial Road Improvement Project | XDR | 12,640,477 | 6,108,400,574 | 842,800 | 385,615,850 | (595,535,513) | 11,797,677 | 5,127,249,311 | 5,127,249,311 | |
| 50 | 1998018 Second Perennial Crops Development Project | XDR | 7,707,758 | 3,724,707,073 | 514,000 | 230,740,977 | (367,571,749) | 7,193,758 | 3,126,394,348 | 3,126,394,348 | |
| 51 | 1998019 Science & Technology Personals Development Project | XDR | 8,017,577 | 3,874,424,370 | 553,000 | 229,773,707 | (400,558,901) | 7,464,577 | 3,244,091,762 | 3,244,091,762 | |
| 52 | 1998059 Urban Development & Low-Income Housing Sector | XDR | 28,904,371 | 13,967,785,877 | 1,864,798 | 774,831,006 | (1,441,605,072) | 27,039,573 | 11,751,349,800 | 11,751,349,800 | |
| 53 | 1999002 Coastal Resource Management Project | XDR | 9,960,011 | 4,813,088,610 | 1,106,670 | 506,492,387 | (455,950,209) | 8,853,341 | 3,847,646,014 | 3,847,646,014 | |
| 54 | 1999004 Road Network Improvement Project | XDR | 40,766,211 | 19,699,916,843 | 2,547,800 | 1,166,057,911 | (1,924,206,266) | 38,218,411 | 16,609,652,666 | 16,609,652,666 | |
| 55 | 1999005 Tea Development Project | XDR | 14,878,267 | 7,189,931,169 | 960,000 | 420,667,802 | (720,271,907) | 13,918,267 | 6,048,852,380 | 6,048,852,380 | |
| 56 | 1999045 Skills Development Project | XDR | 2,356,409,144 | 4,876,258 | 541,804 | 247,968,771 | (224,694,507) | 4,334,454 | 1,883,745,806 | 1,883,745,806 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 57 | 1999057 Southern Transport Development Project | XDR | 24,154,128 | 11,672,272,050 | | | 2,683,790 | 1,15,713,833 | (1,185,588,067) | 21,470,338 | 9,330,970,100 | |
| 58 | 20000032 Forest Resources Management Sector Project | XDR | 6,656,932 | 3,216,904,516 | | | 700,732 | 292,564,218 | (335,786,461) | 5,956,200 | 2,588,553,838 | |
| 59 | 20000044 Secondary Education Modernization Project | XDR | 14,971,599 | 7,234,895,017 | | | 1,575,958 | 654,816,832 | (758,356,571) | 13,395,641 | 5,821,721,514 | |
| 60 | 20000045 Water Resources Management Project | XDR | 508,081 | 245,525,723 | | | 53,484 | 22,330,226 | (25,628,463) | 454,597 | 197,567,034 | |
| 61 | 20000055 Protected Area Mgt. & Wildlife Conserve. Project | XDR | 3,274,348 | 1,582,300,246 | | | 344,668 | 143,210,930 | (165,855,606) | 2,929,680 | 1,273,235,711 | |
| 62 | 2001001 Private Sector Development Sub Programme I | XDR | 8,295,229 | 4,008,597,235 | | | 4,167,616 | 1,773,888,436 | (432,165,664) | 4,147,613 | 1,802,545,135 | |
| 63 | 2001003 Colombo Fort Efficiency and Expansion Project | XDR | 2,642,689 | 1,277,056,468 | | | 240,244 | 103,455,682 | (129,502,535) | 2,402,445 | 1,044,098,252 | |
| 64 | 2001004 North East Community Restoration & Dev. Project | XDR | 8,049,674 | 3,889,935,039 | | | 751,788 | 315,128,065 | (394,466,791) | 7,317,886 | 3,180,340,183 | |
| 65 | 2002001 Southern Province Rural Economic Adv. Project | XDR | 8,564,155 | 4,138,553,525 | | | 778,558 | 335,268,515 | (419,678,383) | 7,785,597 | 3,383,606,627 | |
| 66 | 2002002 Small & Medium Enterpr. Sector Dev. Programme | XDR | 2,880,810 | 1,392,126,234 | | | 960,268 | 410,695,760 | (146,766,378) | 1,920,542 | 834,664,096 | |
| 67 | 2002003 SME- Business Service Facility Project | XDR | 515,458 | 249,090,579 | | | 46,860 | 20,041,492 | (25,397,253) | 468,598 | 203,651,834 | |
| 68 | 2002006 Power Sector Development Project | XDR | 26,831,321 | 12,952,471,675 | | | 2,233,610 | 1,012,659,451 | (1,261,860,058) | 24,569,711 | 10,677,932,166 | |
| 69 | 2002007 Aquatic Resource & Quality Improvement | XDR | 4,751,373 | 2,286,354,810 | | | 411,422 | 177,017,326 | (231,734,581) | 4,319,551 | 1,877,442,903 | |
| 70 | 2002008 Plantation Development Project | XDR | 2,818,987 | 1,362,250,943 | | | 245,128 | 102,343,949 | (14,131,523) | 2,575,859 | 1,118,594,471 | |
| 71 | 2003001 Road Sector Development Project | XDR | 20,163,632 | 9,743,914,151 | | | 1,680,304 | 723,583,174 | (987,494,538) | 18,483,358 | 8,032,334,039 | |
| 72 | 2003003 Aquatic Resource Dev. & Quality Improvement | JPY | 234,794 | 69,743,752,780 | | | 47,378 | 108,734,264 | (13,807,729) | 207,416 | 475,210,787 | |
| 73 | 2003004 Secondary Towns & Rural Community Water /Sanitation | XDR | 22,811,010 | 11,023,221,947 | | | 1,900,916 | 813,000,265 | (112,732,630) | 20,910,094 | 9,087,489,052 | |
| 74 | 2003005 Distance Education Modernization Project | XDR | 12,431,183 | 6,007,261,034 | | | 994,496 | .455,023,042 | (581,874,407) | 11,436,687 | 4,970,363,585 | |
| 75 | 2004002 Rural Finance Sector Development Programme | USD | 4,325,291 | 1,570,556,303 | | | 557,724 | 188,422,046 | (161,731,642) | 3767,567 | 1,220,402,614 | |
| 76 | 2004003 Rural Finance Sector Development Programme | XDR | 1,950,819 | 942,776,310 | | | 150,064 | 67,365,591 | (92,745,823) | 1,800,755 | 782,604,896 | |
| 77 | 2004004 Conflict Affected Areas Rehabilitation Project | XDR | 27,764,661 | 13,417,031,069 | | | 677,200 | 304,003,482 | (1,340,865,620) | 27,087,461 | 11,772,161,967 | |
| 78 | 2004005 North East Coastal Community Div. Project | XDR | 6,922,402 | 3,345,190,552 | | | 532,492 | 239,042,263 | (329,104,896) | 6,389,910 | 2,777,043,593 | |
| 79 | 2004006 TA Loan - Road Project Preparatory Facility | XDR | 5,414,244 | 2,616,396,167 | | | 416,482 | 179,608,375 | (264,760,558) | 4,997,782 | 2,172,027,235 | |
| 80 | 2004007 North East Community Restoration & Development Project | XDR | 4,786,677 | 2,313,120,035 | | | 115,400 | 51,804,493 | (23,186,949) | 4,571,277 | 2,030,128,593 | |
| 81 | 2004008 Secondary Education Modernization II | XDR | 13,033,535 | 6,298,342,257 | | | 965,446 | 401,146,661 | (652,425,966) | 12,068,089 | 5,244,769,630 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (Rs.)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 82 | 2004010 Strengthening of the Fiscal Management Institutions Project | XDR | 2,714,211 | 1,311,618,852 | | 193,872 | 80,554,588 | (135,729,447) | 2,520,339 | 1,095,334,816 | | |
| 83 | 2004011 Modernization of Revenue Administration | USD | 6,744,623 | 2,456,301,945 | | 707,189 | 221,708,837 | (272,449,344) | 6,057,434 | 1,962,143,674 | | |
| 84 | 2004012 Conflict-Affected Areas Rehabilitation Project | USD | 20,579,770 | 7,472,720,006 | | 825,779 | 279,023,122 | (794,019,725) | 19,753,990 | 6,398,775,559 | | |
| 85 | 2004013 TA for Financial Markets Programme for Private Sector Development | XDR | 173,159 | 83,677,580 | | 12,368 | 5,552,150 | (8,245,949) | 160,791 | 69,879,481 | | |
| 86 | 2005001 Tsunami-Affected Areas Rebuilding Project | XDR | 3,648,365 | 1,763,040,645 | | 85,800 | 39,268,297 | (175,488,035) | 3,562,565 | 1,548,284,315 | | |
| 87 | 2005002 North East Community Restoration & Development Project II | XDR | 13,920,183 | 6,726,807,174 | | 327,000 | 749,933,503 | (669,361,706) | 13,592,583 | 5,907,311,945 | | |
| 88 | 2006001 Local Government Infrastructure Improvement Project | XDR | 16,059,006 | 7,760,375,027 | | 1,070,602 | 457,884,362 | (788,557,184) | 14,988,404 | 6,513,933,481 | | |
| 89 | 2006002 Technical Education Development Project | XDR | 8,088,653 | 3,908,771,337 | | 539,242 | 230,627,703 | (397,183,071) | 7,549,411 | 3,280,060,562 | | |
| 90 | 2006003 National Highways Sector Project AF | USD | 95,90,852 | 34,746,305,731 | | 8,288,661 | 2,669,456,883 | (3765,242,417) | 87,402,191 | 28,311,006,430 | | |
| 91 | 2006004 Secondary Towns & Rural Community Water / Sanitation Supp.1 | XDR | 20,987,336 | 10,141,947,533 | | 1,311,708 | 561,002,671 | (1,029,952,348) | 19,675,628 | 8,550,992,514 | | |
| 92 | 2007007 Colombo Port Expansion Project | USD | 211,644,166 | 76,850,112,217 | | 14,215,804 | 4,840,095,418 | (8,058,371,028) | 19,428,362 | 63,951,644,271 | | |
| 93 | 2007012 Secondary Towns & Rural Community Water / Sanitation (OCR) | USD | 8,260,233 | 2,999,373,285 | | 601,538 | 193,753,460 | (324,810,005) | 7,658,695 | 2,480,829,820 | | |
| 94 | 2007030 SME Regional Development Project | XDR | 18,128,045 | 8,905,192,643 | | 1,084,004 | 463,616,244 | (903,887,201) | 17,344,041 | 7,537,689,198 | | |
| 95 | 2007031 Education for Knowledge Society Project | XDR | 29,277,401 | 14,148,049,131 | | 1,722,200 | 736,565,457 | (1,436,013,089) | 27,555,201 | 11,975,440,585 | | |
| 96 | 2008003 Southern Transport Development Project-Supplementary | USD | 65,485,971 | 23,778,610,996 | | 4,059,952 | 1,307,566,758 | (2,573,725,496) | 61,426,019 | 19,897,318,742 | | |
| 97 | 2009006 Clean Energy and Access Improvement Project | USD | 89,999,349 | 32,679,663,785 | | 4,791,524 | 1,543,179,984 | (3,535,683,700) | 85,207,825 | 27,600,800,101 | | |
| 98 | 2009007 Clean Energy and Access Improvement Project | XDR | 12,394,982 | 5,989,766,893 | | 701,792 | 300,148,498 | (504,663,988) | 11,930,455 | 5,184,954,407 | | |
| 99 | 2009008 Dry Zone Urban Water and Sanitation Project | XDR | 22,824,897 | 11,029,932,718 | | 1,268,050 | 542,350,634 | (1,119,035,123) | 21,556,847 | 9,368,566,960 | | |
| 100 | 2009018 Eastern & North Central Provincial Road Project | XDR | 33,287,974 | 16,086,124,059 | | 1,751,998 | 794,309,360 | (1,586,336,088) | 31,753,976 | 13,705,478,611 | | |
| 101 | 2009028 Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project (OCR) | USD | 62,522,221 | 22,702,443,101 | | 2,053,827 | 653,008,968 | 2,897,657 | 986,145,791 | (2,390,238,783) | 61,678,391 | |
| 102 | 2009029 Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project (ADF) | XDR | 10,096,828 | 4,879,204,512 | | 531,535 | 240,987,352 | (481,157,747) | 9,565,293 | 4,157,059,413 | | |
| 103 | 2010019 ADB Funded Fiscal Management Efficiency Project | USD | 23,589,171 | 8,565,463,939 | | 1,013,215 | 325,022,680 | (927,562,945) | 22,575,956 | 7,312,878,315 | | |
| 104 | 2010020 N-E Community Restoration & Dev. Project II Supplementary | XDR | 7,233,042 | 3,495,304,657 | | 152,200 | 69,637,793 | (348,345,642) | 7,080,842 | 3,077,321,221 | | |
| 105 | 2010021 Conflict-Affected Region Emergency Project | USD | 128,929,369 | 46,815,543,254 | | 2,453,859 | 770,726,962 | (5,076,454,963) | 126,475,500 | 40,968,361,329 | | |
| 106 | 2010025 Northern Road Connectivity Project (OCR) | USD | 105,012,752 | 38,131,180,484 | | 4,510,564 | 1,452,692,821 | (4,123,487,178) | 10,502,188 | 32,555,000,485 | | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 107 | 2010026 Northern Road Connectivity Project (ADF) | XDR | 12,413,737 | 5,998,830,318 | (1,651) | (797,831) | 636,602 | 2,72,267,473 | (608,241,252) | 11,777,135 | 5,118,321,594 | |
| 108 | 2010117 Kirindiya Irrigation & Settlement Project | XDR | (2,081) | (1,005,625) | 4,247,308,542 | 7,426,409 | 2,697,725,661 | 766,875 | 246,983,983 | 797,831 | - | |
| 109 | 2010121 Livestock Development Project | XDR | 11,697,030 | (751,931,358) | (3,634,074) | 17,833,668,952 | (8,279) | 1,845,250 | 789,192,545 | 1,807,853,403 | 18,356,564 | |
| 110 | 201101 Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation Project-QCR | USD | 36,904,270 | (1,807,853,403) | 26,164,127,379 | 2,887,716 | 930,031,054 | (2,826,832,292) | 69,112,856 | 15,232,988,929 | | |
| 111 | 201102 Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation Project ADF | XDR | 2,887,716 | 234,296 | 100,205,749 | (229,556,403) | 4,451,821 | 1,934,666,258 | | | | |
| 112 | 2011012 Sustainable Power Sector Support Project-QCR | USD | 72,000,572 | 2,264,428,410 | 1,183,990,112 | 122,271 | 39,378,998 | (128,003,081) | 3,138,422 | 1,016,608,033 | | |
| 113 | 2011013 Sustainable Power Sector Support Project ADF | XDR | 4,685,917 | 2,710,288,724 | 273,588 | 117,010,487 | (274,708,200) | 5,334,974 | 2,318,570,036 | | | |
| 114 | 2011015 Secondary Towns & Rural Com-Based Water Supply Add. (XDR) | USD | 3,260,693 | 14,961,881,110 | 1,510,318 | 645,945,918 | (1,516,499,472) | 29,451,193 | 12,799,435,720 | | | |
| 115 | 2011016 Secondary Towns & Rural Com-Based Water Supply Add. (XDR) | XDR | 5,608,562 | 22,406,887,047 | 6,170,809 | 1,979,247,847 | (2,437,764,167) | 55,537,453 | 17,989,875,033 | | | |
| 116 | 2011028 Local Government Enhancement Sector Project | XDR | 30,961,511 | 1,816,484 | 782,228,034 | (1,951,115,166) | 38,146,152 | 16,578,249,254 | | | | |
| 117 | 2011035 National Highways Sector Project-AF OCR | USD | 68,493,000 | 8,156,838,664 | 1,403,990 | 450,320,826 | (884,747,278) | 6,821,770,561 | | | | |
| 118 | 2012029 Northern Road Connectivity Project (ADF) | XDR | 39,962,636 | 19,311,596,453 | 6,170,809 | 2,486,295 | (2,437,764,167) | 55,537,453 | 17,989,875,033 | | | |
| 119 | 2012030 Northern Road Connectivity Project (ADF) | USD | 22,463,823 | 22,406,887,047 | 721,840 | 310,844,184 | (775,341,150) | 15,158,624 | 6,587,910,444 | | | |
| 120 | 2013015 Clean Energy and Network Efficiency Improvement Project (ADF) | USD | 61,708,262 | 7,674,095,778 | 1,076,856 | 463,325,177 | (1,157,076,612) | 22,613,989 | 9,827,999,057 | | | |
| 121 | 2013017 Clean Energy and Network Efficiency Improvement Project (ADF) | XDR | 15,880,464 | 11,448,394,847 | 4,286,295 | 1,344,872,861 | (2,814,992,949) | 66,437,573 | 21,520,677,896 | | | |
| 122 | 20130121 Dry Zone Urban Water and Sanitation Project (ADF) | XDR | 23,690,845 | 25,680,543,506 | 2,996,450 | 1,251,054,675 | (2,310,424,645) | 43,448,525 | 18,882,450,757 | | | |
| 123 | 2013034 Education Sector Development Programme (OCR) | USD | 70,725,668 | 22,444,130,097 | 3,508,591 | 1,129,206,547 | (2,207,149,286) | 52,628,864 | 17,047,715,244 | | | |
| 124 | 2013035 Education Sector Development Programme (ADF) | XDR | 46,444,575 | 20,384,071,076 | 382,173 | 164,811,804 | (410,766,306) | 8,015,284 | 3,483,428,129 | | | |
| 125 | 2013042 Greater Colombo Water Wastewater Management Improvement Project 1 | USD | 56,137,455 | 4,068,248,069 | (21,211) | (9,241,829) | 2,380,952 | 766,515,119 | (1,590,859,167) | 12,359,935,240 | | |
| 126 | 2013043 Greater Colombo Water Wastewater Management Improvement Project 1 | XDR | 8,418,667 | 14,697,309,525 | 1,650,000 | 697,132,557 | (1,279,874,557) | 24,450,000 | 10,625,925,990 | | | |
| 127 | 2014005 Skills Sector Enhancement Programme - Results Based Lending | USD | 40,476,192 | 12,602,933,105 | 3,496,875 | 1,125,771,283 | (2,267,960,024) | 54,201,576 | 17,557,153,399 | | | |
| 128 | 2014006 Skills Sector Enhancement Programme - Results Based Lending | XDR | 26,080,000 | 20,950,884,706 | 163,200 | 69,798,795 | (124,229,410) | 2,367,514 | 1,028,917,361 | | | |
| 129 | 2014017 Southern Road Connectivity Project | USD | 57,698,451 | 1,222,945,566 | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | 2014018 Southern Road Connectivity Project | XDR | 2,530,714 | | | | | | | | | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 131 | 2014029 | Greater Colombo Water & Wastewater Management Pro-2 | USD | 53,384,924 | 19,384,599,659 | 4,835,370 | 1,756,291,472 | 3,527,974 | 1,135,446,109 | (2,289,328,649) | 54,692,319 | 17,716,116,374 |
| 132 | 2014030 | Greater Colombo Water & Waste Water Management Pro-2 | XDR | 5,150,450 | 2,488,910,303 | 3,621,726 | 1,696,807,768 | 591,400 | 255,041,975 | (375,325,357) | 3,555,350,740 | 3,555,350,740 |
| 133 | 2014036 | Green Power Development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Programme | XDR | 6,550,671 | 3,165,554,606 | 1,296,796 | 569,476,231 | 936,400 | 391,793,525 | (340,569,547) | 6,909,067 | 3,002,667,765 |
| 134 | 2014037 | Green Power Development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Programme | USD | 34,693,163 | 12,597,454,352 | 24,516,175 | 8,190,949,366 | 4,435,595 | 1,398,529,416 | (1,647,362,245) | 54,773,745 | 17,742,492,059 |
| 135 | 2014041 | Integrated Road Investment Programme | XDR | 55,051,949 | 26,603,375,499 | 3,238,350 | 1,453,735,488 | (2,631,543,063) | 51,813,599 | 22,518,096,947 | | |
| 136 | 2015009 | Integrated Road Investment Programme-Tranche 2 (ADF) | XDR | 5,221,350 | 2,523,268,419 | | 307,150 | 137,883,447 | (249,595,748) | 4,914,400 | 2,135,789,223 | |
| 137 | 2015010 | Integrated Road Investment Programme-Tranche 2 (OCR) | USD | 84,037,280 | 30,514,777,152 | | 4,668,738 | 1,579,943,666 | (3,225,493,013) | 25,709,320,473 | | |
| 138 | 2015024 | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme-Tranche 1 | XDR | 33,529,858 | 16,203,011,947 | 1,107,163 | 4,75,300,089 | 2,679,400 | 1,118,682,406 | (1,670,905,351) | 31,957,620 | 13,888,724,280 |
| 139 | 2015025 | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme-Tranche 1 | USD | 43,474,897 | 15,784,169,991 | 16,750,784 | 5,428,306,472 | 2,716,633 | 855,461,113 | (1,730,494,647) | 18,628,520,702 | |
| 140 | 2015036 | Integrated Road Investment Programme-Tranche 3 | USD | 158,885,808 | 57,693,025,874 | | 8,362,408 | 2,829,951,504 | (6,105,037,954) | 150,523,400 | 48,758,036,416 | |
| 141 | 2015037 | Integrated Road Investment Programme-Tranche 3 | XDR | 15,939,000 | 7,702,383,081 | | 885,500 | 397,511,935 | (762,647,142) | 15,053,500 | 6,542,224,004 | |
| 142 | 2016014 | Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit | USD | 100,000,000 | 36,311,000,000 | | | | (3,918,670,000) | 100,000,000 | 32,392,330,000 | |
| 143 | 2016033 | Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Imp. Inv. Programme-5 | XDR | 370,863 | 179,216,246 | 1,048,186 | 450,857,771 | 179,000 | 76,556,273 | (14,594,738) | 1,240,049 | 538,922,946 |
| 144 | 2016034 | Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Imp. Inv. Programme-3 (OCR) | USD | 44,430,270 | 16,133,075,220 | 7,781,002 | 2,728,371,644 | 2,692,655 | 867,168,517 | (1,954,044,740) | 49,518,617 | 16,040,235,587 |
| 145 | 2016035 | Technical Assistance Loan Agreement | XDR | 9,146,015 | 4,419,732,024 | 420,479 | 176,645,791 | 875,550 | 376,174,684 | (1,404,356,001) | 8,692,944 | 2,815,847,130 |
| 146 | 2016036 | Local Government Enhancement Sector Project (ADF) | USD | 47,053,737 | 17,085,682,420 | 7,905,209 | 2,550,478,459 | 3,000,000 | 965,809,050 | (1,819,638,649) | 51,958,946 | 16,830,713,159 |
| 147 | 2016038 | Capital Market Development | USD | 88,541,666 | 32,150,364,589 | | 10,416,667 | 3,353,503,644 | (3,490,353,128) | 78,124,999 | 25,306,507,817 | |
| 148 | 2017010 | Project Design Advance for Northern Province Sustainable Fisheries Development Project | USD | 435,657 | 158,191,457 | | 174,262 | 56,101,272 | (17,416,215) | 261,395 | 84,671,970 | |
| 149 | 2017036 | Second Integrated Road Investment Programme-Tranche 1 | USD | 56,860,238 | 21,735,851,196 | | 2,893,012 | 959,989,583 | (2,355,241,950) | 56,867,226 | 18,420,619,652 | |
| 150 | 2017037 | Second Integrated Road Investment Programme-Tranche 1 | USD | 90,000,000 | 32,679,900,000 | | - | - | (3,526,803,000) | 90,000,000 | 29,153,097,000 | |
| 151 | 2017038 | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply Project Additional Financing | USD | 9,734,481 | 3,534,687,505 | 2,467,559 | 793,276,091 | 1,250,000 | 4,02,420,438 | (377,921,990) | 10,952,041 | 3,547,621,169 |
| 152 | 2017039 | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply Project Additional Financing | USD | 12,407,498 | 4,505,286,556 | 22,328,884 | 7,282,107,702 | - | - | (535,470,737) | 34,736,382 | 11,251,923,520 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 153 | 2017040 Integrated Road Investment Programme - Tranche - 4 | USD | 148,539,656 | 53,956,234,312 | - | - | - | (5,820,778,919) | 148,539,656 | 48,115,455,393 | 48,115,455,393 | |
| 154 | 2018005 Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit - Additional Financing | USD | 75,000,000 | 27,233,250,000 | - | - | - | (2,939,002,500) | 75,000,000 | 24,294,247,500 | 24,294,247,500 | |
| 155 | 2018018 Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme - Tranche 2 | USD | 145,670,309 | 52,894,345,810 | 21,988,306 | 7,116,213,664 | 9,856,641 | 3,173,974,862 | (5,720,848,565) | 157,801,974 | 51,115,736,048 | 51,115,736,048 |
| 156 | 2018019 Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme - Tranche 2 | USD | 29,430,262 | 10,686,422,551 | 1,569,738 | 502,327,052 | 1,550,000 | 4,99,001,343 | (1,150,207,042) | 29,450,000 | 9,539,541,217 | 9,539,541,217 |
| 157 | 2018020 Skill Sector Enhancement Programme A/F | USD | 58,030,000 | 21,071,273,300 | 1,500,000 | 485,334,540 | 3,000,000 | 9,65,809,050 | (2,279,414,641) | 56,530,000 | 18,311,384,149 | 18,311,384,149 |
| 158 | 2018021 Skill Sector Enhancement Programme A/F | USD | 38,690,000 | 14,048,725,900 | 1,000,000 | 323,556,360 | 2,593,127 | 834,894,148 | (1,520,846,390) | 37,096,875 | 12,016,541,722 | 12,016,541,722 |
| 159 | 2018037 Rooftop Solar Power Generation Project | USD | 50,000,000 | 18,155,500,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 50,000,000 | 16,196,165,000 | 16,196,165,000 |
| 160 | 2018045 Health System Enhancement Project | USD | 23,963,638 | 8,701,436,572 | 477,124 | 152,873,537 | 937,500 | 306,743,438 | (924,312,464) | 23,553,262 | 7,613,254,207 | 7,613,254,207 |
| 161 | 2019007 Technical Assistance Loan Agreement | USD | 3,116,530 | 1,131,643,291 | 94,275 | 31,484,433 | 250,000 | 81,798,250 | (122,225,664) | 2,940,805 | 939,073,810 | 939,073,810 |
| 162 | 2019012 South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Port Access Elevated Highway Project (SASEC) | USD | 112,492,923 | 40,847,305,358 | 64,335,216 | 20,739,249,801 | - | - | (4,307,800,663) | 176,828,140 | 57,278,754,496 | 57,278,754,496 |
| 163 | 2019029 Science & Technology Human Resource Development Project | USD | 11,574,735 | 4,202,902,029 | 4,546,187 | 1,482,212,781 | - | - | (443,172,484) | 16,120,922 | 5,221,942,325 | 5,221,942,325 |
| 164 | 2019030 Science & Technology Human Resource Development Project | USD | 4,7794,102 | 17,354,516,406 | 18,469,442 | 6,103,855,133 | - | - | (1,994,000,805) | 66,243,744 | 21,464,370,744 | 21,464,370,744 |
| 165 | 2019040 Railway Efficiency Improvement Project | USD | 24,606,233 | 8,934,769,309 | 18,119,487 | 5,957,740,473 | - | - | (1,052,653,598) | 42,725,720 | 13,839,856,185 | 13,839,856,185 |
| 166 | 2019068 Second Integrated Road Investment Programme Tranche 2 | USD | 150,000,000 | 54,466,500,000 | - | - | - | - | (5,878,005,000) | 150,000,000 | 48,588,495,000 | 48,588,495,000 |
| 167 | 2020007 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project | USD | 157,000,000 | 57,008,270,000 | 8,000,000 | 2,633,169,340 | - | - | (6,194,094,840) | 165,000,000 | 53,447,344,500 | 53,447,344,500 |
| 168 | 2020018 Secondary Education Sector Improvement Programme | USD | 216,270,000 | 78,529,799,700 | - | - | - | - | (8,474,907,609) | 216,270,000 | 70,054,892,091 | 70,054,892,091 |
| 169 | 2021009 Second Integrated Road Investment Programme | USD | 200,000,000 | 72,622,000,000 | - | - | - | - | (7,837,340,000) | 200,000,000 | 64,784,660,000 | 64,784,660,000 |
| 170 | 2021027 Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project - Rapid Response Component | USD | 84,000,000 | 30,501,240,000 | - | - | - | - | (3,291,682,800) | 84,000,000 | 27,209,557,200 | 27,209,557,200 |
| 171 | 2021028 Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project - Project Investment Component | USD | 21,832,279 | 7,927,518,948 | 527,026 | 167,134,562 | - | - | (851,953,555) | 22,359,305 | 7,742,699,976 | 7,742,699,976 |
| 172 | 2021029 Health System Enhancement Project - Additional Financing | USD | 15,265,886 | 5,543,195,978 | 32,116,002 | 10,467,70,710 | - | - | (662,269,160) | 47,381,888 | 15,348,097,528 | 15,348,097,528 |
| 173 | 2022026 Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Emergency Assistance Project | USD | 171,545,119 | 62,289,748,146 | 15,113,181 | 5,004,906,499 | - | - | (6,831,682,023) | 186,658,300 | 60,462,972,622 | 60,462,972,622 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|--|---|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 174 | 2023003 Sri Lanka Resilience Stability and Economic Turnaround (RESET) Development Policy Operation | USD | 350,000,000 | 103,432,385,000 | | | 9,940,770,000 | 350,000,000 | 113,373,155,000 | | | |
| 175 | 2023017 Financial Sector Stability and Reforms Programme- Sub Programme 1 | USD | 200,000,000 | 65,397,120,000 | | | (62,460,000) | 200,000,000 | 64,784,660,000 | | | |
| 176 | 2023016 Second Integrated Road Investment Programme-Tranche-4 | USD | 28,984,163 | 9,469,795,861 | | | (81,150,057) | 28,984,163 | 9,388,645,804 | | | |
| Agence Française De Développement | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 177 | 2005069 Trincomalee Integrated Infrastructure Project (TIP) | EUR | 21,849,923 | 8,454,391,309 | | | (615,837,939) | 21,849,923 | 7,838,553,370 | | | |
| 178 | 2007040 Construction Sector Support Project (for Post Tsunami Reconstruction) | EUR | 5,000,000 | 1,934,650,000 | | | (140,924,500) | 5,000,000 | 1,793,725,500 | | | |
| 179 | 2008030 Trincomalee Integrated Infrastructure Project | EUR | 8,724,320 | 3,375,701,292 | | | (245,894,141) | 8,724,320 | 3,129,807,151 | | | |
| 180 | 2014027 Implementation of Ambatale Water Supply System Improvement & Energy Saving Project | USD | 38,129,395 | 13,845,164,485 | 3,618,819 | 1,302,460,254 | (1,624,405,540) | 41,748,214 | 13,523,219,199 | | | |
| 181 | 2015021 Construction of Four Grid Substations Maliboda, Nawalapitiya, Wewalawatta and Ragala | EUR | 21,550,048 | 8,338,359,910 | | | (607,385,936) | 21,550,048 | 7,730,973,974 | | | |
| 182 | 2015023 Green Power Development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Programme | EUR | 19,250,268 | 7,448,506,097 | | | (542,566,871) | 19,250,268 | 6,905,939,226 | | | |
| 183 | 2016021 Implementation of Sanitation-Hygiene Initiative for Towns Project - Phase 1 | EUR | 4,238,535 | 1,640,016,494 | 500,000 | 117,741,100 | (57,831,245) | 4,738,535 | 1,699,926,349 | | | |
| 184 | 2016039 Implementation of Anuradhapura Integrated Urban Development Project | EUR | 6,422,836 | 2,485,187,763 | | | (181,026,978) | 6,422,836 | 2,304,160,785 | | | |
| Aust. & New Zealand Inv. Bank | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | 2010023 Integrated Water Supply Scheme for the Unserviced Areas of Ampara District-Phase II (Australia) | USD | 18,073,604 | 6,562,707,002 | | | (708,244,968) | 18,073,604 | 5,854,462,034 | | | |
| Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 186 | 2019019 Reduction of Landslide Vulnerable by Mitigation Measures Projects | USD | 7,015,660 | 2,547,456,277 | 10,918,661 | 3,728,457,337 | (446,566,994) | 17,934,321 | 5,809,344,620 | | | |
| 187 | 2019020 Support to Colombo Urban Regeneration Project | USD | 33,670,208 | 14,404,649,391 | 34,140,577 | 11,943,678,175 | (2,439,294,451) | 73,810,785 | 23,909,033,114 | | | |
| Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 188 | 2012015 Veyangoda Railway Crossing Flyover Project (Spain) | EUR | 503,213 | 194,708,199 | | | (14,182,994) | 503,213 | 180,525,205 | | | |
| 189 | 2013003 Implementation of the Greater Rathnapura Water Supply Scheme | EUR | 7,675,500 | 2,969,881,215 | | | (216,333,200) | 7,675,500 | 2,753,548,015 | | | |
| 190 | 2015033 Supply of Three Flyovers in Ganemulla, Polgahawela and Rajagiriya (Export Credit) | EUR | 9,290,682 | 3,594,843,497 | | | (261,856,677) | 9,290,682 | 3,332,986,520 | | | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Party Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|--|--|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| Bank Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 191 | 2006089 Enhancement & Strengthening of the Road Infrastructure by Construction of Five Bridges (Austria) | EUR | 3,956,250 | 1,530,791,820 | | | | | (11,506,511) | 3,956,250 | 1,419,285,309 | |
| 192 | 2007003 Greater Colombo Sewerage Rehabilitation System I (Austria) | EUR | 3,946,123 | 1,526,875,257 | | | | | (11,221,054) | 3,946,123 | 1,415,652,203 | |
| 193 | 2008021 Rehabilitation & Augmentation of Kindi Oya Water Supply Project (Austria) | EUR | 1,355,970 | 516,926,950 | | | | | (37,654,187) | 1,355,970 | 479,272,763 | |
| 194 | 2008023 Supply of Modern Medical Equipments for Teaching Hospital Kurunegala (Austria) | EUR | 500,000 | 193,465,000 | | | | | (14,092,450) | 500,000 | 179,372,550 | |
| 195 | 2013032 Reconstruction of (7) Railway Steel Bridges Project | EUR | 2,294,486 | 887,805,510 | | | | | (64,669,889) | 2,294,486 | 823,155,421 | |
| Ce-Op Centrale Raiffeisen (Netherlands) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 196 | 2011026 Importation of Dairy Animals (Netherlands & Australia) | USD | 1,252,259 | 454,707,620 | | | | | (49,071,831) | 1,252,259 | 405,635,789 | |
| 197 | 2012010 Development of Hambantota District General Hospital (Netherlands) | EUR | 14,771,675 | 5,715,603,885 | | | | | (416,338,159) | 14,771,675 | 5,299,265,726 | |
| 198 | 2013001 Upgrading of the National Blood Transfusion Services of SL | USD | 9,708,906 | 3,525,401,023 | | | | | (380,460,005) | 9,708,906 | 3,144,941,018 | |
| 199 | 2013024 Upgrading of Peripheral Blood Bank Coming Under the National Blood Transfusion Services | EUR | 6,476,034 | 2,505,772,263 | | | | | (182,526,402) | 6,476,034 | 2,323,245,861 | |
| 200 | 2014032 Sri Lankan Dairy Development Project- Ph II | USD | 6,165,623 | 2,238,799,693 | | | | | (241,510,454) | 6,165,623 | 1,997,189,239 | |
| 201 | 2014035 Construction of 4x3 Rural Bridges | EUR | 46,199,999 | 17,876,165,892 | | | | | (1,302,142,372) | 46,199,999 | 16,574,023,520 | |
| 202 | 2016012 Development of General Hospital Kalutara | EUR | 14,290,084 | 5,529,262,408 | | | | | (404,185,493) | 18,349,129 | 6,582,660,319 | |
| 203 | 2016040 Implementation of Importation of 20,000 Dairy Animals Project | USD | 5,467,316 | 1,985,237,218 | | | | | (214,245,909) | 5,467,316 | 1,770,991,309 | |
| 204 | 2017034 Pilot Project on Establishment of a Groundwater Monitoring Network in Three Selected District | EUR | 15,426,045 | 5,968,799,998 | | | | | (432,724,546) | 15,348,661 | 5,506,257,123 | |
| 205 | 2018040 Reconstruction Rural Bridges (EUR 44.3) | EUR | 37,477,531 | 14,501,181,268 | | | | | (1,056,300,478) | 37,477,531 | 13,444,880,790 | |
| 206 | 2019047 Construction of Rural Bridges with Financial Assistance from Netherland | EUR | 11,354,027 | 4,397,083,095 | | | | | (140,919,344) | 30,743,636 | 11,029,128,944 | |
| 207 | 2008042 Rehabilitation of Wimasurendra and New Laxapana Power Stations (France) | USD | 8,178,695 | 2,969,765,947 | | | | | (320,496,068) | 8,178,695 | 2,649,269,879 | |
| 208 | 2016019 Implementation of Greater Matale Water Supply Project | EUR | 90,922,572 | 35,180,670,702 | | | | | (1,660,328,663) | 97,951,341 | 35,139,570,535 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | Parity Adjustment | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | | | |
| 209 | 2016020 Implementation of Kelani Right Bank Water Supply Project | EUR | 75,766,232 | 29,316,228,116 | | | (2,135,463,670) | 75,766,232 |
| 210 | 2010051 Rehabilitation and Improvement of Priority Road Project Phl | USD | 47,035,770 | 17,079,158,481 | | | (1,843,176,612) | 47,035,770 |
| 211 | 2011007 Improvement and Rehabilitation of Priority Roads Phl | USD | 173,090,000 | 62,850,709,867 | | | (6,782,825,899) | 173,090,000 |
| 212 | 2012017 Moragahakanda Development Project | USD | 80,674,900 | 29,293,862,913 | | | (3,161,383,101) | 80,674,900 |
| 213 | 2014001 Improvement and Rehabilitation of Priority Road Project 3 (Phase I) | USD | 172,949,508 | 62,799,695,719 | | | (6,777,320,471) | 172,949,508 |
| 214 | 2014034 Improvement and Rehabilitation of Priority Roads Project 3 (Phase II) | USD | 61,417,186 | 22,301,194,374 | | | (2,406,736,832) | 61,417,186 |
| | Deutsche Bank AG | | | | | | | |
| 215 | 2014028 Construction of 537 Steel Beam Bridges | USD | 77,160,000 | 28,017,567,599 | | | (3,023,645,772) | 77,160,000 |
| 216 | 2019005 Reconstruction of Rural Bridges USD 12.7Mn (Commercial Facility) | USD | 12,729,512 | 4,622,213,149 | | | (498,827,573) | 12,729,512 |
| 217 | 2019006 Reconstruction of Rural Bridges USD 50.9Mn (UK£F) | USD | 42,551,724 | 15,450,956,193 | | | (1,667,461,610) | 42,551,724 |
| | European Investment Bank (EIB) | | | | | | | |
| 218 | 2006093 DFCC Global Loan i | USD | 15,355,350 | 6,252,808,639 | | | 3,412,300 | 15,777,815,626 |
| 219 | 2015047 Sri Lanka SME & GREEN Energy Global Loan | EUR | 1,750,000 | 1,699,954 | | | 1,250,000 | 500,000 |
| | Export Development Bank of Iran (EDBI) | | | | | | | |
| 220 | 2008027 Uma Oya Hydro Electric and Irrigation Project (Iran) | USD | 63,746,764 | 30,802,077,087 | | | 1,408,330 | 1,277,401,757 |
| | Export Import Bank of China (EIBC) | | | | | | | |
| 221 | 2003050 Rural Electrification Project VII | CNY | 21,995,834 | 1,147,914,177 | | | (626,938,295) | 11,943,050 |
| 222 | 2007014 Supply of 100 Nos. Railway Passenger Carriages | CNY | 7,319,397 | 382,009,356 | | | (2,496,879,173) | 500,000 |
| | Financial | | | | | | | |
| 223 | 2007015 Supply of 15 Nos. Diesel Multiple Units | CNY | 10,421,151 | 543,856,990 | | | (67,930,278) | 10,421,151 |
| 224 | 2009009 Bunkering Facility & Tank Farm Project at Hambantota | USD | 17,753,047 | 6,446,309,187 | | | (695,683,358) | 17,753,047 |
| 225 | 2009010 Colombo-Katunayake Expressway (CKE) Section A2 | USD | 18,542,562 | 6,739,917,275 | | | (726,614,000) | 18,542,362 |
| 226 | 2009011 Colombo-Katunayake Expressway (CKE) Section A1 | USD | 20,428,779 | 7,417,893,882 | | | (800,536,427) | 20,428,779 |
| 227 | 2009012 Colombo-Katunayake Expressway (CKE) Section A3 | USD | 13,942,058 | 5,062,560,892 | | | (546,343,267) | 13,942,058 |
| 228 | 2009013 Colombo-Katunayake Expressway (CKE) Section A4 | USD | 19,478,468 | 7,072,826,031 | | | (763,296,830) | 19,478,468 |
| 229 | 2010007 Supply of 13 Nos.Diesel Multiple Units to Sri Lanka Railway Project | CNY | 343,703,382 | 17,937,123,228 | | | (2,240,450,479) | 343,703,382 |
| 230 | 2010029 Supply of Two Nos. MA 60 Aircrafts Project | CNY | 149,715,286 | 7,813,311,426 | | | (975,919,095) | 149,715,286 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Party Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 Rs. |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|---------------|---|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | |
| 231 | 2010030 Procurement of Material for the Northern Province Power Sector Development Programme | USD | 6,143,097 | 2,230,619,695 | | | | | (240,727,671) | 6,143,097 | 1,989,892,024 |
| 232 | 2010031 Northern Road Rehabilitation Project (A009) from Galkulana to 230Km Post 11B | USD | 23,660,316 | 8,591,297,195 | | | | | (927,169,689) | 23,660,316 | 7,664,127,506 |
| 233 | 2010032 Northern Road Rehabilitation Project (Mulativu-Kokkila) - 11A | USD | 15,941,136 | 5,788,386,438 | | | | | (624,680,573) | 15,941,136 | 5,163,705,865 |
| 234 | 2010033 Northern Road Rehabilitation Project (Mulativu-Kokkila) - 11A | USD | 14,255,892 | 5,176,457,155 | | | | | (558,641,386) | 14,255,892 | 4,617,815,769 |
| 235 | 2010034 Northern Road Rehabilitation Project - (AB020) (AB032) (AB016) (AB018) | USD | 24,919,404 | 9,048,483,976 | | | | | (97,509,121) | 24,919,404 | 8,071,974,855 |
| 236 | 2010035 Northern Road Rehabilitation Project- A009 (From 230Km Post to Jaffna) | USD | 23,503,556 | 8,534,376,594 | | | | | (921,026,838) | 23,503,556 | 7,613,349,756 |
| 237 | 2011005 Highway Section from Pinnaduwa to Kodgoda (30Km to 45Km) | USD | 31,855,678 | 11,567,115,217 | | | | | (1,248,318,895) | 31,855,678 | 10,318,796,322 |
| 238 | 2011006 Highway Section from Kodagoda to Godagama (45Km to 61Km) | USD | 23,729,804 | 8,616,529,050 | | | | | (929,892,02) | 23,729,804 | 7,686,636,348 |
| 239 | 2011008 Re. & m. of 67Km Length of Navatkuli-Karaitivu-Mannar Road Project | USD | 20,140,519 | 7,313,223,858 | | | | | (789,240,476) | 20,140,519 | 6,523,983,382 |
| 240 | 2011009 Re. & m. of 113Km Length of Puttalam-Marichikade-Manar Road | USD | 31,933,304 | 11,595,302,636 | | | | | (1,251,360,871) | 31,933,304 | 10,343,941,765 |
| 241 | 201014 Procurement of Materials for Lighting Uva Province | USD | 4,439,953 | 1,612,191,501 | | | | | (173,987,487) | 4,439,952 | 1,438,204,014 |
| 242 | 2012001 Finance Material Requirements for Lighting Sri Lanka Eastern Province Project | USD | 14,856,332 | 5,394,482,640 | | | | | (582,170,698) | 14,856,332 | 4,812,311,942 |
| 243 | 2013005 Matarai - Beliatta Section of Matara - Kataragama Railway Extension Project | USD | 169,230,772 | 61,449,385,621 | | | | | (6,631,595,493) | 169,230,772 | 54,817,790,128 |
| 244 | 2013022 Matarai-Beliatta Section of Matara - Kataragama Railway Extension Project | CNY | 468,923,078 | 24,472,063,810 | | | | | (3,056,675,084) | 468,923,078 | 21,415,388,726 |
| 245 | 2013041 Greater Kurunegala Water Supply and Sewerage Project | CNY | 373,379,547 | 19,485,857,104 | | | | | (2,433,874,575) | 373,379,547 | 17,051,982,529 |
| 246 | 2014024 Construction of Outer Circular Highway Project Phases III from kerawalipitiya to Kadawatha | USD | 315,454,610 | 114,544,725,307 | | | | | (12,361,625,152) | 315,454,610 | 102,183,098,155 |
| 247 | 2014025 Construction of Extension of Southern Expressway, Section 4 from Mattala to Hambantota Via Andaravewa Project | CNY | 1,789,021,006 | 93,365,070,451 | | | | | (11,661,733,427) | 1,789,021,006 | 81,703,337,024 |
| 248 | 2014026 Hambantota Hub Development Project | CNY | 1,399,054,985 | 73,013,601,729 | | | | | (9,119,739,918) | 1,399,054,985 | 63,893,861,811 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 249 | 2014040 Construction of Extension of Southern Expressway, Section 1 from Matara to Beliatta | USD | 597,584,476 | 216,988,894,870 | | | | | (23,417,363,563) | 597,584,476 | 193,571,535,307 | |
| 250 | 2016015 Construction of Extension of Southern Expressway, Section 2 from Beliatta to Wetiya Project | USD | 260,732,075 | 94,674,424,000 | | | | | (10,277,229,630) | 260,732,075 | 84,457,194,370 | |
| 251 | 2017041 Kandy North Pathadumbura Integrated Water Supply | CNY | 746,601,410 | 38,963,485,061 | 8,813,208 | 414,977,811 | | | (4,879,206,081) | 755,414,618 | 34,499,256,791 | |
| 252 | 2017042 Construction Service for Design Review and Construction Supervision of Civil Works on Extension of Southern Expressway Project | CNY | 362,194,397 | 18,902,128,753 | | | | | (2,360,944,177) | 362,194,397 | 16,541,144,576 | |
| 253 | 2018022 Widening & Improvement of 64.31 Km of Roads and Reconstruction of 13 Bridges in Central & Uva Provinces in Sri Lanka | USD | 69,626,239 | 25,281,933,408 | | | | | (2,728,422,514) | 69,626,239 | 22,553,540,894 | |
| 254 | 2015034 Supply and Purchase of Clinical Waste Disposal Systems and Related Equipment | USD | 6,882,313 | 2,499,036,818 | | | | | (249,695,151) | 6,882,313 | 2,229,341,667 | |
| | Export Import Bank of India | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 255 | 2017013 Dollar Credit Line 314M of the Development of Railway Sector | USD | 154,631,116 | 56,148,104,523 | 1,110,017 | 357,158,767 | | | (6,057,081,631) | 155,741,133 | 50,448,181,660 | |
| 256 | 2018002 Dollar Credit Line on KRS Harbour | USD | 905,194 | 328,684,131 | | | | | (35,471,581) | 905,194 | 293,213,550 | |
| | Export Import Bank of USA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 257 | 2013025 Badulla, Haliela and Ella Integrated Water Supply Project | USD | 40,070,773 | 14,550,098,288 | | | | | (1,570,241,350) | 40,070,773 | 12,979,856,938 | |
| | Export Import Bank of Hungary (EBIH) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 258 | 2013008 Rehabilitation of Kalutawawa Water Treatment Plant | EUR | 15,210,918 | 5,885,560,401 | | | | | (428,718,195) | 15,210,918 | 5,456,842,206 | |
| 259 | 2013009 Rehabilitation of Labugama Water Treatment Plant Project | EUR | 14,624,789 | 5,658,767,755 | | | | | (412,198,226) | 14,624,789 | 5,246,571,529 | |
| 260 | 2021001 Construction of Flyovers at Kohuwela & Gatabe | EUR | 13,852,783 | 5,360,057,132 | | | | | (390,439,289) | 13,852,783 | 4,969,617,843 | |
| | Fortis Bank | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 261 | 2011029 Implementation of Kolonna and Balangoda Water Supply Projects (Belgium) | EUR | 1,769,057 | 684,501,085 | | | | | (49,860,708) | 1,769,057 | 634,640,377 | |
| | Government of Canada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 262 | 1972003 Import of Newsprint & Radio Telecom Equipment | CAD | 12,500 | 3,346,353 | | | | | (288,043) | 12,500 | 3,061,310 | |
| 263 | 1973003 Purchase of 14 Locomotives | CAD | 144,144 | 38,623,125 | | | | | (3,321,568) | 144,144 | 35,301,557 | |
| 264 | 1973004 Import of Asbestos, Nylon & TYRE Cord | CAD | 60,561 | 16,227,211 | | | | | (1,395,531) | 60,561 | 14,831,680 | |
| 265 | 1974005 Import of Commodities | CAD | 110,000 | 29,474,303 | | | | | (2,524,774) | 110,000 | 26,939,529 | |
| 266 | 1975004 Import of Commodities | CAD | 131,250 | 35,168,202 | | | | | (5,024,646) | 131,250 | 32,143,756 | |
| 267 | 1975005 Import of Commodities | CAD | 1,200,000 | 321,537,840 | | | | | (27,652,080) | 1,200,000 | 293,885,760 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Amount | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | | |
| 268 | 1976002 Agricultural Sector Support Credit | CAD | 751,600 | 201,389,931 | | 150,000 | 38,061,151 | | (17,319,395) | 751,600 | 184,070,536 |
| 269 | 1977004 Water Supply Project | CAD | 675,000 | 180,865,030 | | | | | (14,228,845) | 525,000 | 128,575,014 |
| 270 | 1977009 Import of Fertilizer & Commodities | CAD | 1,250,000 | 334,925,251 | | | | | (28,804,250) | 1,250,000 | 306,131,01 |
| 271 | 1978005 Import of Fertilizer, Alum. Rods & Asbestos | CAD | 3,000,000 | 803,644,600 | | | | | (69,130,200) | 3,000,000 | 734,714,400 |
| 272 | 1980014 Maduruoya Reservoir Complex | CAD | 14,400,000 | 3,858,454,053 | | | | | (331,824,958) | 14,400,000 | 3,526,629,095 |
| 273 | 1983008 Maduruoya Right Bank - Mahaweli System B. | CAD | 3,025,000 | 810,545,187 | | | | | (70,624,320) | 3,021,251 | 739,918,867 |
| Government of China | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 274 | 2000073 Economic and Technical Cooperation-National Performance Art Theater (Nelum Pokuna) | CNY | 20,000,000 | 1,043,756,000 | | | | | (130,370,000) | 20,000,000 | 913,386,000 |
| 275 | 2002076 Economic and Technical Cooperation-National Performance Art Theater (Nelum Pokuna) | CNY | 30,000,000 | 1,565,634,000 | | | | | (195,555,000) | 30,000,000 | 1,370,079,000 |
| 276 | 2003077 Economic and Technical Cooperation-National Performance Art Theater (Nelum Pokuna) | CNY | 50,000,000 | 2,609,390,000 | | | | | (325,925,000) | 50,000,000 | 2,283,465,000 |
| 277 | 2019015 Central Expressway Project Section 01 Kadavathota to Meerigama | USD | 51,569,653 | 18,725,456,620 | | | | | (2,020,844,513) | 51,569,653 | 16,704,612,107 |
| Government of France | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 278 | 1997077 Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Colombo | EUR | 492,135 | 190,421,750 | | | | | (13,870,773) | 492,135 | 176,550,977 |
| 279 | 1997078 TA/Mainten. Water Treatment Plant Colombo | EUR | 125,451 | 48,540,647 | | | | | (3,535,816) | 125,451 | 45,004,831 |
| 280 | 1997080 Cardio Thoracic Equipment for Kandy Hospital | EUR | 578,487 | 223,833,974 | | | | | (16,304,598) | 578,487 | 207,529,376 |
| 281 | 1997081 Ellhouse & F/S on Colombo North Water Sp | EUR | 300,465 | 116,258,923 | | | | | (8,468,576) | 300,465 | 107,790,347 |
| 282 | 1997082 Modernization - Colombo Water Distrib. Network | EUR | 116,837 | 45,207,741 | | | | | (3,223,043) | 116,837 | 41,914,698 |
| 283 | 1997084 Improvement of Government Film Unit | EUR | 170,338 | 65,908,883 | | | | | (4,800,959) | 170,338 | 61,107,924 |
| 284 | 1998021 Water Treatment Plant at Anuradhapura | EUR | 676,366 | 261,706,297 | | | | | (19,003,316) | 676,366 | 242,642,981 |
| 285 | 1998083 Modern. Rathmalana Air Traffic Control System | EUR | 274,620 | 106,258,717 | | | | | (7,740,157) | 274,620 | 98,518,580 |
| 286 | 1998084 Expansion of E10B Telecom Exchange - 1996 | EUR | 184,486 | 71,585,118 | | | | | (5,199,719) | 184,486 | 66,193,449 |
| 287 | 1998090 Improvement of Government Film Unit | EUR | 125,984 | 48,746,989 | | | | | (3,550,846) | 125,984 | 45,196,143 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 288 | 1999100 Extension of Colombo Telecommunications Units | EUR | 490,347 | 189,730,027 | | | | | (13,820,386) | 490,347 | 175,909,641 | |
| 289 | 1999102 Ambathale Water Treatment Plant Project | EUR | 184,592 | 71,424,245 | | | | | (5,202,712) | 184,592 | 66,221,533 | |
| 290 | 1999103 Samanalaewa Transmission Project | EUR | 45,280 | 17,580,128 | | | | | (1,276,208) | 45,280 | 16,245,211 | |
| 291 | 1999104 Mixed Credit for Telecomm. & CEB | EUR | 159,502 | 61,716,140 | | | | | (4,495,550) | 159,502 | 57,220,590 | |
| 292 | 2000100 Rehabilitation of Ambatala Water Plant | EUR | 794,247 | 307,317,837 | | | | | (22,385,750) | 794,247 | 284,932,107 | |
| 293 | 2000101 Water Supply Network of Colombo | EUR | 541,172 | 209,395,589 | | | | | (15,282,872) | 541,172 | 194,142,717 | |
| 294 | 20002052 Colombo Airport Telecommunicating Project | EUR | 3,284 | 1,270,844 | | | | | (92,571) | 3,284 | 1,178,273 | |
| 295 | 20002053 Mixed Credit for Airport, Telecom, Irriga, NWSDB | EUR | 22,675 | 8,773,453 | | | | | (639,094) | 22,675 | 8,134,559 | |
| 296 | 20002054 Nilwala Ganga Project | EUR | 4,373 | 1,692,045 | | | | | (1,668,099) | 11 | 3,946 | |
| 297 | 20002055 Mixed Credit for Airport, Telecom, Irriga, NWSDB | EUR | 13,011 | 5,034,415 | | | | | (762,414) | 11,908 | 4,272,001 | |
| 298 | 20005052 Greater Trincomalee Water Supply Project | EUR | 11,474,949 | 4,440,001,846 | | | | | (323,420,278) | 11,474,949 | 4,116,581,568 | |
| 299 | 20007042 Spatial Information Infrastructure for Reconstruction Monitoring Project | EUR | 3,982,333 | 1,560,884,108 | | | | | (112,241,657) | 3,982,333 | 1,428,642,451 | |
| 300 | 20100008 Provision of Oxygen Concentrators, Operating Theaters & Medical Equipment to Tsunami Affected & Remote Hospitals Project | EUR | 5,864,108 | 2,268,999,308 | | | | | (165,279,298) | 5,864,108 | 2,103,720,010 | |
| 301 | 2012028 Widening and Reconstruction of 46 Bridges on National Road Network | EUR | 17,885,428 | 6,920,409,043 | | | | | (504,059,028) | 17,885,428 | 6,416,310,015 | |
| 302 | 2018046 Implementation of Green Power Development & Energy Efficient Improvement Investment Programme . Tranch 2 | EUR | 15,994,621 | 6,188,798,851 | 6,000,000 | 1,732,921,800 | | | (31,258,005) | 21,994,621 | 7,890,462,646 | |
| 303 | 2018047 Development of Mini Dairy Cooperatives with French Soft Loan | EUR | 12,560,811 | 4,860,154,670 | 1,205,268 | 425,134,371 | | | (346,775,560) | 13,766,079 | 4,938,513,480 | |
| Government of Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 304 | 1997065 Private Sector Infrastructure Development Project | EUR | 1,297,656 | 502,101,912 | | | | | (36,574,341) | 1,297,656 | 465,527,571 | |
| 305 | 1998037 Grid Substation Kelaniya & Rathmalana | EUR | 4,019,352 | 1,555,207,731 | | | | | (113,285,046) | 4,019,352 | 1,441,922,685 | |
| 306 | 1998057 Navalapitiya Water Supply Project | EUR | 2,204,972 | 853,169,559 | | | | | (62,146,886) | 2,204,972 | 791,022,673 | |
| 307 | 1998058 Ampara Water Supply Project | EUR | 1,317,387 | 509,736,660 | | | | | (37,150,416) | 1,317,387 | 472,606,244 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currenty Amount | Rs. | Loan Currenty Amount | Rs. |
| 308 | 1999026 Koggala Water Supply Project | EUR | 2,686,772 | 1,039,592,890 | | | | | (75,724,426) | 2,686,772 | 963,866,464 | |
| 309 | 1999054 NDB IV Project | EUR | 4,601,627 | 1,780,507,511 | | | | | (129,694,395) | 4,601,627 | 1,650,811,116 | |
| 310 | 200010 DFCC Bank (DFCC iiii) | EUR | 4,653,777 | 1,800,685,857 | | | | | (151,166,290) | 4,653,777 | 1,669,519,567 | |
| 311 | 2001042 Colombo Grib Substation Project | EUR | 2,593,210,284 | | | | | | (188,895,595) | 6,702,014 | 2,404,314,89 | |
| 312 | 2001049 Purchase of 16 Locomotives (II a) | EUR | 6,702,014 | | | | | | (65,568,713) | 2,326,377 | 834,576,170 | |
| 313 | 2001054 General Commodity Aid 1995 for Potash | EUR | 2,326,377 | | | | | | (75,875,263) | 2,692,053 | 955,761,680 | |
| 314 | 2001058 Import of Commodities | EUR | 2,692,053 | | | | | | (36,920,259) | 1,309,930 | 469,931,127 | |
| 315 | 2001060 Commodity Aid for Electro. Equip. for CBSL | EUR | 506,851,386 | | | | | | (7,346,470) | 280,759 | 93,545,909 | |
| 316 | 2001061 Kirindoya Irrigation & Settlement Project | EUR | 260,759 | 100,895,379 | | | | | (51,645,124) | 1,832,370 | 657,353,816 | |
| 317 | 2001063 Railway Wagons for Fertilizer Distribute. | EUR | 1,832,370 | 708,998,940 | | | | | (47,094,235) | 1,670,904 | 599,428,727 | |
| 318 | 2001064 Import of Commodities | EUR | 1,670,904 | 646,522,962 | | | | | (55,625,323) | 1,973,587 | 708,014,772 | |
| 319 | 2001065 Expans of two 152/11KV Substa. in Colombo | EUR | 5,170,011 | 1,226,572,187 | | | | | (89,346,451) | 5,170,011 | 1,137,725,756 | |
| 320 | 2001067 Import of Commodity Loan XIII | EUR | 1,022,583 | 395,648,133 | | | | | (28,821,373) | 1,022,583 | 366,846,760 | |
| 321 | 2001068 Import of Commodity Loan XVI | EUR | 1,725,609 | 667,659,906 | | | | | (48,636,082) | 1,725,609 | 619,053,824 | |
| 322 | 2001100 Randenigala Dam Project | EUR | 51,129,188 | 19,783,416,603 | | | | | (1,441,071,043) | 51,129,188 | 18,342,345,260 | |
| 323 | 2001101 2nd Ext. of Sapugaskanda Deisal Power Pl | EUR | 18,659,086 | 7,219,760,132 | | | | | (525,904,472) | 18,659,086 | 6,692,855,660 | |
| 324 | 2001102 Rantembe Dam Project | EUR | 24,611,542 | 9,522,944,373 | | | | | (693,675,881) | 24,611,542 | 8,829,270,492 | |
| 325 | 2001103 Railway Bridges Project | EUR | 570,604 | 220,783,651 | | | | | (16,082,406) | 570,604 | 204,701,246 | |
| 326 | 2001104 Small Entrepreneur Promot. Pg. (DFCC iI) | EUR | 511,804 | 198,032,245 | | | | | (14,425,133) | 511,804 | 183,607,112 | |
| 327 | 2001105 Kirindoya Irrigation & Settlement | EUR | 2,625,997 | 1,016,077,010 | | | | | (74,013,449) | 2,625,997 | 942,063,541 | |
| 328 | 2001106 Import of Commodities XVII | EUR | 2,092,208 | 809,793,196 | | | | | (58,948,662) | 2,092,208 | 750,569,334 | |
| 329 | 2001108 Import of Commodities XVIII | EUR | 2,172,992 | 840,795,729 | | | | | (61,245,549) | 2,172,992 | 779,550,180 | |
| 330 | 2001110 Supply of a Railway Crane | EUR | 586,452 | 226,915,795 | | | | | (16,529,071) | 586,452 | 210,386,724 | |
| 331 | 2001111 Import of Commodities (12) | EUR | 507,202 | 196,251,515 | | | | | (14,294,427) | 507,202 | 181,956,088 | |
| 332 | 2001112 Import of Commodities XIX | EUR | 1,425,481 | 551,561,178 | | | | | (40,177,067) | 1,425,481 | 511,384,111 | |
| 333 | 2001113 Import of Commodities X | EUR | 824,204 | 318,909,347 | | | | | (23,230,085) | 824,204 | 295,079,262 | |
| 334 | 2001115 Railway Bridges II | EUR | 4,159,872 | 1,609,579,521 | | | | | (117,445,594) | 4,159,872 | 1,492,335,297 | |
| 335 | 2001116 Import of Commodities (11b) | EUR | 4,501,760 | 174,490,123 | | | | | (12,710,268) | 4,501,960 | 16,779,555 | |
| 336 | 2001117 Small Entrepreneur Promotion Programme by DFCC | EUR | 1,698,000 | 657,007,295 | | | | | (47,857,994) | 1,698,000 | 609,149,301 | |
| 337 | 2001118 Embilipitiya Paper Mills Project | EUR | 4,343,599 | 168,159,252 | | | | | (12,249,125) | 434,599 | 155,910,127 | |
| 338 | 2001122 NDB Small Loan Programme iii | EUR | 573,670 | 221,970,032 | | | | | (16,168,832) | 573,670 | 205,801,200 | |
| 339 | 2001123 Import of Commodities IX | EUR | 455,561 | 176,270,222 | | | | | (12,835,944) | 455,561 | 16,430,278 | |
| 340 | 2003047 NDB VI - Small and Micro Enterprises | EUR | 1,476,757 | 571,140,1586 | | | | | (41,622,260) | 1,476,757 | 529,779,526 | |
| 341 | 2005043 DFCC IV Private Sector Development | EUR | 4,032,919 | 1,560,457,280 | | | | | (113,667,414) | 4,032,919 | 1,446,781,866 | |
| 342 | 2005044 NDB V - Private Sector Promotion Programme | EUR | 4,032,919 | 1,560,457,275 | | | | | (113,667,413) | 4,032,919 | 1,446,781,862 | |
| 343 | 2005051 Rehabilitation Electricity Supply Jaffna Region (Transmission Line) | EUR | 4,546,238 | 1,759,075,861 | | | | | (128,135,263) | 4,546,238 | 1,630,940,598 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Amount | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount |
| 344 | 2006040 DFCC V Credit Line for SME in the North and East | EUR | 4,004,000 | 1,549,267,720 | | | | (112,852,340) | 4,004,000 | 1,436,415,380 | | | |
| 345 | 2010036 Reconstruction of Water Supply Galle District - Phase ii | EUR | 1,210,204 | 4,68,264,280 | | | | (34,109,482) | 1,210,204 | 4,34,154,798 | | | |
| 346 | 2012022 Construction of Mahamodara Maternity Hospital, Galle | EUR | 6,338,339 | 2,452,493,316 | | | | (78,645,437) | 6,338,339 | 2,273,847,879 | | | |
| Government of India | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 347 | 2001041 Line of Credit | USD | 3,955,873 | 1,436,417,044 | | | | (155,017,608) | 3,955,873 | 1,281,399,436 | | | |
| 348 | 2005049 Indian Line of Credit | USD | 7,368,887 | 2,675,716,559 | | | | (288,762,720) | 7,368,887 | 2,386,953,839 | | | |
| 349 | 2004040 Indian Line of Credit | USD | 3,069,103 | 1,114,421,911 | | | | (120,268,010) | 3,069,103 | 994,155,901 | | | |
| 350 | 2008006 Indian Dollar Credit Line Agreement | USD | 18,746,721 | 6,807,121,589 | | | | (942,743,866) | 26,992,078 | 8,743,362,795 | | | |
| 351 | 2008011 Upgrading of Railway Line Colombo Matara | USD | 872,131 | 316,679,516 | | | | (34,175,923) | 872,131 | 282,503,593 | | | |
| 352 | 2010010 Upgrading of Railway Line Colombo Matara phase II | USD | 4,433,699 | 1,609,920,527 | | | | (173,742,011) | 4,433,699 | 1,436,178,516 | | | |
| 353 | 2010052 Railway Line Omanthalai -Palai, Madhu-Tallaimannar & Medawachchiya Greater Dambulla Water Supply Project i | USD | 284,499,269 | 103,304,529,163 | | | | (11,148,587,461) | 284,499,269 | 92,155,941,702 | | | |
| 354 | 2012002 Restoration of Northern Railway Services | USD | 21,109,565 | 7,665,094,230 | | | | (827,214,220) | 21,109,565 | 6,837,880,030 | | | |
| 355 | 2012003 Procurement of Two Advanced Offshore Patrol Vessels | USD | 104,012,338,581 | 2,135,666 | | | | (11,232,154,982) | 288,584,231 | 93,479,156,625 | | | |
| 356 | 2013046 Short Term Line of Credit USD 500Mn | USD | 42,322,648 | 15,367,776,723 | | | | (1,658,484,911) | 42,322,648 | 13,709,291,812 | | | |
| 357 | 2022009 Importation of Essential Commodities Under Indian Credit Facility (USD 000 Mn) | USD | 497,329,343 | 180,585,257,828 | | | | (17,075,863,210) | - | - | | | |
| 358 | 2022011 Dollar Credit Line for India EXIM Bank for the Procurement of Urea Fertilizer USD 55 Mn | USD | 299,565,139 | 108,775,097,576 | | | | (15,114,302,951) | 433,330,275 | 140,365,771,605 | | | |
| 359 | 2022020 The Regional Telecommunications Dev. Project | JPY | 45,559,332 | 16,543,049,181 | | | | (1,785,319,890) | 45,559,332 | 14,757,729,291 | | | |
| Government of Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 360 | 1993023 Baseline Roads Project | JPY | 340,453 | 987,100,541 | | | | (161,266,622) | 340,453 | 825,833,869 | | | |
| 361 | 1993024 Port of Colombo Extension Project IV | JPY | 499,623 | 1,368,217,586 | | | | (223,551,350) | 499,623 | 1,144,686,256 | | | |
| 362 | 1993025 Transmission Sys. Augmentation & Dev. Project | JPY | 48,161 | 131,834,128 | | | | (21,538,233) | 48,161 | 110,295,845 | | | |
| 363 | 1993026 S.Lan.-lap Friendship Bridge Widening Project | JPY | 158,316 | 433,548,366 | | | | (70,830,578) | 158,316 | 362,717,788 | | | |
| 364 | 1993027 The Regional Telecommunications Dev. Project | JPY | 697,353 | 1,909,701,191 | | | | (311,995,732) | 697,353 | 1,597,705,459 | | | |
| 365 | 1993028 Greater Colombo Water Sup. Sys. Extension Project | JPY | 245,316 | 671,797,866 | | | | (109,754,378) | 245,316 | 562,043,488 | | | |
| 366 | 1994015 Greater Colombo Flood Control & Env. Project (II) | JPY | 432,660 | 1,184,839,410 | | | | (193,572,084) | 432,660 | 991,267,326 | | | |
| 367 | 1994016 Industrial Estates Development Project | JPY | 461,280 | 1,263,215,280 | | | | (206,376,672) | 461,280 | 1,056,838,608 | | | |
| 368 | 1994017 Kukule Ganga Hydroelectric Power Project | JPY | 2,350,240 | 6,436,132,240 | | | | (1,051,497,382) | 2,350,240 | 5,384,634,858 | | | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 Rs. |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | |
| 369 | 1994018 Port of Colombo North Pier Develop. Project | JPK | 594,895 | 1,629,119,957 | | | | | (246,156,023) | 594,895 | 1,362,963,934 |
| 370 | 1994019 Walawe L.B. Irrigat. Upgrading & Exp. Project | JPK | 46,215 | 126,559,777 | | | | | (20,676,591) | 46,215 | 105,883,186 |
| 371 | 1994020 Coal Fired Thermal Development Project | JPK | 82,070 | 224,748,695 | | | | | (36,718,118) | 82,070 | 188,030,577 |
| 372 | 1995028 Samanalawewa Hydro Electric Power Project | JPK | 535,038 | 1,465,201,563 | | | | | (239,376,010) | 535,038 | 1,225,825,553 |
| 373 | 1995029 Walawe Left Bank Irrga. Upgra & Exten. Project | JPK | 426,020 | 1,166,655,770 | | | | | (190,601,348) | 426,020 | 976,054,422 |
| 374 | 1996033 Kelantissa Combined Cycle Power Plant | JPK | 3,269,860 | 8,954,511,610 | | | | | (1,462,935,364) | 3,269,860 | 7,491,576,246 |
| 375 | 1996054 Walawe Left Bank Irriga. & Exten Project (II) | JPK | 2,101,450 | 5,754,820,804 | | | | | (940,188,726) | 2,101,450 | 4,814,632,078 |
| 376 | 1996055 Towns North of Colombo Water Supply Project | JPK | 1,248,010 | 3,417,675,380 | | | | | (558,359,673) | 1,248,010 | 2,859,315,707 |
| 377 | 1996056 G.C. Flood Control & Enviro. Imp. Project (III) | JPK | 1,432,780 | 3,923,668,044 | | | | | (641,025,766) | 1,432,780 | 3,289,642,778 |
| 378 | 1996057 Plantation Reform Project | JPK | 994,140 | 2,722,452,390 | | | | | (444,778,236) | 994,140 | 2,277,674,154 |
| 379 | 1997032 Transmission & Substation Dev. Project | JPK | 663,531 | 1,817,079,643 | | | | | (296,863,769) | 663,531 | 1,520,215,874 |
| 380 | 1997051 Baseline Road Project (II) | JPK | 614,636 | 1,683,180,685 | | | | | (274,988,142) | 614,636 | 1,408,192,539 |
| 381 | 1997052 Telecom. Network Expan Project in Colombo | JPK | 2,239,314 | 6,132,361,390 | | | | | (1,001,869,084) | 2,239,314 | 5,130,492,306 |
| 382 | 1997053 Kalu Ganga Water Supply Project for Greater Colombo | JPK | 2,976,226 | 8,150,394,912 | | | | | (1,331,533,514) | 2,976,226 | 6,818,831,398 |
| 383 | 1997054 Mahaweli System C. Upgrading Project | JPK | 825,913 | 2,261,762,751 | | | | | (369,513,474) | 825,913 | 1,892,249,277 |
| 384 | 1997055 Small & Micro Ind. Leader & Entrepre. Project | JPK | 1,451,483 | 3,974,886,196 | | | | | (649,393,494) | 1,451,483 | 3,325,492,702 |
| 385 | 1998053 Transmission & Substation Dev. Project II | JPK | 923,216 | 2,528,227,016 | | | | | (413,046,838) | 923,216 | 2,115,180,778 |
| 386 | 1998054 Medium Voltage Distribution Network | JPK | 1,108,753 | 3,036,220,092 | | | | | (496,056,022) | 1,108,753 | 2,540,264,000 |
| 387 | 1998055 Telecom. Network Expansion - Colombo Metro | JPK | 92,092 | 252,193,941 | | | | | (41,201,961) | 92,092 | 210,991,980 |
| 388 | 1998056 Environmentally Friendly Solution Fund | JPK | 1,281,753 | 3,510,080,592 | | | | | (573,456,292) | 1,281,753 | 2,936,624,300 |
| 389 | 1999029 Bandaranayake Inter. Airport Dev. Project | JPK | 4,650,533 | 12,735,484,631 | | | | | (2,080,648,458) | 4,650,533 | 10,654,836,173 |
| 390 | 1999030 Road Network Improvement Project | JPK | 1,197,245 | 3,278,655,448 | | | | | (535,647,416) | 1,197,245 | 2,743,008,032 |
| 391 | 1999031 Poverty Alleviation Micro Finance Project | JPK | 500,430 | 1,370,427,551 | | | | | (233,823,381) | 500,430 | 1,146,535,770 |
| 392 | 1999032 Engineer. Service for the S.thern Highway | JPK | 217,665 | 596,075,602 | | | | | (97,383,321) | 217,665 | 498,692,281 |
| 393 | 1999033 Reduction of Non Revenue Water Project | JPK | 134,035 | 367,054,847 | | | | | (59,967,259) | 134,035 | 307,087,588 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 394 | 1999034 Urgent Upgrading of Colombo Port Project | JPY | 620,280 | 1,698,535,766 | | | | | (277,513,270) | 620,280 | 1,421,123,496 | |
| 395 | 2000015 Port of Colombo North Pier: Dev. Project II (Modification Agreement) | JPY | 1,031,856 | 2,825,737,657 | | | | | (461,452,374) | 1,031,856 | 2,346,085,283 | |
| 396 | 2010043 Small & Micro Ind. Leader & Enterpr. Project II | JPY | 1,880,676 | 5,150,231,225 | | | | | (84,414,442) | 1,880,676 | 4,308,816,783 | |
| 397 | 2010044 Impro. Nati. Blood Transfusion Services | JPY | 604,756 | 1,656,124,136 | | | | | (270,567,864) | 604,756 | 1,385,556,471 | |
| 398 | 2010045 Southern Highway Construction Project | JPY | 8,424,288 | 23,069,912,659 | | | | | (3,769,026,446) | 8,424,288 | 19,300,886,213 | |
| 399 | 2010046 Greater Kandy Water Supply Project | JPY | 2,892,978 | 7,922,420,238 | | | | | (1,294,318,355) | 2,892,978 | 6,628,101,883 | |
| 400 | 2010051 Colombo City Electricity Distribution Development Project | JPY | 3,052,680 | 8,359,764,180 | | | | | (1,365,669,080) | 3,052,680 | 6,993,975,100 | |
| 401 | 2010052 Lunawa Envir. Improv. & Community Dev. Project | JPY | 3,217,120 | 8,810,083,136 | | | | | (1,439,339,491) | 3,217,120 | 7,370,743,645 | |
| 402 | 2020040 Upper Kotmale Hydro Power Project | JPY | 21,407,960 | 58,625,697,759 | | | | | (9,577,921,189) | 21,407,960 | 49,047,776,570 | |
| 403 | 2030041 Power Sector Restructuring Programme | JPY | 1,996,082 | 5,466,270,557 | | | | | (893,047,087) | 1,996,082 | 4,573,223,470 | |
| 404 | 2030042 Plantation Reform Project II | JPY | 910,624 | 2,493,743,813 | | | | | (407,413,176) | 910,624 | 2,086,330,637 | |
| 405 | 2030043 Provincial Road Improvement Project | JPY | 3,105,234 | 8,503,683,277 | | | | | (1,389,281,686) | 3,105,234 | 7,714,401,591 | |
| 406 | 2030044 Pro-poor Economic Advt. & Commu. Enrt. (PEACE) | JPY | 3,207,666 | 8,784,193,547 | | | | | (1,435,109,769) | 3,207,666 | 7,349,083,578 | |
| 407 | 2030045 Power Sector Restructuring Project (Kerawalapitiya) | JPY | 1,541,606 | 4,221,688,034 | | | | | (689,714,525) | 1,541,606 | 3,531,973,509 | |
| 408 | 2030046 Small Scale Infrastructure Rehabilitation & Upgrading | JPY | 5,148,286 | 14,098,581,212 | | | | | (2,363,343,156) | 5,148,286 | 11,795,238,056 | |
| 409 | 2040044 Small Scale Infrastructure Rehabilitation & Upgrading (SIRUP II) | JPY | 8,874,642 | 24,303,207,117 | | | | | (3,970,514,831) | 8,874,642 | 20,332,692,286 | |
| 410 | 2040045 Small And Micro Industries Leader and Entrepreneur Promotion (SMILE III) | JPY | 7,104,976 | 19,456,975,793 | | | | | (3,178,766,264) | 7,104,976 | 16,278,209,529 | |
| 411 | 2040046 Environmentally Friendly Solution Fund (II) | JPY | 3,210,478 | 8,791,894,249 | | | | | (1,436,367,859) | 3,210,478 | 7,355,526,390 | |
| 412 | 2050040 Yavuniya Killinochchi Transmission Line Project | JPY | 966,743 | 2,647,425,705 | | | | | (432,520,818) | 966,743 | 2,214,904,887 | |
| 413 | 2050041 Sri Lanka Tsunami Affected Area Recovery & Take off (START) Project | JPY | 7,709,457 | 21,112,347,996 | | | | | (3,449,211,062) | 7,709,457 | 17,663,156,934 | |
| 414 | 2060042 Pro - Poor Eastern Infrastructure Development Project | JPY | 3,509,424 | 9,610,557,552 | | | | | (1,570,116,272) | 3,509,424 | 8,040,441,380 | |
| 415 | 2060043 Tourism Resources Improvement Project | JPY | 689,160 | 1,887,264,630 | | | | | (308,330,179) | 689,160 | 1,578,934,451 | |
| 416 | 2070044 Greater Colombo Transport Development Project | JPY | 16,034,130 | 43,909,465,014 | | | | | (7,173,669,763) | 16,034,130 | 36,735,795,251 | |
| 417 | 2070045 Pro-Poor Rural Development Project | JPY | 2,965,980 | 8,122,337,372 | | | | | (1,326,979,633) | 2,965,980 | 6,795,357,759 | |
| 418 | 2070046 Water Sector Development Project | JPY | 9,681,210 | 26,511,993,579 | | | | | (4,351,373,353) | 9,681,210 | 22,180,620,226 | |

24(iii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 419 | 2008012 Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project Phase 2(i) | JPY | 4,964,298 | 13,594,730,072 | | | | | (2,221,026,925) | 4,964,298 | 11,373,703,147 | |
| 420 | 2008013 Southern Highway Construction Project (I) | JPY | 14,014,770 | 38,379,447,651 | | | | | (6,270,208,099) | 14,014,770 | 32,109,239,552 | |
| 421 | 2008014 Water Sector Development Project (II) | JPY | 6,655,438 | 18,226,444,671 | | | | | (2,977,732,443) | 6,655,438 | 15,248,732,228 | |
| 422 | 2008015 Poverty Alleviation Micro Finance Project -II | JPY | 2,225,629 | 6,094,885,015 | | | | | (995,746,414) | 2,225,629 | 5,099,138,601 | |
| 423 | 2008016 Energy Diversification Enhancement Project (Engineering Services) | JPY | 391,677 | 1,072,607,445 | | | | | (175,236,290) | 391,677 | 897,371,175 | |
| 424 | 2010013 Provincial /Rural Road Development Project (Central Province and Sabaragamuwa Province) | JPY | 8,028,504 | 21,986,058,191 | | | | | (3,591,952,687) | 8,028,504 | 18,394,105,504 | |
| 425 | 2010014 Provincial /Rural Road Development Project (Eastern Province) | JPY | 3,632,496 | 9,947,590,288 | | | | | (1,625,178,709) | 3,632,496 | 8,322,411,579 | |
| 426 | 2010015 Eastern Province Water Supply Development Project | JPY | 4,449,817 | 12,185,823,088 | | | | | (1,990,848,008) | 4,449,817 | 10,194,975,079 | |
| 427 | 2010016 Kandy City Wastewater Management Project | JPY | 10,287,445 | 28,172,168,261 | | | | | (4,602,635,010) | 10,287,445 | 23,569,565,251 | |
| 428 | 2010017 Upper Kotmale Hydro Power Project II | JPY | 4,175,976 | 11,435,910,243 | | | | | (1,858,331,660) | 4,175,976 | 9,567,578,603 | |
| 429 | 2011003 Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project - Phase II | JPY | 28,506,304 | 78,044,513,563 | | | | | (12,753,720,410) | 28,506,304 | 65,310,793,093 | |
| 430 | 2011004 Vavuniya Kilinochchi Transmission Line Project - Phase II | JPY | 1,297,228 | 3,552,457,947 | | | | | (580,379,651) | 1,297,228 | 2,972,078,296 | |
| 431 | 2011027 Emergency Natural Disaster Rehabilitation Project | JPY | 6,758,273 | 18,507,530,611 | | | | | (3,023,651,340) | 6,758,273 | 15,483,879,271 | |
| 432 | 2012006 Habarana Veyangoda Transmission Line Project | JPY | 8,393,922 | 22,986,756,410 | | | | | (3,755,440,794) | 8,393,922 | 19,231,315,516 | |
| 433 | 2012007 Improvement of Basic Social Services Targeting Emerging Regions | JPY | 3,810,360 | 10,434,669,792 | | | | | (1,704,755,063) | 3,810,360 | 8,729,914,729 | |
| 434 | 2013016 Greater Colombo Transmission and Distribution Loss Reduction Project | JPY | 15,594,250 | 42,704,853,774 | | | | | (6,976,867,267) | 15,594,250 | 35,727,986,507 | |
| 435 | 2013018 Major Bridges Construction Project of the National Road Network | JPY | 7,795,288 | 21,347,397,591 | | | | | (3,487,612,176) | 7,795,288 | 17,859,785,415 | |
| 436 | 2013019 Landslide Disaster Protection Project of the National Road Network | JPY | 5,433,984 | 14,880,965,184 | | | | | (2,431,164,442) | 5,433,984 | 12,449,800,742 | |
| 437 | 2015020 Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project (I) | JPY | 3,933,329 | 10,771,420,587 | | | | | (1,759,771,217) | 3,933,329 | 9,011,649,370 | |
| 438 | 2016003 New Bridge Construction Project Over the Kelani River | JPY | 31,782,458 | 87,036,260,825 | | | | | (14,219,471,643) | 31,782,458 | 72,816,789,182 | |
| 439 | 2015018 National Transmission and Distribution Network Development and Efficiency Improvement Project | JPY | 13,833,093 | 37,881,924,529 | | | | | (6,188,925,702) | 13,833,093 | 31,692,998,827 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 440 | 2016032 Development Policy Loan (Private Sector Development, Governance Improvement & Fiscal Consolidation) Project (Phase 2) | JPK | 10,000,000 | 27,385,000,000 | | | | | (4,474,000,000) | 10,000,000 | 22,911,000,000 | |
| 441 | 2016037 Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project | JPK | 138,459 | 379,170,958 | | | | | (61,946,718) | 138,459 | 317,224,240 | |
| 442 | 2017015 Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Emerging Regions | JPK | 2,643,632 | 7,239,586,359 | | | | | (118,2760,974) | 2,643,632 | 6,056,825,365 | |
| 443 | 2017016 Kalu Ganga Water Supply Expansion Project | JPK | 342,429 | 937,742,693 | | | | | (153,202,883) | 342,429 | 784,539,810 | |
| 444 | 2018032 Health and Medical Service Improvement Project | JPK | 243,110 | 665,757,009 | | | | | (108,767,455) | 243,110 | 556,989,554 | |
| 445 | 2019011 Establishment of Light Rail Transit Project System in Colombo (i) | JPK | 2,905,813 | 7,957,569,642 | | | | | (1,300,060,857) | 2,905,813 | 6,657,508,785 | |
| Government of Korea | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 446 | 1996042 Ratnapura-Balangoda Road Rehabilitation | KRK | 5,515,191 | 1,586,168,931 | | | | | (197,995,357) | 5,515,191 | 1,388,173,574 | |
| 447 | 1996043 Housing Project for Public Servants | KRK | 1,837,215 | 528,383,034 | | | | | (65,956,019) | 1,837,215 | 462,427,015 | |
| 448 | 2001048 Greater Galle Water Supply Project | KRK | 16,746,467 | 4,816,283,909 | | | | | (601,198,165) | 16,746,467 | 4,215,085,744 | |
| 449 | 2003048 Balangoda - Bandarawela Road Rehabilitation Project | KRK | 10,926,708 | 3,142,521,361 | | | | | (392,268,335) | 10,926,708 | 2,750,252,556 | |
| 450 | 2005042 Greater Galle Water Supply Project Phase II | KRK | 10,461,474 | 3,008,719,922 | | | | | (375,56,917) | 10,461,474 | 2,633,153,005 | |
| 451 | 2005046 Re-Engineering Government Component of e-Sri Lanka Project | KRK | 10,102,848 | 2,905,579,085 | | | | | (362,692,243) | 10,102,848 | 2,542,886,842 | |
| 452 | 2006044 Administrative Complex in Hambantota Project | KRK | 13,767,576 | 3,959,554,858 | | | | | (494,255,378) | 13,767,576 | 3,465,298,880 | |
| 453 | 2007013 Greater Galle Water Supply Project Phase II (Supplementary) | KRK | 5,226,166 | 1,503,045,341 | | | | | (187,619,359) | 5,226,166 | 1,315,425,982 | |
| 454 | 2007016 Upgrading of Niyagama National Vocational Training Centre Project | KRK | 4,838,358 | 1,391,511,761 | | | | | (173,697,052) | 4,838,358 | 1,217,814,709 | |
| 455 | 2008040 Lanka Government Network Stage II Project | KRK | 7,079,072 | 2,035,941,107 | | | | | (254,138,685) | 7,079,072 | 1,781,802,422 | |
| 456 | 2008041 Improvement of Padeniya-Anuradhapura Road Project | KRK | 64,500,652 | 18,550,387,515 | | | | | (2,315,573,407) | 64,500,652 | 16,234,814,108 | |
| 457 | 2009004 Ruhunupura Water Supply Development Project | KRK | 76,167,245 | 21,905,699,362 | | | | | (2,734,404,096) | 76,167,245 | 19,171,295,266 | |
| 458 | 2010041 Hatton - Nuwara Eliva Road Improvement Project | KRK | 41,486,588 | 11,931,542,709 | | | | | (1489,368,509) | 41,486,588 | 10,442,174,200 | |
| 459 | 2012027 Improvement of Padeniya-Anuradhapura Road Project (Supplementary Loan) | KRK | 12,923,423 | 3,716,776,420 | | | | | (463,950,881) | 12,923,423 | 3,252,825,539 | |
| 460 | 2013033 Establishment of Colombo Central Vocational Training Center & Gampaha College of Technology Project in Sri Lanka | KRK | 20,356,331 | 5,854,480,893 | | | | | (730,792,295) | 20,356,331 | 5,123,688,598 | |
| 461 | 2014038 Deduru Oya Water Supply Project | KRK | 67,021,640 | 19,275,423,627 | | | | | (2,406,076,871) | 67,021,640 | 16,869,346,756 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|---|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 462 | 2014039 Ruwanwella Water Supply Project | KRK | 8,918,400 | 2,564,931,733 | | | | | (320,770,547) | 8,918,400 | 2,244,761,186 | |
| 463 | 2015011 Hatton-Nuwara Eliya Improvement Project (Supplementary Loan) | KRK | 18,826,696 | 5,414,557,841 | | | | | (675,878,395) | 18,826,696 | 4,738,679,446 | |
| Government of Kuwait | | | | | | | | | (32,514,550) | 246,001 | 251,274,104* | |
| 464 | 1995013 Bridges Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Project | KWD | 246,001 | 291,788,633 | | | | | (31,721,425) | 240,000 | 252,949,807 | |
| 465 | 1999017 Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes - Hambaranta | KWD | 240,000 | 284,671,232 | | | | | (60,772,962) | 459,800 | 484,609,662 | |
| 466 | 2000023 Rural Electrification Project V | KWD | 459,800 | 545,382,624 | | | | | (409,424,772) | 3,097,653 | 3,264,794,173 | |
| 467 | 2005048 Strengthening of Tertiary Education & Administrative Infrastructure in Tsunami Affected Areas | KWD | 3,097,653 | 3,674,218,945 | | | | | (145,389,860) | 1,100,000 | 1,159,355,250 | |
| 468 | 2007041 Development Project Phase I 'A' | KWD | 1,100,000 | 1,304,743,110 | | | | | (842,600,325) | 6,375,000 | 6,718,978,576 | |
| 469 | 2009002 Kalu Ganga Development Project | KWD | 6,375,000 | 7,561,578,901 | | | | | (292,633,198) | 2,214,401 | 2,333,884,470 | |
| 470 | 2011030 South Eastern University of Sri Lanka Development Project Phase I 'B' | KWD | 2,214,401 | 2,626,567,668 | | | | | (814,227,479) | 6,160,335 | 6,492,731,159 | |
| 471 | 2014002 Reconstruction of 25 Bridges Project | KWD | 6,160,335 | 7,306,958,638 | | | | | (704,374,642) | 5,329,203 | 5,616,753,672 | |
| 472 | 2016017 Building Complex for the Faculty of Healthcare Sciences, Eastern University | KWD | 5,329,203 | 6,321,128,314 | | | | | (539,740,433) | 4,083,603 | 4,303,944,065 | |
| 473 | 2017033 Kalu Ganga Development Project (Supplementary) | KWD | 4,083,603 | 4,843,684,498 | | | | | (539,740,433) | 4,083,603 | 4,303,944,065 | |
| Government of Pakistan | | | | | | | | | (18,809,616) | 480,000 | 155,483,184 | |
| 474 | 1991003 Pakistan Line of Credit (Pakistan) | USD | 480,000 | 174,292,800 | | | | | (63,825,999) | 1,628,766 | 527,595,056 | |
| 475 | 2006071 Pakistan Line of Credit | USD | 1,628,766 | 591,421,055 | | | | | (1,387,832,835) | 35,415,915 | 11,472,040,050 | |
| Government of Russia | | | | | | | | | (196,730,602) | 6,980,000 | 2,504,040,798 | |
| 476 | 2010018 Russian Line of Credit (Russia) | USD | 35,415,915 | 12,859,872,885 | | | | | (364,637,21) | 12,937,325 | 4,641,201,944 | |
| Government of Spain | | | | | | | | | (1,000,787,756) | 35,507,940 | 12,738,299,776 | |
| 477 | 2006087 The Supply & Construction of Pre-Fabricated Metal Bridges | EUR | 6,980,000 | 2,700,771,400 | | | | | (290,305,191) | 18,816,155 | 6,750,202,991 | |
| 478 | 2007001 Design Supply & Setting up of Two Water Treatment Plants at Galle & Negombo | EUR | 12,937,325 | 5,005,839,155 | | | | | | | | |
| 479 | 2015032 Supply of Three Flyovers in Ganemulla, Polgahawala and Rajagiriya (Bilateral Portion) | EUR | 35,507,940 | 13,739,087,472 | | | | | | | | |
| 480 | 2016023 Implementation of Anamaduwa Integrated Water Supply Project | EUR | 17,352,257 | 6,714,108,333 | | | | | | | | |
| Government of the United States of America | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 481 | 1980028 Jaffna Market Town Water Supply | USD | 73,400 | 26,652,354 | | | | | (2,876,313) | 73,400 | 23,776,041 | |
| 482 | 1980034 Water Management Project | USD | 200,486 | 72,798,523 | | | | | (7,856,391) | 200,486 | 64,942,152 | |
| 483 | 1980115 Reforestation & Watershed Management Project | USD | 408,887 | 148,470,852 | | | | | (16,022,916) | 408,887 | 132,447,935 | |
| 484 | 1981024 Mahaweli Basin Dev. Phase 2 | USD | 619,115 | 224,806,830 | | | | | (24,261,072) | 619,115 | 200,545,757 | |
| 485 | 1982018 Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-1983 | USD | 1,363,609 | 495,140,187 | | | | | (53,435,351) | 1,363,609 | 441,704,837 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 4.86 | 1982019 | Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-'982 | USD 537,397 | 195,134,210 | (21,058,321) | 537,397 | (94,714,065) | 174,075,389 | (43,027,224) | 2,422,099 | 784,574,290 | |
| 4.87 | 1982093 | Mahaweli Basin Development Phase 2 | USD 2,422,099 | 879,448,355 | (94,714,065) | 2,422,099 | (43,027,224) | 1,098,016 | 355,673,002 | 1,098,016 | | |
| 4.88 | 1982094 | Mahaweli Sec. Support (Rupee Expenditure) | USD 1,098,016 | 398,700,626 | | | | | | | | |
| 4.89 | 1982100 | Mahaweli Development Phase 2 & Maduruoya Project | USD 286,409 | 103,998,121 | (11,223,439) | 286,409 | | | | | 92,774,682 | |
| 4.90 | 1983013 | Private Enterprise Promotion Project | USD 143,054 | 51,944,476 | (5,605,829) | 143,054 | (86,051,860) | 46,338,647 | (80,436,312) | 2,198,945 | 711,317,743 | |
| 4.91 | 1983016 | Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-'984 | USD 2,195,945 | 797,349,603 | (86,051,860) | 2,195,945 | (90,436,312) | 2,307,832 | 747,560,660 | 747,560,660 | | |
| 4.92 | 1983082 | Mahaweli Sec. Support | USD 2,307,832 | 837,996,972 | (89,787,517) | 2,291,276 | | | | 2,291,276 | 742,197,801 | |
| 4.93 | 1983083 | Mahaweli Dev. v. Phase 2- Maduroya Sys.B. Project | USD 2,291,276 | 831,985,318 | | | | | | | | |
| 4.94 | 1983084 | Malaria Control Project | USD 687,356 | 249,585,721 | (26,035,233) | 687,356 | (7,229,131) | 60,170,389 | (158,379,127) | 60,170,389 | 222,650,688 | |
| 4.95 | 1983089 | Water Management Project | USD 185,755 | 67,449,520 | (158,379,127) | 185,755 | (4,041,655) | 4,041,655 | | 1,309,186,282 | | |
| 4.96 | 1984006 | Mahaweli Dev. Phase 2- Maduroya Sys.B. Project | USD 4,041,655 | 1,467,545,389 | | | | | | | | |
| 4.97 | 1984007 | Malaria Control Project | USD 704,223 | 255,710,548 | (27,596,175) | 704,223 | (63,900,615) | 1,630,672 | (63,900,615) | 1,630,672 | 228,114,373 | |
| 4.98 | 1984008 | Mahaweli Basin . Dev. Ph-2 (Mad Oya Sys.B.) | USD 1,630,672 | 592,113,335 | (528,212,720) | | | | | | | |
| 4.99 | 1984013 | Water Supply & Sanitation Project | USD 245,314 | 89,075,815 | (9,613,024) | 245,314 | (18,653,303) | 9,613,024 | (18,653,303) | 79,462,791 | 154,207,744 | |
| 5.00 | 1984014 | Diversified Agriculture Research Project | USD 476,062 | 172,843,047 | (476,062) | | | | | | | |
| 5.01 | 1984016 | Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-'985 | USD 2,489,088 | 903,812,867 | (97,539,132) | 2,489,088 | (31,463,141) | 802,903 | (31,463,141) | 802,903 | 806,273,735 | |
| 5.02 | 1984040 | Water Supply & Sanitation Project | USD 802,903 | 291,542,130 | (16,106,363) | 291,542,130 | (16,106,363) | 149,245,766 | (16,106,363) | 149,245,766 | 260,078,989 | |
| 5.03 | 1984072 | Malaria Control Project | USD 411,021 | 149,901,619 | (13,694,199) | 411,021 | (13,694,199) | 126,892,537 | (13,694,199) | 126,892,537 | 133,139,203 | |
| 5.04 | 1984074 | Diversified Agriculture Research Project | USD 349,460 | 126,892,537 | (349,460) | | | | | | 113,198,338 | |
| 5.05 | 1984084 | Mahaweli Dev. v. Phase 2- Maduroya Sys.B. Project | USD 42,861 | 15,563,309 | (1,679,587) | 42,861 | (1,679,587) | 42,861 | (1,679,587) | 42,861 | 13,883,722 | |
| 5.06 | 1985009 | Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-'986 | USD 4,898,867 | 1,778,822,751 | (191,970,446) | 4,898,867 | (191,970,446) | 343,977 | (13,479,335) | 343,977 | 1,586,857,305 | |
| 5.07 | 1986002 | Water Supply & Sanitation Project | USD 343,977 | 124,901,619 | (165,899,871) | 124,901,619 | (165,899,871) | 1,537,253,983 | (12,603,113) | 1,537,253,983 | 1,371,354,112 | |
| 5.08 | 1986004 | Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-'987 | USD 4,233,577 | 2,346,470 | (91,950,405) | 2,346,470 | (91,950,405) | 852,026,652 | (12,603,113) | 852,026,652 | 760,076,247 | |
| 5.09 | 19886010 | Irrigation System Management Project | USD 321,617 | 116,782,476 | (321,617) | 321,617 | (321,617) | | | | 104,179,343 | |
| 5.10 | 1986011 | Agricultural Planning & Analysis Project | USD 1,011,578 | 367,314,214 | (39,640,387) | 1,011,578 | (39,640,387) | | | | 327,673,827 | |
| 5.11 | 1987009 | Mahaweli Agriculture & Rural Development | USD 1,224,387 | 444,587,305 | (47,979,880) | 1,224,387 | (47,979,880) | 444,587,305 | (47,979,880) | 444,587,305 | 396,607,625 | |
| 5.12 | 1987010 | Mahaweli Downstream Support Project | USD 5,582,240 | 2,026,967,421 | (218,749,592) | 5,582,240 | (218,749,592) | 2,026,967,421 | (218,749,592) | 2,026,967,421 | 1,808,217,829 | |
| 5.13 | 1987026 | Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-'988 | USD 1,240,152 | 457,573,869 | (49,281,180) | 1,240,152 | (49,281,180) | 457,573,869 | (49,281,180) | 457,573,869 | 408,192,689 | |
| 5.14 | 1987027 | Irrigation System Management Project | USD 8,549,995 | 3,104,588,680 | (335,046,173) | 8,549,995 | (335,046,173) | 3,104,588,680 | (335,046,173) | 3,104,588,680 | 2,769,542,507 | |
| 5.15 | 1988012 | Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-'989 | USD 204,295 | 74,167,445 | (8,004,124) | 204,295 | (8,004,124) | 74,167,445 | (8,004,124) | 74,167,445 | 204,256 | |
| 5.16 | 1988017 | Mahaweli Agriculture & Rural Development | USD 615 | 223,269 | (24,095) | 615 | (24,095) | | | | 199,174 | |
| 5.17 | 1988019 | Water Supply & Sanitation Project | USD 10,421,742 | 3,784,238,353 | (408,393,636) | 10,421,742 | (408,393,636) | 3,784,238,353 | (408,393,636) | 3,784,238,353 | 3,375,844,717 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | | Repayments During the Year | | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount |
| 519 | 1992024 Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-1992 | USD | 540,408 | 196,227,367 | | | | | (21,176,197) | 540,408 | 175,050,570 | | |
| 520 | 1993006 Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-1993 | USD | 825,252 | 299,657,079 | | | | | (32,338,843) | 825,252 | 267,318,236 | | |
| 521 | 1994002 Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-1994 | USD | 2,240,957 | 813,713,758 | | | | | (82,815,054) | 2,240,957 | 725,898,104 | | |
| 522 | 1994040 Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-1995 | USD | 3,242,897 | 1,177,528,380 | | | | | (127,078,484) | 3,242,897 | 1,050,449,896 | | |
| 523 | 1995055 Supply of Wheat PL 480-Tile 1-1996 | USD | 1,990,899 | 722,915,292 | | | | | (78,016,157) | 1,990,899 | 644,898,555 | | |
| 524 | 1997013 PL 480 Title for FY 1997 | USD | 2,292,520 | 832,437,046 | | | | | (89,835,339) | 2,292,520 | 742,600,707 | | |
| 525 | 1998017 PL 480 Title for FY 1998 | USD | 2,673,849 | 970,908,434 | | | | | (104,780,072) | 2,673,869 | 866,128,362 | | |
| 526 | 2000031 Import of Wheat- PL 480-Tile 1, 2000 | USD | 1,720,382 | 624,687,981 | | | | | (67,416,033) | 1,720,382 | 557,271,948 | | |
| 527 | 2001047 Import of Wheat- PL 480 Title 1, FY 2001 | USD | 2,984,725 | 1,083,783,596 | | | | | (116,961,469) | 2,984,725 | 966,822,127 | | |
| 528 | HSBC (With Guarantee of EKF Denmark) Establishment of Dairy Processing Plant at Badagama | EUR | 30,284,845 | 11,718,115,421 | | | | | (853,575,353) | 30,284,845 | 10,864,540,068 | | |
| 529 | HSBC Limited (Hong Kong) Procurement of 09 Nos Diesel Multiple Unit for Upcountry Line Operation of SLR | USD | 70,581,521 | 25,628,856,237 | | | | | (2,745,856,905) | 70,581,521 | 22,862,999,332 | | |
| 530 | HSBC Bank PLC (UK) Regional Bridge Project HSBC Bank Pic (UK) | JPY | 560,000 | 1,533,560,000 | | | | | (250,544,000) | 560,000 | 1,283,016,000 | | |
| 531 | 2012023 Construction of 210 Permanent Rural Steel Bridges | USD | 19,864,310 | 7,712,929,213 | | | | | (778,416,715) | 19,864,310 | 6,434,512,498 | | |
| 532 | 2013022 Regional Bridges Project-Phase II- Buyer's Credit Facility | USD | 29,775,081 | 10,804,367,322 | | | | | (1,166,003,418) | 29,755,081 | 9,638,363,904 | | |
| 533 | 2019018 Upgrading Health Facilities in Selected Hospitals of Sri Lanka | USD | 52,527,639 | 19,073,310,914 | | | | | (2,058,384,822) | 52,527,639 | 17,014,926,092 | | |
| 534 | IDB of World Bank Metro Colombo Urban Development Disaster Risk Management Dev. Policy | USD | 152,286,584 | 55,550,958,691 | | | | | (6,016,752,768) | 142,058,596 | 46,016,089,353 | | |
| 535 | 2014015 Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred Draw Down Option CAT-DDC Accelerating Higher Education Expansion and Development Operation (AHEAD) Programme | USD | 66,014,400 | 23,970,488,784 | | | | | (2,598,803,420) | 60,016,800 | 19,440,859,911 | | |
| 536 | 2017019 Disaster Risk Management Dev. Policy Advance No - P 4940 | USD | 51,968,984 | 18,870,457,882 | | | | | (1,925,082,382) | 64,954,258 | 21,040,197,633 | | |
| 537 | 2018036 PPF-Programmatic Preparation | USD | 250,000 | 90,777,500 | | | | | (9,796,675) | 250,000 | 80,980,825 | | |
| 538 | 2019001 Primary Health Care System Strengthening Project | USD | 130,001,040 | 47,204,677,761 | | | | | (5,185,154,657) | 171,289,118 | 55,484,536,405 | | |
| 539 | 2019022 Framework Development & Infrastructure Financing to Support Public Partnership Project | USD | 382,103 | 138,745,514 | | | | | (14,973,366) | 382,103 | 123,772,148 | | |
| 540 | 2020010 Covid 19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Project | USD | 27,442,009 | 9,944,500,565 | | | | | (1,227,352,101) | 31,442,099 | 10,184,828,464 | | |
| 541 | 2021012 Second Additional Financing for the Covid 19 Emergency Response & Health System Preparedness Project | USD | 53,968,671 | 19,596,564,203 | | | | | (2,114,854,128) | 53,968,671 | 17,481,710,755 | | |

24(i) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|--------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | |
| 542 | 2021025 Climate Resilience Multiphase Programmatic Approach | USD | 810,000 | 294,119,100 | 3,852,264 | 1,190,717,416 | 25,379,557 | 4,662,264 | 1,510,216,073 | | |
| 543 | 2021030 Additional Financing for Water Supply & Sanitation Improvement Project | USD | 5,07,435 | 1,999,804,882 | 14,578,331 | 4,696,753,011 | (190,320,278) | 20,085,766 | 6,506,247,615 | | |
| 544 | 2021031 Third Addl. Financing for the COVID 19 Emergency Response & Health Systems Preparedness | USD | 86,759,447 | 31,503,222,757 | | | (3,399,816,417) | 86,759,447 | 28,103,406,340 | | |
| 545 | 2021032 Inclusive Connectivity & Development Project | USD | 298,093,013 | 108,240,554,005 | 60,200,405 | 20,819,687,000 | (13,000,654,774) | 358,293,418 | 116,059,586,230 | | |
| IDA of World Bank | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 546 | 1975001 Fifth Power Project | USD | 90,000 | 32,679,900 | | 90,000 | 28,719,450 | (3,940,450) | - | | |
| 547 | 1974001 Dairy Development Project | USD | 187,514 | 68,088,201 | | 124,000 | 38,824,264 | (8,690,273) | 63,514 | 20,573,664 | |
| 548 | 1974002 Programme Credit Project | USD | 675,000 | 245,099,251 | | 146,000,205 | (26,216,303) | 225,000 | 72,882,743 | | |
| 549 | 1975001 Private Sector Industrial Project | USD | 311,473 | 113,099,005 | | 124,589 | 39,091,169 | (13,471,695) | 186,884 | 60,536,440 | |
| 550 | 1975002 Agricultural Development Project | USD | 1859,554 | 675,222,617 | | 619,852 | 214,320,265 | (59,335,971) | 1,239,702 | 401,568,381 | |
| 551 | 1977001 Tank Irrigation Modernization Project | USD | 443,552 | 161,058,166 | | 126,724 | 40,645,918 | (17,784,274) | 102,627,174 | 316,828 | |
| 552 | 1977002 Mahaweli Ganga Development Project (Phase 2) | USD | 1,357,414 | 492,890,576 | | 359,340 | 110,097,132 | (53,015,573) | 1,018,074 | 329,777,870 | |
| 553 | 1977003 Water Supply Project | USD | 1,242,000 | 450,982,620 | | 276,000 | 93,402,112 | (44,670,600) | 966,000 | 312,909,908 | |
| 554 | 1977005 4th Development Finance Corporation Project | USD | 1,018,352 | 369,773,773 | | 226,300 | 73,573,785 | (39,635,910) | 792,052 | 256,564,078 | |
| 555 | 1978001 Tree Crop Rehabilitation (Tea) Project | USD | 2,667,411 | 965,563,808 | | 484,976 | 167,685,569 | (93,936,477) | 2,182,435 | 706,941,565 | |
| 556 | 1979001 Kurunegala Rural Development Project | USD | 3,340,640 | 1,213,019,790 | | 513,938 | 174,385,475 | (120,999,686) | 915,634,630 | 2,826,702 | |
| 557 | 1979002 Road Maintenance Project | USD | 2,916,153 | 1,058,884,439 | | 448,630 | 152,965,019 | (106,631,171) | 2,467,523 | 799,288,303 | |
| 558 | 1979003 Agricultural Extension & Research Project | USD | 1,552,131 | 563,594,218 | | 238,786 | 76,582,093 | (61,582,140) | 1,313,345 | 425,422,984 | |
| 559 | 1979004 Small & Medium Industries Project | USD | 2,940,335 | 1,067,665,137 | | 452,350 | 156,404,785 | (105,343,956) | 2,487,985 | 805,916,396 | |
| 560 | 1979074 Water Supply Project | DKK | 200,070 | 10,410,782 | | 30,780 | 1,514,671 | (748,356) | 169,290 | 8,147,775 | |
| 561 | 1979077 Water Supply Project | GBP | 186,972 | 86,145,271 | | 30,303 | 12,766,598 | (4,608,793) | 166,669 | 68,769,879 | |
| 562 | 1980001 Mahaweli Ganga T.A. Project | USD | 418,055 | 151,799,225 | | 55,732 | 18,675,285 | (15,761,755) | 36,632,321 | 117,364,205 | |
| 563 | 1980003 Road Passenger Transport Project | USD | 1,017,955 | 4,218,537,517 | | 1,549,036 | 519,012,257 | (438,019,641) | 10,068,759 | 3,261,505,619 | |
| 564 | 1980004 Small Holder Rubber Rehabilitation Project | USD | 2,504,562 | 910,157,728 | | 334,198 | 111,974,711 | (94,503,717) | 2,172,364 | 703,679,300 | |
| 565 | 1980005 Telecommunications Project | USD | 6,750,000 | 2,450,992,500 | | 900,000 | 301,549,500 | (254,491,695) | 5,850,000 | 1,894,951,305 | |
| 566 | 1980006 Second Water Supply & Sewerage Project | USD | 6,750,000 | 2,450,992,500 | | 900,000 | 301,549,500 | (254,491,695) | 5,850,000 | 1,894,951,305 | |
| 567 | 1980007 Sixth Power Project | USD | 4,262,804 | 1,547,866,655 | | 568,366 | 190,433,870 | (160,718,330) | 3,694,4438 | 1,194,744,455 | |
| 568 | 198010 Mahaweli Ganga T.A. Project | DKK | 59,220 | 3,081,555 | | 8,460 | 416,315 | (222,206) | 50,740 | 2,443,034 | |
| 569 | 1980120 Mahaweli Ganga T.A. Project | GBP | 58,274 | 25,486,005 | | 8,325 | 3,507,303 | (1,368,883) | 49,950 | 20,609,839 | |
| 570 | 1981001 2nd Rural Development Project | XDR | 5,442,604 | 2,649,420,679 | | 685,318 | 301,741,695 | (222,787,128) | 4,797,286 | 2,084,891,856 | |
| 571 | 1981002 Construction Industry Project | XDR | 2,578,751 | 1,246,255,519 | | 303,400 | 138,539,913 | (118,753,340) | 2,275,551 | 988,950,265 | |
| 572 | 1981003 Village Irrigation Rehabilitation Project | XDR | 4,482,937 | 2,166,340,264 | | 527,384 | 224,943,158 | (222,320,954) | 3,925,553 | 1,719,076,152 | |
| 573 | 1981004 Third Mahaweli Ganga Development Project | XDR | 15,043,225 | 7,269,507,625 | | 1,769,788 | 754,841,162 | (746,034,617) | 13,273,437 | 5,768,611,846 | |
| 574 | 1982001 Second Small & Medium Industries Project | XDR | 7,158,758 | 3,459,407,687 | | 795,414 | 364,461,288 | (329,448,402) | 6,363,344 | 2,765,497,997 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Loan Currency | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency | Rs. | Loan Currency |
| 575 | 1982002 Seventh Power Project | XDR | 8,112,516 | 3,920,302,600 | XDR | 901,388 | 375,163,284 | (41,196,227) | XDR | 7,211,128 | 3,133,943,088 |
| 576 | 1982003 Tea Rehabilitation & Diversification Project | XDR | 3,537,001 | 1,709,224,964 | XDR | 372,314 | 170,007,745 | (163,850,014) | XDR | 3,164,687 | 1,375,367,205 |
| 577 | 1983001 Forest Resources Development Project | XDR | 1,370,748 | 662,402,012 | XDR | 137,048 | 57,254,948 | (68,991,987) | XDR | 1,233,680 | 536,155,077 |
| 578 | 1983002 Third Rural Development Project | XDR | 757,979 | 3,662,286,757 | XDR | 72,186 | 31,011,726 | (37,230,546) | XDR | 685,793 | 298,044,385 |
| 579 | 1983003 Industrial Development Project | XDR | 7,276,500 | 3,516,305,319 | XDR | 693,000 | 289,474,424 | (365,653,446) | XDR | 6,835,500 | 2,861,177,249 |
| 580 | 1985005 Major Irrigation Rehabilitation Project | XDR | 3,991,174 | 1,928,700,115 | XDR | 332,596 | 138,428,523 | (200,260,153) | XDR | 3,658,278 | 1,590,011,437 |
| 581 | 1985006 Fortt Tree Crops Project | XDR | 21,187,500 | 10,238,675,044 | XDR | 1,695,000 | 773,978,767 | (99,290,864) | XDR | 19,492,500 | 8,471,405,413 |
| 582 | 1986007 Second Industrial Development Project | XDR | 6,917,682 | 3,342,909,580 | XDR | 512,420 | 221,435,940 | (337,753,360) | XDR | 6,405,262 | 2,735,715,279 |
| 583 | 1986008 Municipal Management Project | XDR | 3,560,262 | 1,720,465,637 | XDR | 263,720 | 112,483,519 | (175,310,377) | XDR | 3,296,542 | 1,432,671,241 |
| 584 | 1986012 Water Supply & Sanitation Rehab. Project | XDR | 13,000,500 | 6,282,378,522 | XDR | 963,000 | 416,148,501 | (634,754,187) | XDR | 12,037,500 | 5,231,47,834 |
| 585 | 1986013 2nd Vocational Training Project | XDR | 4,050,053 | 1,957,152,877 | XDR | 299,998 | 136,986,479 | (190,399,245) | XDR | 3,750,055 | 1,629,767,153 |
| 586 | 1986014 9th Power Project | XDR | 14,200,851 | 6,862,437,679 | XDR | 1,014,344 | 443,762,795 | (687,842,695) | XDR | 13,186,507 | 5,730,832,189 |
| 587 | 1987005 Agricultural Research Project | XDR | 5,138,842 | 2,483,310,353 | XDR | 367,056 | 152,770,989 | (256,721,072) | XDR | 4,771,806 | 2,073,818,292 |
| 588 | 1988001 Third Small & Medium Industries Project | XDR | 3,009,777 | 1,454,448,623 | XDR | 601,950 | 258,602,880 | (149,408,598) | XDR | 2,407,827 | 1,046,437,345 |
| 589 | 1988007 Emergency Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Project | XDR | 6,650,895 | 3,213,986,971 | XDR | 1,330,158 | 574,811,278 | (326,793,328) | XDR | 5,320,737 | 2,312,382,565 |
| 590 | 1988014 Health & Family Planning Project | XDR | 1,768,313 | 854,521,859 | XDR | 321,496 | 138,930,508 | (86,807,300) | XDR | 628,784,051 | 1,446,817 |
| 591 | 1988045 Distribution & Transmission Project | XDR | 3,015,537 | 1,457,232,021 | XDR | 548,276 | 236,930,672 | (148,034,443) | XDR | 1,072,267,205 | 2,467,241 |
| 592 | 1988085 2nd Smallholder Rubber Rehabilitation Project | XDR | 2,044,463 | 987,968,958 | XDR | 371,710 | 160,629,869 | (100,363,327) | XDR | 1,672,753 | 726,975,462 |
| 593 | 1988086 3rd Industrial Development Project | XDR | 5,777,063 | 3,178,308,527 | XDR | 1,195,824 | 518,352,452 | (321,269,345) | XDR | 5,358,676,830 | 5,381,239 |
| 594 | 1988096 Forest Sector Development Project | XDR | 2,064,712 | 997,768,531 | XDR | 317,640 | 136,480,867 | (102,020,359) | XDR | 1,747,102 | 759,287,405 |
| 595 | 1990003 General Education Project | XDR | 10,780,000 | 5,209,341,214 | XDR | 8,470,000 | 640,957,563 | (3,564,661,809) | XDR | 3,310,000 | 1,003,921,842 |
| 596 | 1990009 Economic Restructuring Credit | XDR | 23,954,706 | 11,575,903,373 | XDR | 30,770,316 | 1,463,353,659 | (1,089,844,221) | XDR | 20,761,028 | 9,022,705,493 |
| 597 | 1990047 Public Manufacturing Ent. Adj. Credit | XDR | 30,162,559 | 14,575,794,253 | XDR | 1,083,458 | 1,713,098,038 | (1,392,674,885) | XDR | 26,392,243 | 21,470,021,329 |
| 598 | 1990048 Third Roads Project | XDR | 8,667,705 | 4,188,592,970 | XDR | 465,462,844 | (427,030,087) | 7,584,247 | XDR | 3,296,100,386 | 3,450,867,106 |
| 599 | 1991009 Poverty Alleviation Project | XDR | 8,946,911 | 4,323,516,734 | XDR | 1,052,568 | 456,264,241 | (436,385,386) | XDR | 7,894,343 | 7,894,343 |
| 600 | 1991022 Second Telecommunications Project | XDR | 11,755,311 | 5,670,986,780 | XDR | 1,380,320 | 598,467,309 | (572,389,568) | XDR | 10,354,691 | 4,500,129,923 |
| 601 | 1991023 Fortt Small & Medium Industries Project | XDR | 11,136,197 | 5,381,470,248 | XDR | 1,310,140 | 567,915,835 | (543,167,788) | XDR | 9,826,057 | 4,270,386,825 |
| 602 | 1991030 2nd Power Distribution & Transmission Project | XDR | 10,822,654,53 | 5,231,832,829 | XDR | 1,273,708 | 530,125,182 | (550,062,647) | XDR | 9,552,835 | 4,151,645,000 |
| 603 | 1991043 National Irrigation Rehabilitation Project | XDR | 5,965,243 | 2,882,651,918 | XDR | 701,780 | 304,205,638 | (290,934,613) | XDR | 5,263,463 | 2,287,491,667 |
| 604 | 1992023 Second Agriculture Extension Project | XDR | 2,147,618 | 1,037,817,727 | XDR | 226,058 | 97,685,156 | (105,025,042) | XDR | 1,921,560 | 835,106,529 |
| 605 | 1992041 Community Water Supply & Sanitation Project | XDR | 6,660,712 | 3,218,731,208 | XDR | 666,068 | 304,143,061 | (309,326,581) | XDR | 5,994,644 | 2,6,05,261,567 |
| 606 | 1993013 Private Finance Development Project | XDR | 16,550,335 | 7,997,805,241 | XDR | 1,576,218 | 716,177,626 | (773,903,646) | XDR | 14,974,117 | 6,507,724,152 |
| 607 | 1993017 Colombo Urban Transport Project | XDR | 4,212,839 | 2,035,317,752 | XDR | 401,220 | 171,130,888 | (208,164,446) | XDR | 3,811,619 | 1,656,522,718 |
| 608 | 1995023 Colombo Environmental Improvement Project | XDR | 8,847,137 | 4,275,301,908 | XDR | 707,744 | 295,641,530 | (442,303,593) | XDR | 8,139,373 | 3,537,356,785 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|-------------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | | |
| 609 1996011 | Telecomm. Regula. & Pub. Enterprise Ref. | XDR | 4,079,968 | 1,971,609,040 | | | 302,218 | 138,477,272 | (191,328,451) | 1,641,803,318 |
| 610 1996033 | Teacher Education & Teacher Deployment Project | XDR | 23,468,199 | 11,340,802,785 | | | 1,738,384 | 741,466,530 | (1,155,597,957) | 9,443,738,298 |
| 611 1996035 | Private Sector Infrastructure Development Project | XDR | 21,320,158 | 10,302,780,699 | | | 1,571,858 | 673,85,015 | (1,046,354,202) | 19,748,300 |
| 612 1997002 | Health Services Project | XDR | 5,601,546 | 2,706,898,410 | | | 400,106 | 172,900,839 | (273,161,075) | 5,201,440 |
| 613 1997022 | Environmental Action 1 Project | XDR | 6,042,055 | 2,919,770,454 | | | 416,692 | 180,626,486 | (294,371,387) | 5,625,363 |
| 614 1997023 | Energy Services Delivery Project | XDR | 9,795,863 | 4,733,765,571 | | | 675,574 | 292,845,934 | (477,258,375) | 9,120,289 |
| 615 1997044 | Second General Education Project | XDR | 29,884,707 | 14,441,524,940 | | | 1,992,310 | 860,952,051 | (1,458,587,998) | 27,892,397 |
| 616 1998017 | Mahaweli Restructuring & Rehabilitation Project | XDR | 25,821,203 | 12,477,871,903 | | | 1,665,882 | 760,682,770 | (1,219,329,928) | 24,155,321 |
| 617 1999001 | Year 2000 Emergency Assistance Project | XDR | 7,199,591 | 3,479,139,762 | | | 436,354 | 196,149,630 | (343,690,770) | 6,763,257 |
| 618 1999058 | North-East Irrigated Agriculture Project | XDR | 12,684,175 | 6,129,516,998 | | | 746,126 | 310,542,273 | (630,720,314) | 5,188,254,411 |
| 619 2000036 | Legal & Judicial Reforms Project | XDR | 8,264,786 | 3,993,886,207 | | | 472,274 | 196,563,168 | (410,710,893) | 3,386,612,145 |
| 620 2001020 | Distance Learning Project | XDR | 764,248 | 369,316,163 | | | 42,456 | 17,734,379 | (37,892,306) | 313,659,478 |
| 621 2001021 | Land Titling & Related Services Project | XDR | 2,314,286 | 1,118,358,165 | | | 128,570 | 53,705,235 | (114,745,113) | 949,908,227 |
| 622 2001022 | Sri Lanka Central Bank Strengthening Project | XDR | 17,491,293 | 8,452,515,158 | | | 945,474 | 409,841,435 | (851,890,577) | 16,545,819 |
| 623 2001024 | Mahaweli Ganga T.A | EUR | 164,000 | 55,717,982 | | | 20,523 | 7,460,564 | (3,960,497) | 123,477 |
| 624 2001025 | Water Supply | EUR | 706,297 | 273,287,502 | | | 108,498 | 39,762,250 | (19,067,332) | 597,799 |
| 625 2002022 | Renewable Energy for Rural Economic Development Project | XDR | 46,247,889 | 22,348,889,626 | | | 2,371,687 | 990,681,979 | (2,289,689,392) | 43,876,202 |
| 626 2003020 | Economic Reform Technical Assistance Project | XDR | 8,680,702 | 4,194,873,488 | | | 434,035 | 189,84,867 | (421,002,090) | 8,246,667 |
| 627 2003021 | Poverty Reduction Support Credit | XDR | 73,1467,000 | 35,502,288,588 | | | 2,721,000 | 1,173,951,449 | (5,582,252,881) | 70,746,000 |
| 628 2003022 | Improving Relevance & Quality of Undergraduate Education | XDR | 23,253,837 | 11,237,216,644 | | | 861,253 | 371,580,115 | (1,133,857,753) | 22,592,584 |
| 629 2004020 | Second North East Irrigated Agriculture Project (Yali Pubadamu SL) | XDR | 34,701,527 | 16,769,210,541 | | | 836,181 | 365,818,860 | (1,685,573,846) | 33,865,345 |
| 630 2004021 | E - Sri Lanka Development Project | XDR | 25,033,451 | 12,097,197,632 | | | 596,034 | 262,430,658 | (1,214,309,384) | 24,437,417 |
| 631 2005020 | North East Housing Reconstruction Project | XDR | 42,924,000 | 20,742,649,559 | | | 1,022,000 | 459,429,992 | (2,072,685,792) | 4,190,000 |
| 632 2005021 | Tsunami Emergency Recovery Project II | XDR | 25,513,297 | 12,329,079,302 | | | 600,312 | 269,863,891 | (1,232,076,113) | 24,912,985 |
| 633 2006020 | Road Sector Assistance Project | XDR | 59,104,125 | 28,561,554,679 | | | 1,374,514 | 595,820,736 | (2,876,548,729) | 57,729,611 |
| 634 2007021 | Puttalam Housing Project | XDR | 6,283,011 | 3,036,210,204 | | | 1,570,754 | 680,885,630 | (307,385,979) | 4,712,258 |
| 635 2008020 | Renewable Energy for Rural Economic Development Project | XDR | 10,519,982 | 5,083,689,508 | | | 2,629,996 | 1,103,095,686 | (551,620,064) | 7,889,986 |
| 636 2008031 | Dam Safety & Water Resources Planning | XDR | 22,805,000 | 10,923,669,588 | | | 4,110,000 | 1,781,591,334 | (1,104,184,543) | 18,495,000 |
| 637 2008033 | Public Sector Capacity Building Project | XDR | 4,975,745 | 2,404,485,282 | | | 904,681 | 392,158,522 | (243,049,783) | 4,071,064 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|----------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | | |
| 638 | 2008034 Additional Financing for North East Housing Reconstructions Project | XDR | 14,407,182 | 6,962,144,882 | | | 2,619,487 | 1,177,544,680 | (661,669,801) | 1,787,695 |
| 639 | 2008035 Additional Financing for Education Sector Development Project | XDR | 3,206,429 | 1,549,478,918 | | | 582,988 | 264,888,890 | (144,447,212) | 2,623,441 |
| 640 | 2008036 Additional Financing for Road Sector Assistance Project | XDR | 32,774,327 | 15,837,908,658 | | | 5,958,969 | 2,583,077,108 | (1,600,974,334) | 26,815,558 |
| 641 | 2009014 Additional Financing for Health Sector Development Project | XDR | 10,021,410 | 4,842,758,887 | | | 1,541,756 | 706,437,301 | (451,079,195) | 8,479,654 |
| 642 | 2009020 Seconded Community Development Livelihood Improvement Project | XDR | 31,339,022 | 15,144,309,672 | | | 4,821,388 | 2,089,961,819 | (1,529,831,394) | 26,517,634 |
| 643 | 2010001 Provincial Roads Project | XDR | 44,063,014 | 21,293,067,863 | | | 6,294,716 | 2,728,616,025 | (2,150,417,871) | 37,768,298 |
| 644 | 2010002 Emergency Additional Financing for Community Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas | XDR | 5,318,190 | 2,569,969,049 | | | 759,742 | 332,377,433 | (256,498,197) | 4,558,448 |
| 645 | 2010003 Emergency Northern Recovery Project | XDR | 28,626,784 | 13,833,644,657 | | | 4,089,541 | 1,772,722,693 | (1,397,079,877) | 10,663,842,088 |
| 646 | 2010024 Higher Education for the Twenty First Century Project | XDR | 17,307,609 | 8,363,750,822 | | | 2,472,516 | 1,054,592,883 | (861,853,540) | 14,835,093 |
| 647 | 2010042 Sustainable Tourism Development Project | XDR | 75,919 | 36,687,196 | | | 10,846 | 4,625,991 | (3,780,598) | 65,073 |
| 648 | 2010043 North East Local Services Improvement Project Pura Neguma | XDR | 24,714,026 | 11,942,938,541 | | | 3,295,204 | 1,428,395,667 | (1,205,860,773) | 21,418,822 |
| 649 | 2010044 Small & Medium Enterprise Development Facility Project | XDR | 25,392,881 | 12,270,888,630 | | | 3,385,718 | 1,467,631,343 | (1,238,983,782) | 9,564,273,505 |
| 650 | 2011010 Second Additional Financing for Road Sector Assistance Project | XDR | 41,478,550 | 20,044,148,488 | | | 5,184,819 | 2,211,461,654 | (2,059,496,508) | 15,773,190,356 |
| 651 | 2011037 2nd & 3rd Additional Financing for Community Livelihood in Conflict Affected Areas | XDR | 25,751,766 | 12,444,317,259 | | | 3,029,420 | 1,292,212,505 | (1,277,100,497) | 22,722,146 |
| 652 | 2012004 Additional Financing for E-Sri Lanka Development Project | XDR | 5,691,157 | 2,750,202,194 | | | 234,175 | 99,881,720 | (278,725,755) | 5,456,982 |
| 653 | 2012012 Transforming the School Education System as the Foundation of a Knowledge Hub Project | XDR | 50,866,234 | 24,580,665,619 | | | 2,093,000 | 892,719,456 | (2,491,185,812) | 48,773,234 |
| 654 | 2013030 Second Health Sector Development Project | XDR | 107,854,008 | 52,119,511,524 | | | 4,262,494 | 1,841,983,792 | (5,256,841,669) | 103,591,515 |
| 655 | 2014010 Climate Resilience Improvement Management CRIP | XDR | 61,632,959 | 29,783,591,694 | | | 2,343,189 | 999,431,600 | (3,016,932,174) | 59,289,771 |
| 656 | 2014019 Strategic Cities Development Project | XDR | 40,911,725 | 19,770,234,426 | | | 1,526,384 | 686,170,954 | (1,967,266,003) | 17,116,797,469 |
| 657 | 2014020 Additional Financing for Dam Safety & Water Resources Planning Project | XDR | 46,015,322 | 22,236,504,618 | | | 1,761,796 | 771,768,465 | (2,212,675,765) | 44,298,527 |
| 658 | 2014022 Skills Development Project - (Portion A) | XDR | 30,099,621 | 14,545,379,716 | | | 1,122,994 | 510,248,322 | (1,441,941,340) | 28,976,628 |
| 659 | 2015028 Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project | XDR | 99,532,633 | 48,098,278,765 | | | 3,874,200 | 1,618,299,880 | (4,888,515,105) | 103,773,350 |
| 660 | 2015030 Early Childhood Development Project | XDR | 25,538,804 | 12,341,404,647 | (400,855) | (178,408,786) | 1,106,938 | 461,651,186 | (1,257,510,837) | 24,031,010 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 10,443,833,838 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balances as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|----------|--|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Current Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Current Amount | Rs. | Loan Current Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 661 | 2015031 Additional Financing for North East Local Services Improvement Project (NELSIP) | XDR | 13,048,663 | 6,305,652,586 | 4,69,326 | 196,042,767 | (642,652,502) | 12,579,337 | 5,466,957,318 | | | |
| 662 | 2016027 Additional Financing for Strategic Cities Development Project | XDR | 13,365,280 | 6,458,655,336 | 4,64,024 | 197,918,194 | (653,874,197) | 12,901,256 | 5,606,862,044 | | | |
| 663 | 2016028 Additional Financing for Climate Resilience Improvement Project | XDR | 26,535,819 | 12,823,203,627 | 921,286 | 399,356,333 | (1,291,817,250) | 25,614,533 | 11,132,030,044 | | | |
| 664 | 2016029 Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project | XDR | 20,184,428 | 9,753,949,106 | 3,457,819 | 1,584,457,065 | 833,436 | 358,051,372 | (1,067,687,003) | 22,808,810 | 9,912,667,796 | |
| 665 | 2016030 Competitiveness Transparency and Fiscal Sustainability Development Policy Financing | USD | 100,000,000 | 36,311,000,000 | | | | (3,918,670,000) | 100,000,000 | | 32,392,350,000 | |
| 666 | 2016043 Social Safety Nets Project | XDR | 43,146,902 | 20,850,365,067 | 7,69,015 | 3,261,684,959 | 2,685,000 | 1,219,968,888 | (1,961,433,060) | 48,160,918 | 20,930,648,073 | |
| 667 | 2017001 Agriculture Sector Modernization Project | XDR | 45,446,043 | 21,968,170,287 | 17,217,499 | 7,562,806,650 | 2,810,611 | 1,172,595,113 | (2,340,321,327) | 59,866,931 | 26,018,060,496 | |
| 668 | 2017017 Accelerating Higher Education Expansion and Development Operation (AHED) Programme | XDR | 23,594,800 | 11,401,981,825 | | 805,200 | 343,438,990 | (1,154,223,697) | 22,789,600 | | 9,904,319,138 | |
| 669 | 2017023 Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project | XDR | 27,925,261 | 13,494,639,254 | 13,848,876 | 6,109,771,142 | 1,876,379 | 810,080,847 | (1,454,835,664) | 39,897,758 | 17,339,493,885 | |
| 670 | 2017024 Financial Sector Modernization Project | XDR | 6,650,615 | 3,213,851,809 | (1,725,965) | (625,343,273) | 2,770,000 | 12,69,223,024 | (382,878,313) | 2,154,650 | 936,407,199 | |
| 671 | 2018033 General Education Modernization Project | USD | 54,261,536 | 19,702,906,373 | 9,820,274 | 3,301,637,108 | | | (2,246,951,989) | 64,081,810 | 20,757,591,492 | |
| 672 | 2019021 Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project | USD | 37,879,065 | 13,754,267,423 | 25,070,274 | 8,322,652,383 | | | (1,686,141,974) | 62,949,340 | 20,390,757,832 | |
| 673 | 2019027 Local Development Support Project | USD | 28,949,331 | 10,51,791,543 | 8,382,351 | 2,766,466,896 | | | (1,185,596,950) | 37,331,682 | 12,092,601,489 | |
| 674 | 2020009 Covid 19 Emergency Response & Health Systems Preparedness Project | USD | 90,001,502 | 32,680,445,375 | | | | | (3,526,861,856) | 90,001,502 | 29,153,583,517 | |
| 675 | 2020015 Add Financing for the COVID 19 Emergency Response & Health Systems Preparedness (Non Concessional Loan) | XDR | 33,049,470 | 15,970,868,431 | | | | | (1,607,628,632) | 33,049,470 | 14,363,239,799 | |
| 676 | 2020016 Add Financing for the COVID 19 Emergency Response & Health Systems Preparedness (Non Concessional Loan) | USD | 38,531,893 | 13,991,315,555 | | | | | (1,509,937,719) | 38,531,893 | 12,481,377,836 | |
| 677 | 2021007 Sri Lanka Integrated Watershed & Water Resources Management Project - Concessional Loan | XDR | 5,733,341 | 2,770,587,033 | 4,498,808 | 1,961,688,600 | | | (285,402,213) | 10,232,149 | 4,446,875,420 | |
| 678 | 2021008 Sri Lanka Integrated Watershed & Water Resources Management Project - Non Concessional Loan | USD | 392,385 | 142,479,073 | | | | | (15,376,290) | 392,385 | 127,102,783 | |
| 679 | 2021013 Second Additional Financing for the Covid 19 Emergency Response & Health System Preparedness Project | XDR | 18,712,080 | 9,042,449,865 | | | | | (910,213,579) | 18,712,080 | 8,132,236,286 | |

24(i) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | Closing Balance as at 31/12/2023 | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | | Loan Amount | Rs. | |
| 680 | 2021016 | Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development Project Non Concessional | USD | 472,500 | 171,569,475 | | | | (18,515,716) | 472,500 | 153,053,759 | |
| 681 | 2023007 | Resilience, Stability, and Economic Turnaround (RESET) Development Policy Financing | XDR | | | | 371,200,000 | 157,552,231,657 | | | 161,322,851,800 | |
| 682 | 1978004 | International Fund for Agricultural Project | USD | 1,500,000 | 5,444,665,000 | | 300,000 | 94,911,135 | (61,045,905) | | | |
| 683 | 1981006 | Anuradhapura Dry Zone Agricultural Project | XDR | 751,046 | 3,62,936,446 | | 93,876 | 40,420,104 | (36,911,623) | 657,170 | 285,604,919 | |
| 684 | 1982004 | Coconut Development Project | XDR | 690,583 | 333,718,227 | | 76,726 | 33,035,843 | (33,911,244) | 613,857 | 266,781,140 | |
| 685 | 1982009 | Kirindiya Irrigation & Settlement Project | XDR | 879,645 | 425,080,793 | | 87,964 | 40,520,846 | (40,496,819) | 791,681 | 344,063,128 | |
| 686 | 1983004 | Badulla Rural Development Project | XDR | | 1,260,185,567 | | 260,780 | 120,128,995 | (120,055,885) | 2,346,997 | 1,020,000,689 | |
| 687 | 1986026 | Kegalle Rural Development Project | XDR | 2,010,201 | 971,412,051 | | 154,630 | 71,230,714 | (93,753,605) | 1,855,571 | 806,427,732 | |
| 688 | 1988088 | Small Farmers & Landless Credit Project | XDR | 1,616,502 | 781,160,464 | | 104,292 | 48,042,384 | (75,914,385) | 1,512,210 | 657,203,695 | |
| 689 | 1991033 | 2nd Badulla Integrated Rural Development | XDR | 4,124,855 | 1,993,300,146 | | 222,964 | 96,767,479 | (200,777,993) | 3,901,891 | 1,695,754,674 | |
| 690 | 1992051 | N-W Province Dry Zone Participatory Development Project | XDR | | 2,275,324 | 1,099,530,552 | | 113,764 | 49,374,137 | (110,746,308) | 2,161,560 | 939,410,108 |
| 691 | 1995040 | North/Cen. Provin. Partici. Rural Development Project | XDR | | 2,339,584 | 1,130,583,613 | | 179,968 | 78,107,005 | (113,911,383) | 2,159,616 | 938,565,226 |
| 692 | 1999007 | Natal Regional Economic Advancement Project | XDR | 4,158,593 | 2,009,603,907 | | 259,912 | 112,803,093 | (202,441,052) | 3,898,681 | 1,694,359,763 | |
| 693 | 2004022 | Dry Zne Livelihood Support & Partnership Programme | XDR | 10,986,526 | 5,309,143,300 | | 499,390 | 214,612,082 | (536,840,615) | 10,487,136 | 4,557,690,603 | |
| 694 | 2005022 | Post Tsunami Coastal Rehabilitation & Resource Mgt Programme | XDR | 7,048,925 | 3,406,331,467 | | 313,300 | 134,732,232 | (344,308,927) | 6,735,625 | 2,927,290,308 | |
| 695 | 2005023 | Post Tsunami Livelihood Support & Partnership Programmes | XDR | 1,170,000 | 565,392,320 | | 52,000 | 22,362,196 | (57,149,337) | 1,118,000 | 485,880,737 | |
| 696 | 2007011 | Smallholder Plantations Entrepreneurship Dev. Programe | XDR | 11,068,717 | 5,348,861,493 | | 462,104 | 198,588,483 | (540,657,822) | 10,606,613 | 4,609,615,188 | |
| 697 | 2008025 | Post Tsunami Coastal Rehabilitation & Resource Mgt Programme II | XDR | 8,395,077 | 4,056,847,908 | | 357,240 | 153,628,287 | (409,990,142) | 8,037,837 | 3,493,229,479 | |
| 698 | 2008026 | Post Tsunami Livelihood Support & Partnership Programme II | XDR | 1,254,926 | 60,6,432,072 | | 53,402 | 22,965,114 | (61,286,801) | 1,201,524 | 522,180,157 | |
| 699 | 2010009 | National Agribusiness Development Programme | XDR | 12,431,237 | 6,007,287,080 | | 460,416 | 197,998,324 | (606,791,541) | 11,970,821 | 5,202,497,215 | |
| 700 | 2012008 | Iramadu Irrigation Development Project | XDR | 13,869,479 | 6,702,304,768 | | 478,334 | 198,358,477 | (624,178,793) | 13,391,145 | 5,819,767,248 | |
| 701 | 2016016 | Sri Lanka Smallholder Tea and Rubber Revitalization Project (STAR) | XDR | 14,514,917 | 7,014,207,191 | 1,985,668 | 821,463,771 | 922,500 | (682,915,088) | 15,578,084 | 6,770,207,431 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balances as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
| 702 | 2017014 Implementation of Smallholder Agribusiness Partnership (SAP) Programme Loan No 26000010845 | USD | 22,927,247 | 8,325,112,818 | 10,100,810 | 3,414,608,587 | 2,962,000 | 923,168,762 | (1,077,456,077) | 30,066,058 | 9,739,096,567 | |
| 703 | 2019010 Rathmalana-Noratuwa Wastewater Disposal Project- Stage I - Phase II | EUR | 6,832,306 | 2,643,624,168 | | | | | (192,567,862) | 6,832,306 | 2,451,056,506 | |
| 704 | 2021011 International Monetary Fund (IMF) | USD | | | 2,000,000 | 686,935,000 | | | (39,088,400) | 2,000,000 | 647,846,500 | |
| 705 | 2023008 Sri Lanka's 2023-2026 Extended Fund Facility Arrangement from the International Monetary Fund | XDR | | | 508,000,000 | 219,941,426,591 | | | 834,459,009 | 508,000,000 | 220,775,885,600 | |
| KBC Bank | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 706 | 2014007 Implementation of Monaragala-Butala Water Supply Project | EUR | 5,088,775 | 1,968,999,788 | | | | | (143,426,620) | 5,088,775 | 1,825,573,168 | |
| Nordea Bank Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 707 | 1996008 2nd Power Dist & Transm. Project (Anuradhapura) | EUR | 2,828,342 | 1,094,370,419 | | | 217,564 | 80,433,209 | (77,333,238) | 2,610,778 | 936,603,973 | |
| 708 | 1999055 The Skills Development Project | EUR | 4,891,808 | 1,892,787,171 | | | 305,738 | 113,030,643 | (134,524,473) | 4,586,070 | 1,645,230,055 | |
| 709 | 1999056 Southern Transport Development Project | EUR | 2,848,209 | 1,102,057,509 | | | 178,013 | 65,810,991 | (78,324,730) | 2,670,196 | 957,919,788 | |
| 710 | 2000052 Secondary Education Modernization Project | EUR | 3,815,453 | 1,476,313,055 | | | 218,026 | 80,603,670 | (105,150,187) | 3,597,427 | 1,290,559,196 | |
| 711 | 2019038 Strengthening of Health Delivery Service in the Northern Province under Financial Assistance of the Netherlands | EUR | 39,475,928 | 15,274,420,996 | | | | | (1,112,625,096) | 39,475,928 | 14,161,795,900 | |
| OPEC Fund for International Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 712 | 2003076 Road Sector Development Project | USD | 251,667 | 91,352,804 | | | 251,667 | 80,308,268 | (11,074,336) | | | |
| 713 | 2010037 National Highway Sector Project | USD | 4,000,100 | 1,452,476,311 | | | 535,320 | 171,670,989 | (157,834,505) | 3,466,780 | 1,122,970,817 | |
| 714 | 2010038 Kalu Ganga Development Project | USD | 13,167,743 | 4,781,359,213 | | | 328,418 | 105,714,886 | (516,667,796) | 4,158,956,531 | | |
| 715 | 2012024 Road Network Development Project | USD | 20,346,033 | 7,387,847,850 | 1,289,393 | 419,049,705 | 2,666,660 | 85,8,374,254 | (804,118,325) | 18,968,765 | 6,144,424,975 | |
| 716 | 2013023 Colombo National Highways Project | USD | 21,416,732 | 7,776,629,310 | 2,228,550 | 720,999,369 | 3,335,320 | 1,045,846,316 | (872,244,839) | 20,311,961 | 6,579,517,524 | |
| 717 | 2015014 Western Province Road Development Project | USD | 10,322,998 | 3,748,383,637 | 1,558,775 | 492,955,209 | 1,133,320 | 383,144,269 | (376,520,483) | 10,748,452 | 3,481,674,094 | |
| 718 | 2015015 Rehabilitation of the A 05 Road Corridor from Badulla to Chenkaladi Project | USD | 30,107,552 | 10,932,353,158 | 5,038,572 | 1,623,861,980 | 4,000,000 | 1,352,289,800 | (1,114,970,277) | 31,146,124 | 10,088,955,061 | |
| 719 | 2019045 Rehabilitation of the A 17 Road Corridor from Rakwana to Suriyakanda Project | USD | - | - | 7,753,606 | 2,529,190,888 | | | (77,617,080) | 7,753,606 | 2,511,573,808 | |
| 720 | 2017030 Kalu Ganga Development Project (Additional Loan) | USD | 16,008,141 | 5,812,716,064 | 221,311 | 80,446,574 | 1,158,200 | 372,734,197 | (638,498,748) | 15,071,252 | 4,881,929,693 | |
| 721 | 2018023 Technological Education Development Programme | USD | 1,930,574 | 701,010,569 | 5,173,425 | 1,638,173,725 | 1,666,660 | 523,172,743 | (54,730,934) | 5,437,338 | 1,761,280,614 | |
| 722 | 2008038 Up-grading of Technical Education (SLIATE) (Austria) | EUR | 5,500,000 | 2,128,115,012 | | | | | (155,016,951) | 5,500,000 | 1,973,098,061 | |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|---|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | | |
| 723 | 2012009 Development of Nuwara Eliya District General Hospital (Netherlands) | EUR | 12,503,325 | 4,837,911,687 | | | | | (352,404,975) | 12,503,325 |
| 724 | 2016001 Implementation of the Kochchikade Bridge | EUR | 8,694,412 | 3,364,128,750 | | | | | (245,051,127) | 8,694,412 |
| 725 | 2017025 Enhancement and Upgrading of Technical Training Institute of Engineering Technology at Katunayaka | EUR | 9,500,000 | 3,675,834,999 | | | | | (267,756,550) | 9,500,000 |
| 726 | 2017029 Obtaining 100 Ambulance Cars for Government Hospitals | EUR | 9,851,393 | 3,811,799,331 | | | | | (277,660,515) | 9,851,393 |
| Riggs National Bank Washington | | | | | | | | | | |
| 727 | 1994046 Sri Lanka -USAID Housing Guarantee Loan | USD | 1,500,000 | 544,665,000 | | | | | (58,780,050) | 1,500,000 |
| 728 | 1997067 Sri Lanka -USAID Housing Guarantee Loan | USD | 4,125,000 | 1,497,828,751 | | | | | (61,645,138) | 4,125,000 |
| 729 | 1998049 US Housing Guarantee Loan for Pvt. Sector | USD | 1,892,812 | 687,298,746 | | | | | (74,173,008) | 1,892,812 |
| Saudi Fund (SF) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 730 | 2004043 Batticaloa - Trincomalee Road Project | SAR | 5,212,650 | 503,426,473 | | | | | (53,149,545) | 5,212,650 |
| 731 | 2008001 Epilepsy Hospital & Health Centers Project | SAR | 40,077,627 | 3,870,625,105 | | | | | (408,643,511) | 40,077,627 |
| 732 | 2008002 Development of Health Facilities in Colombo Project (Additional Loan) | SAR | 5,836,315 | 5,63,660,834 | | | | | (59,508,833) | 5,836,315 |
| 733 | 2010028 Kalu Ganga Development Project | SAR | 97,678,315 | 9,433,595,799 | | | | | (995,957,399) | 97,678,315 |
| 734 | 2012025 Road Network Development Project (Saudi Fund) | SAR | 149,238,555 | 14,413,190,999 | | | | | (1,526,271,651) | 15,631,258 |
| 735 | 2015026 Improvement of Padeniya - Badulla - Chenkaladai Road Project | SAR | 113,084,723 | 10,921,519,004 | | | | | (1,150,788,837) | 118,265,459 |
| 736 | 2015027 Epilepsy Hospital & Health Centers Project (Additional Finance) | SAR | 34,152,119 | 3,298,350,144 | | | | | (348,225,247) | 34,152,119 |
| 737 | 2017032 Wayaba University Township Development Project | SAR | 17,288,614 | 1,669,705,233 | | | | | (156,598,046) | 44,070,000 |
| 738 | 2018024 Kalu Ganga Development Project (Additional Finance) | SAR | 53,679,417 | 5,184,261,455 | | | | | (545,517,942) | 55,998,737 |
| 739 | 2019043 Construction of Faculty of Medicine Project at the Sabaragamuwa University | SAR | 1,841,643 | 177,862,582 | | | | | (18,088,279) | 2,238,154 |
| Standard Chartered Bank (United Kingdom) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 740 | 2019032 Establishment of Neonatal and Obstetrics Reference Center for the De Soysa Maternity Hospital Project | EUR | 4,497,663 | 1,740,280,551 | | | | | (126,766,168) | 4,497,663 |
| Uni Credit Bank Austria | | | | | | | | | | |
| 741 | 2013004 Augmentation of Mahiyangana Water Supply Project | EUR | 7,803,715 | 3,019,491,343 | | | | | (219,946,920) | 7,803,715 |
| 742 | 2013006 Supply of 2 Nos Cardiac Catheterization System to Cardiology Dep. of the NHSL | EUR | 1,905,600 | 737,333,809 | | | | | (53,709,145) | 1,905,600 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 683,624,654 |

24(ii) STATEMENT OF FOREIGN LOAN BALANCES (8343)

| Loan Key | Name of the Project | Loan Currency | Loan Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Borrowings Accounted During the Year | | Repayments During the Year | | Parity Adjustment | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|---|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Loan Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Amount | Rs. | | |
| 743 | 2013045 | Upgrading of Sewerage Infrastructure at Kataragama Sacred City Area Implementation of Kirama Katuwana Integrated Water Supply Scheme | EUR | 9,975,000 | 3,859,626,738 | | | | (281,144,377) | 9,975,000 |
| 744 | 2018003 | | EUR | 9,758,558 | 3,775,878,735 | 727,053 | 222,266,266 | | (236,483,434) | 10,485,611 |
| 745 | 2018017 | Supply and Installation of Laboratory and Medical Equipment for the Ministry of Highways in SL | EUR | 4,928,000 | 1,906,791,040 | | | | (138,895,187) | 4,928,000 |
| 746 | 2019008 | Supply of Freight Vehicles Equipment For the Colombo Municipal Council | EUR | 10,317,000 | 3,991,956,810 | | | | (290,783,613) | 10,317,000 |
| ERSTE BANK- AUSTRIA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 747 | 2018016 | Upgrading of Operation Theatres | CU | 8,620,618 | 3,335,575,552 | | | | (242,971,243) | 8,620,618 |
| Export Import Bank of China (EIBC) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 748 | 2005045 | Puttalam Coal Power Project - Preferential Buyer's Credit | USD | 100,000,000 | 36,311,000,000 | | | | (3,918,670,000) | 100,000,000 |
| 749 | 2006045 | Puttalam Coal Power Project - Buyer's Credit Facility | USD | 45,894,728 | 16,664,834,769 | | | | (1,798,462,947) | 45,894,728 |
| 750 | 2009027 | Puttalam Coal Power Project - Phase II | USD | 445,500,000 | 161,765,505,000 | | | | (17,457,674,850) | 445,500,000 |
| 751 | 2007044 | Hambantota Port Development Project | USD | 69,710,622 | 25,312,623,870 | | | | (2,731,729,222) | 69,710,622 |
| 752 | 2012032 | Hambantota Port Development Project Phase II | CNY | 673,428,367 | 35,144,744,957 | | | | (4,389,742,814) | 673,428,367 |
| 753 | 2012033 | Hambantota Port Development Project Phase II | USD | 484,615,385 | 175,968,692,304 | | | | (18,990,477,692) | 484,615,385 |
| 754 | 2013014 | Hambantota Port Development Phase I for Ancillary Work and Supply of Equipment Project | CNY | 632,576,921 | 33,012,797,846 | | | | (4,123,452,661) | 632,576,921 |
| 755 | 2010006 | Mattala Hambantota International Airport Project | CNY | 653,654,787 | 34,112,805,282 | | | | (4,260,848,728) | 653,654,787 |
| Grand Total | | | | | 831,951,611,110 | | | | | 7,301,756,109,116 |
| | | | | | | | | | | (857,917,918,980) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

24(iii) FOREIGN CURRENCY TERM FINANCING FACILITY- (F190)

| Loan Key | Project Name | Loan Currency | Loan Amount | Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Accounted During the Year | | Rapayments | | Parity | Closing Balance as at 31-12-2023 |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|
| | | | | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | | |
| 2018044 | Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility | USD | 909,100,000 | 330,103,301,000 | | - | - | (35,624,628,970) | 909,100,000 | | 294,478,672,030 |
| 2020008 | Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility | USD | 500,000,000 | 181,555,000,000 | | - | - | (19,593,350,000) | 500,000,000 | | 161,961,650,000 |
| 2021002 | Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility | USD | 500,000,000 | 181,555,000,000 | | - | - | (19,593,350,000) | 500,000,000 | | 161,961,650,000 |
| 2021026 | Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility | CNY | 2,000,000,000 | 104,375,600,000 | | - | - | (13,037,000,000) | 2,000,000,000 | | 91,338,600,000 |
| Total | | | 3,909,100,000 | 797,588,901,000 | | - | - | (87,848,328,970) | 3,909,100,000 | | 709,740,572,030 |

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

24(iv) INTERNATIONAL SOVEREIGN BOND (9194)

| Loan Key | Project Name | Loan Currency | Balance as at 01-01-2023 | | Accounted During the Year | | Repayments | Parity | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. | | | |
| 2012018 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,000,000,000 | 363,110,000,000 | - | - | - | (39,186,700,000) | 1,000,000,000 |
| 2015008 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 650,000,000 | 236,021,500,000 | - | - | - | (25,471,355,000) | 650,000,000 |
| 2015029 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,500,000,000 | 544,665,000,000 | - | - | - | (58,780,050,000) | 1,500,000,000 |
| 2016024 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,000,000,000 | 363,110,000,000 | - | - | - | (39,186,700,000) | 1,000,000,000 |
| 2017012 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,500,000,000 | 544,665,000,000 | - | - | - | (58,780,050,000) | 1,500,000,000 |
| 2018013 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,250,000,000 | 453,887,500,000 | - | - | - | (48,983,375,000) | 1,250,000,000 |
| 2018014 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,250,000,000 | 453,887,500,000 | - | - | - | (48,983,375,000) | 1,250,000,000 |
| 2019013 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,000,000,000 | 363,110,000,000 | - | - | - | (39,186,700,000) | 1,000,000,000 |
| 2019014 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,400,000,000 | 508,354,000,000 | - | - | - | (54,861,380,000) | 1,400,000,000 |
| 2019033 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 500,000,000 | 181,555,000,000 | - | - | - | (19,593,350,000) | 500,000,000 |
| 2019034 | International Sovereign Bond | USD | 1,500,000,000 | 544,665,000,000 | - | - | - | (58,780,050,000) | 1,500,000,000 |
| Total | | | 12,550,000,000 | 4,557,030,500,000 | - | - | - | (491,793,085,000) | 12,550,000,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | 4,065,237,415,000 |

**Note - 27(I)- DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS BALANCES
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2023 (6000 & 6003)**

| Category | Opening Balances as at 01.01.2023 | Debits | Credits | Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023 | Rs. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| 6000/1 | 9,198,517,381 | 1,108,680,326 | 1,712,708,687 | 9,802,545,743 | |
| 6000/2 | 547,812,934 | 864,996,713 | 852,165,989 | 534,982,210 | |
| 6000/3 | (929,023) | - | - | (929,023) | |
| 6000/5 | 1,034 | 1,034 | - | - | |
| 6000/6 | 24,336,438,070 | 12,433,871,392 | 17,111,347,702 | 29,013,914,380 | |
| 6000/7 | 1,000,000,000 | - | - | 1,000,000,000 | |
| 6000/8 | 498,721,797 | - | 76,374,332 | 575,096,129 | |
| 6000/10 | 2,519,446,845 | 5,427,407,155 | 6,784,221,950 | 3,876,261,641 | |
| 6000/11 | 4,656,127,908 | 4,658,127,908 | 2,000,000 | - | |
| 6000/13 | 29,375,337,507 | 136,582,522,677 | 125,432,255,854 | 18,225,070,684 | |
| 6000/14 | 1,252,041,291 | 18,448,127,174 | 18,161,905,290 | 965,819,406 | |
| 6000/16 | 11,748,149,370 | 4,644,140,687 | 3,188,213,609 | 10,292,222,292 | |
| 6000/17 | 2,762,779,868 | 9,186,464,501 | 9,194,618,190 | 2,770,933,557 | |
| 6000/18 | 12,787,045,180 | 39,684,569,921 | 43,817,172,867 | 16,919,648,126 | |
| 6000/19 | 345,069,579 | 1,472,875,309 | 1,356,354,219 | 228,548,489 | |
| 6000/20 | 134,767,597 | 1,681,139,491 | 1,754,934,943 | 208,563,049 | |
| Sub Total | 101,161,327,336 | 236,192,924,286 | 229,444,273,633 | 94,412,676,683 | |
| 6003/1 | (10,000,000) | - | 10,000,000 | - | |
| Sub Total | (10,000,000) | - | 10,000,000 | - | |
| Grand Total | 101,151,327,336 | 236,192,924,286 | 229,454,273,633 | 94,412,676,683 | |

Explanatory Notes

Note 13 - Statement of Non-Current Assets

As stated in the Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December 2023, 18 Special Spending Units, 29 Government Ministries, 96 Departments and 25 District Secretariats have reported non-financial assets at cost or revalued amount amounting to Rs. 2,537,166,871,940 Balance part of the non-financial assets of the above mentioned institutes if any, and other Ministries / Departments which have not yet been recorded the non-financial assets will also be bringing to the same system gradually, to be completed by 2024.

Note 24(II) - Foreign Loan Balances (8343)

- (i) Foreign loans are included the loans outstanding as at 31.12.2023 which were recorded in the CS-DRMS cutoff date 17.01.2024.
- (ii) Following loans are unaccounted as at 31.12.2023

| Loan Key | Project Name | Loan Currency | Loan Currency Amount | Rs. |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2016035 | Technical Assistance Loan Agreement | XDR | 80,038.81 | 36,566,488.86 |
| 2016039 | Anuradhapura Integrated Urban Development | EUR | 100.44 | 35,874.75 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----|---------------|--------------------------|
| 2018016 | Upgrading of Operation Theatres ICU Equipment under a Strain Soft Scheme | EUR | 966,956.91 | 192,524,524.62 |
| 2022011 | Importation of Essential Commodities under Indian Credit Facility (USD 1000 Mn) | USD | 47,669,725.01 | 16,874,110,668.84 |
| Total | | | | 17,103,237,557.07 |

- (iii) In terms of the Government interim policy decision dated 12.04.2022, the repayment of external loans including International Sovereign Bonds, Foreign Currency Term Financing Facility, and all bilateral credits was suspended pending the restructuring of foreign loans.

Schedule V - Total Revenue and Expenditure of Provincial Councils

Total Revenue of Rs. 85,679,959,231 and Total Expenditure of Rs. 440,515,378,301 were reported in respect of 9 Provincial Councils (Provisional figures) during the financial year.

Adopt New Accounting Policies

Previously adopted accounting method on reporting Treasury Bonds was revised from the year 2016. From 2016 and onward Treasury Bonds are recorded on their face value, and required adjustments have been done accordingly. Adjustments were made in the year 2021 for accounting of accumulated discount value of the Treasury bonds issued prior to 2016.

Shareholdings in Government Owned or Other Companies

During the fiscal year 2021 and 2022, capital infusions were injected into the Government Owned Companies through the Equity Vote of the Public Enterprise Department. However, these transactions were not promptly recorded in the main ledger accounts within the same financial year, primarily due to the non-issuance of corresponding share certificates. Despite the absence of share certificates, a deliberate decision has been made to rectify this discrepancy incorporating the aforementioned capital infusions into the main ledger accounts in 2023. The details of which are as follows;

Financial Year 2021 & 2022 - Capital Infusion was Made but not Issued the Corresponding Share Certificate

| No | Government Owned Companies | Expenditure Incurred Vote Code | Amount in Rs |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Financial Year 2021 | | | |
| 01 | National Development Bank | 241-01-01-0-2301-018 | 21,759,975.00 |
| 02 | Mihin Lanka Ltd | 241-01-01-0-2301-022 | 271,935,593.62 |
| 03 | Ceylon Fertilizer Company Ltd | 241-01-01-0-2301-023 | 114,508,740.57 |
| | Total | | 18,408,181,585.27 |
| Financial Year 2022 | | | |
| 04 | Mihin Lanka | 241-01-01-0-2301-022 | 441,460,721.30 |
| 05 | Techno Park Development Company (Pvt) Ltd | 241-01-01-0-2301-025 | 22,000,000.00 |
| 06 | North Sea (Pvt) Ltd | 241-01-01-0-2301-027 | 10,000,000.00 |
| | Total | | 473,460,721.30 |

Financial Year 2023 - Capital Infusion was Made but not Issued the Corresponding Share Certificate

| No | Government Owned Companies | Expenditure Incurred Vote Code | Amount in Rs |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Financial Year 2023 | | | |
| 01 | Independent Television Network Ltd. | 241-01-01-0-2301-28 | 49,500,000.00 |
| 02 | North Sea (Pvt) Ltd | 241-01-01-0-2301-027 | 12,838,881.00 |
| 03 | Sri Lanka Telecom PLC | 241-01-01-0-2301-041 | 1,271,480,515.60 |

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

The Government creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific local requirements.

Consolidated Fund

The funds of the Republic not allocated by law to specific purposes form the Consolidated Fund into which shall be paid the produce of all taxes, imposts, rates and duties and all other revenues and receipts of the Republic not allocated to specific purposes.

Contingency Fund

A Fund Created by Parliament by law for the purpose of providing for urgent and unforeseen expenditure.

Foreign Loan Revolving Funds

Funds created for recording loan receipts and reimbursements for expenditure incurred.

Public Service Provident Fund Account

A Fund established to afford Provident Fund benefits to those public servants who are not pensionable.

Teachers Widows Orphans Pension Fund

A fund established for the payment of pension to widowers and orphans of teachers who are entitled to the payment of pension under the Minutes of pension.

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE I(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 | |
|---|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|----------------|---|---------|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
| 1 Urban Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 2,770.00 | 6-Nov-09 | 5-Nov-24 | 212.00 | | | | |
| 2 Road Development Authority | | Commercial Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 829.25 | 1-Sep-11 | 31-Mar-30 | 829.25 | | | | 829.25 |
| 3 General Sir John Kotekawala Defence University | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 85.00 | 29-Aug-11 | 31-Dec-26 | 17.43 | | | | |
| 4 Road Development Authority | | People's Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,291.08 | 14-Mar-12 | 20-Apr-30 | 1,291.08 | | | | |
| 5 Road Development Authority | | People's Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 785.39 | 21-Mar-12 | 28-Apr-30 | 785.39 | | | | |
| 6 Road Development Authority | | People's Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 4,647.57 | 21-Mar-12 | 02-May-30 | 4,647.60 | | | | |
| 7 Road Development Authority | | People's Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,656.01 | 21-Mar-12 | 02-May-30 | 1,656.01 | | | | |
| 8 Road Development Authority | | Commercial Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 840.62 | 15-Nov-12 | 31-Mar-30 | 840.62 | | | | |
| 9 Road Development Authority | | Commercial Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 873.27 | 26-Dec-12 | 31-Mar-30 | 873.27 | | | | |
| 10 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,386.37 | 28-Dec-12 | 01-Apr-32 | 1,386.37 | | | | |
| 11 Road Development Authority | | DFCC Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 367.32 | 31-Dec-12 | 31-Mar-30 | 367.32 | | | | |
| 12 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 2,283.87 | 14-May-13 | 01-Apr-32 | 2,283.87 | | | | |
| 13 General Sir John Kotekawala Defence University | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 750.00 | 7-Jun-13 | 30-Jun-28 | 120.66 | | | | |
| 14 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,301.55 | 11-Jul-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,301.55 | | | | |
| 15 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,323.38 | 11-Jul-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,323.38 | | | | |
| 16 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 734.21 | 5-Aug-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 734.21 | | | | |
| 17 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,769.27 | 5-Aug-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,769.27 | | | | |
| 18 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,147.84 | 30-Aug-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,147.84 | | | | |
| 19 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 838.28 | 28-Nov-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 838.28 | | | | |
| 20 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,018.01 | 28-Nov-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,018.01 | | | | |
| 21 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 357.14 | 28-Nov-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 357.14 | | | | |
| 22 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 4,786.43 | 28-Nov-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 4,786.43 | | | | |
| 23 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,292.84 | 28-Nov-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,292.84 | | | | |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE (a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | Value of the Treasury Guarantees | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 |
|---|---------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
| 24 National School of Business Management Limited | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 8,600.00 | 18-Dec-13 | 31-Dec-28 | 6,515.00 |
| 25 Road Development Authority | | DFCC Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 520.19 | 27-Dec-13 | 31-Mar-32 | 529.19 |
| 26 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,492.31 | 27-Dec-13 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,492.31 |
| 27 Road Development Authority | | National Development Bank PLC | Secure the Loan Facility | 4,282.29 | 11-Feb-14 | 01-Apr-34 | 4,282.29 |
| 28 Road Development Authority | | National Development Bank PLC | Secure the Loan Facility | 560.41 | 13-Feb-14 | 01-Apr-34 | 560.41 |
| 29 Road Development Authority | | National Development Bank PLC | Secure the Loan Facility | 693.93 | 14-Mar-14 | 01-Apr-34 | 693.93 |
| 30 Road Development Authority | | National Development Bank PLC | Secure the Loan Facility | 376.74 | 25-Mar-14 | 01-Apr-34 | 376.74 |
| 31 Road Development Authority | | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 401.65 | 25-Mar-14 | 01-Apr-34 | 401.65 |
| 32 Road Development Authority | | Commercial Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 544.11 | 3-Apr-14 | 31-Mar-34 | 544.11 |
| 33 Road Development Authority | | Commercial Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 1,668.68 | 15-Jul-14 | 31-Mar-34 | 1,668.68 |
| 34 Road Development Authority | | National Development Bank PLC | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 385.83 | 26-Aug-14 | 01-Apr-34 | 385.83 |
| 35 Road Development Authority | | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | - | 22-Sep-14 | 30-Sep-27 | 15.46 |
| 36 Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 2,000.00 | 26-Sep-14 | 31-Oct-28 | 1,334.30 |
| 37 Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation | | National Savings Bank | Secure Term Loan Facility | 1,500.00 | 13-Jul-15 | 31-Oct-28 | |
| 38 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | 1,148.06 | 12-Nov-14 | 31-May-29 | 931.24 |
| 39 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 2,792.07 | 14-Nov-14 | 30-Nov-29 | 2,386.42 |
| 40 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | National Development Bank PLC | Secure Term Loan Facility | 2,800.00 | 9-Dec-14 | 31-Dec-29 | 1,898.91 |
| 41 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | DFCC Bank | Secure Short Term Loan Facility | 2,900.00 | 30-Dec-14 | 31-Dec-29 | 1,966.71 |
| 42 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | 3,041.00 | 30-Dec-14 | 30-Jun-29 | 3,678.12 |
| 43 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 1,870.50 | 31-May-16 | 30-Jun-29 | |
| 44 Airport & Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited | | Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) | Secure Term Loan Facility | 23969 | - | 28-Mar-12 | 28-Mar-52 |
| 45 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | 1,500.00 | 28-Jul-14 | 31-Jan-30 | 2,146.05 |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE II(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | Value of the Treasury Guarantees | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount | Capital as at 31.12.2023 | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
| 46 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | 1,500.00 | 3-Jun-16 | 31-Jan-30 | 3,014.83 | 29-Sep-15 | 31-Mar-30 | | 5,991.69 |
| 47 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Loan Facility | | | | 3,936.67 | 24-May-16 | 31-Mar-30 | | |
| 48 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | | | | 1,141.36 | 7-Oct-19 | 31-Mar-30 | | |
| 49 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure The Commercial Loan | | | | 1,074.13 | 29-Sep-15 | 31-Dec-30 | | 1,397.68 |
| 50 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | National Development Bank PLC | Secure Term Loan Facility | | | | 2,506.30 | 21-Feb-19 | 31-Dec-30 | | |
| 51 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | National Development Bank PLC | Sovereign Guarantee | | | | 1,015.00 | 28-Jan-16 | 30-Jul-30 | | 1,167.35 |
| 52 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 485.03 | 22-Jan-21 | 30-Jul-30 | | |
| 53 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 2,890.00 | 4-Mar-16 | 15-Sep-30 | | 2,594.03 |
| 54 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | | | | 847.66 | 29-Jan-21 | 15-Sep-30 | | |
| 55 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 948.00 | 4-Mar-16 | 15-Sep-30 | | 894.43 |
| 56 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 33.00 | 16-Nov-20 | 15-Sep-30 | | |
| 57 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Sovereign Guarantee | | | | - | 18-May-13 | 31-Jul-26 | 14.07 | |
| 58 | Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka | Exim Bank of China | Secure the Loan Facility | 38.66 | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Airport & Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited | Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 45,428.00 | | | 9-May-16 | 9-May-56 | | | |
| 60 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Total Term Loan Facility | 300.00 | 29-Jul-16 | 31-Jan-31 | | | | | 250.52 |
| 61 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Sovereign Guarantee | 454.79 | 21-feb-19 | 31-Jan-31 | | | | | |
| 62 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | People's Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 397.00 | 29-Jul-16 | 31-Jul-31 | | | | | 244.82 |
| 63 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 603.00 | 21-Feb-19 | 31-Jul-31 | | | | | 2,330.75 |
| 64 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | DFCC Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 937.87 | 9-Aug-16 | 11-Jul-31 | | | | | |
| 65 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | DFCC Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,358.98 | 6-Nov-17 | 11-Jul-31 | | | | | |
| 66 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | DFCC Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 829.40 | 4-Jan-19 | 11-Jul-31 | | | | | |
| 67 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | 29.10 | - | | 31-Aug-16 | 28-Feb-31 | | | 4,154.79 |
| 68 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 16.20 | - | | 31-Aug-16 | 28-Feb-31 | | | 2,172.94 |
| 69 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Exim Bank of India | Secure Term Loan Facility | 164.90 | - | | 28-Sep-16 | 28-Sep-31 | | | 91.57 |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE I(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | Value of the Treasury Guarantees | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
| 70 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Exim Bank of India | Secure the Loan Facility | 91.80 | - | 28-Sep-16 | 28-Sep-31 |
| 71 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | China Development Bank | Secure Term Loan Facility | 48.77 | - | 9-Sep-16 | 20-Mar-32 |
| 72 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 34.43 | - | 28-Nov-16 | 28-Nov-31 |
| 73 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 23.4174 | - | 9-Dec-16 | 14-Dec-30 |
| 74 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | People's Bank | Sovereign Guarantee | 44.14 | - | 1-Mar-17 | 1-Mar-32 |
| 75 | Airport & Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited | Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Co.Ltd. | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 44.14 | - | 1-Mar-17 | 1-Mar-32 |
| 76 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | National Development Bank PLC | Buyers Credit Loan | 4,500.00 | 25-Jul-17 | 26-Jul-35 | 13,611.51 |
| 77 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | National Development Bank PLC | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 6,500.00 | 18-Feb-19 | 26-Jul-35 | |
| 78 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | National Development Bank PLC | Secure Term Loan Facility | 4,000.00 | 16-Feb-21 | 26-Jul-35 | |
| 79 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Loan - SLP 114 | 9.67 | - | 19-Oct-17 | 23-Oct-32 |
| 80 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 18.10 | - | 19-Oct-17 | 23-Oct-32 |
| 81 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | China Development Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 13.70 | - | 21-Aug-17 | 21-Aug-42 |
| 82 | Road Development Authority | Sampath Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 14,500.00 | 20-Dec-17 | 31-Dec-32 | 11,863.64 |
| 83 | Ceylon Electricity Board | Asian Development Bank | Secure Term Loan Facility | 90.00 | - | 29-Jun-17 | 15-May-41 |
| 84 | Ceylon Electricity Board | Asian Development Bank | Secure the Total Term Loan Facility | 150.00 | - | 10-Jul-17 | 15-Nov-41 |
| 85 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 1,387.00 | 24-Jan-18 | 31-Jan-33 | 838.77 |
| 86 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Uni Credit Bank Austria AG | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 50.6 | - | 28-Mar-18 | 31-Aug-29 |
| 87 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 7,624.77 | - | 6-Apr-18 | 10-Apr-33 |
| 88 | State Development and Construction Corporation | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 1,126.81 | 8-Jun-18 | 11-Jun-33 | 990.60 |
| 89 | State Engineering Corporation | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 1,280.26 | 30-Jun-18 | 30-Jun-33 | 1,999.99 |
| 90 | State Engineering Corporation | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 719.74 | 22-Oct-18 | 30-Jun-33 | |
| 91 | Ceylon Electricity Board | Asian Development Bank | Sovereign Guarantee | 160.00 | - | 22-Nov-17 | 15-Sep-37 |
| 92 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | People's Bank | Sovereign Guarantee | 128.32 | 13-Jul-18 | 31-Jul-33 | 133.96 |
| 93 | State Engineering Corporation | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 300.00 | 6-Aug-18 | 8-Aug-28 | 300.00 |
| 94 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 10,000.00 | 13-Aug-18 | 15-Aug-33 | 20,952.38 |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE I(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | Value of the Treasury Guarantees | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 |
|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
| 95 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Total Term Loan Facility | 5,766.52 | 3-Sep-18 | 15-Aug-33 | |
| 96 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 4,150.00 | 11-Sep-18 | 15-Aug-33 | |
| 97 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Term Loan Facility | 1,854.99 | 17-Sep-18 | 15-Aug-33 | |
| 98 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 228.49 | 9-Apr-19 | 15-Aug-33 | |
| 99 | Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 7.73 | - | 31-Aug-18 | 15-Sep-31 |
| 100 | Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd | People's Bank | Term Loan Facility | 71.91 | - | 7-Sep-18 | 03-Jun-34 |
| 101 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 382.24 | 25-Sep-18 | 15-Sep-33 | 382.24 |
| 102 | Building Materials Corporation Ltd | Bank of Ceylon | Sovereign Guarantee | 500.00 | 22-Oct-18 | 19-Oct-33 | 500.00 |
| 103 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Loan Facility | 5,000.00 | 12-Dec-18 | 20-Dec-33 | 8,217.39 |
| 104 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 4,000.00 | 28-Dec-18 | 20-Dec-33 | |
| 105 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | ING Bank, NV of Netherlands | Sovereign Guarantee | 12,293.4 | - | 12-Dec-18 | 4-Jul-23 |
| 106 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | ING Bank, NV of Netherlands DFCC Bank | Secure the Total Term Loan Facility | 70.66 | - | 12-Dec-18 | 3-Oct-33 |
| 107 | Road Development Authority | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 5,000.00 | 14-Feb-19 | 12-Mar-34 | 4,535.22 |
| 108 | Airport & Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 4,000.00 | 22-Mar-19 | 21-Mar-34 | 4,000.00 |
| 109 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 10,000.00 | 4-Apr-19 | 15-Apr-34 | 21,874.99 |
| 110 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 5,000.00 | 7-May-19 | 15-Apr-34 | |
| 111 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 5,000.00 | 6-Jun-19 | 15-Apr-34 | |
| 112 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 5,000.00 | 21-Jun-19 | 15-Apr-34 | |
| 113 | Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | China National Chemical Engineering No.14 | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 43.78 | - | 26-Jun-19 | 31-Jan-31 |
| 114 | Sri Lankan Airlines Limited | DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 175.00 | - | 26-Jun-19 | 25-Jun-24 |
| 115 | Ceylon Electricity Board | Industrial And Commercial Bank of China Limited | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 51.97 | - | 2-Jul-19 | 23-Apr-26 |
| 116 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | National Savings Bank | Secure The Export Credit Facility | 15,000.00 | 30-Jun-20 | 15-Jul-35 | 14,375.00 |
| 117 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 2,500.00 | 9-Jul-20 | 15-Jul-35 | 5,041.77 |
| 118 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 3,351.94 | 25-Aug-20 | 15-Jul-35 | |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE I(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | Value of the Treasury Guarantees | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
| 119 General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Debenture | 44.00 | | | 26,907.85 | 23-Jul-20 | 17-Sep-33 | 33,377.22 |
| 120 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 2,874.69 | 31-Jul-20 | 15-Aug-35 | 1,767.37 |
| 121 National Paper Corporation | | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 4.00 | 22-Oct-20 | 31-Dec-25 | 18.46 |
| 122 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Loan Facility | | | | 10,000.00 | 22-Oct-20 | 30-Jun-35 | 9,583.33 |
| 123 Ceylon Electricity Board | | National Savings Bank | Sovereign Guarantee | | | | 5,000.00 | 26-Nov-20 | 15-Dec-28 | 5,000.00 |
| 124 National Water Supply & Drainage Board | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Long Term Loan Facility | | | | 15,000.00 | 9-Dec-20 | 15-Dec-35 | 14,375.00 |
| 125 Road Development Authority | | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 10,000.00 | 30-Dec-20 | 31-Dec-35 | 10,000.00 |
| 126 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 1,600.33 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-32 | 1,600.33 |
| 127 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 891.41 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-32 | 891.41 |
| 128 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 1,541.38 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,541.38 |
| 129 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Working Capital Facility | | | | 325.86 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-32 | 325.86 |
| 130 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 1,178.22 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,178.22 |
| 131 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 1,510.58 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,510.58 |
| 132 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 2,538.76 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 2,538.76 |
| 133 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 1,214.30 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,214.30 |
| 134 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 1,062.50 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-32 | 1,062.50 |
| 135 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 1,196.73 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,196.73 |
| 136 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 2,556.02 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 2,556.02 |
| 137 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 2,935.67 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 2,935.67 |
| 138 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 5,217.03 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 5,217.03 |
| 139 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 1,350.00 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,350.00 |
| 140 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 2,397.94 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 2,397.94 |
| 141 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 677.25 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 677.25 |
| 142 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 1,113.19 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,113.19 |
| 143 Road Development Authority | | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 947.84 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 947.84 |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE I(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | Value of the Treasury Guarantees | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 | | | | |
|-------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
| 144 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 713.50 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-35 | 713.50 | 1,279.16 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-35 | 1,279.16 |
| 145 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 1,718.35 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-35 | 1,718.35 |
| 146 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 1,451.49 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-35 | 1,451.49 |
| 147 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 319.76 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-35 | 319.76 |
| 148 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 1,059.03 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 1,059.03 |
| 149 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 787.27 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-34 | 787.27 |
| 150 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 1,229.27 | 30-Dec-20 | 1-Apr-35 | 1,229.27 |
| 151 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 744.83 | 30-Dec-20 | 1-Apr-34 | 744.83 |
| 152 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 1,108.00 | 30-Dec-20 | 1-Apr-35 | 1,108.00 |
| 153 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 11,200.00 | 30-Dec-20 | 01-Apr-35 | 11,200.00 |
| 154 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 7,500.00 | 30-Dec-20 | 1-Apr-35 | 7,500.00 |
| 155 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 10,000.00 | 5-Jan-21 | 1-Jan-36 | 10,000.00 |
| 156 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 968.36 | 20-Jan-21 | 15-Jul-29 | 685.89 |
| 157 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Commercial Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 1,471.36 | 11-Feb-21 | 01-Jan-31 | 1,226.13 |
| 158 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Hatton National Bank | Settle Compensation Payment for Land Acquisition | | | | | 6,046.03 | 11-Feb-21 | 1-Jul-31 | 5,091.40 |
| 159 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | Hatton National Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 710.61 | 16-Feb-21 | 31-May-29 | 521.11 |
| 160 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 5,000.00 | 19-Feb-21 | 20-Feb-36 | 10,000.00 |
| 161 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | 5,000.00 | 15-Mar-21 | 20-Feb-36 | |
| 162 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure Term Loan Facility | | | | | 6,500.00 | 3-Mar-21 | 26-Jun-29 | 5,444.76 |
| 163 | Ceylon Electricity Board | People's Bank | Secure Term Loan Facility | | | | | - | 21-Mar-21 | 21-Mar-27 | |
| 164 | Bank of Ceylon & People's Bank | Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) | Secure Term Loan Facility | 180.00 | | | | 10,000.00 | 9-Jun-21 | 10-Jun-36 | 10,000.00 |
| 165 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Term Loan Facility | | | | | 100.00 | 25-Jun-21 | 30-Jun-26 | 57.41 |
| 166 | National Paper Corporation | People's Bank | Sovereign Guarantee | | | | | 3,250.00 | 15-Jul-21 | 15-Jul-36 | 3,250.00 |
| 167 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | | | | |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE I(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | Value of the Treasury Guarantees | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 |
|-------------|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
| 168 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Working Capital Facility | 10,000.00 | | 29-Jul-21 | 30-Jul-36 |
| 169 | Northsea Limited | Sri Lanka Savings Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | 60.00 | 22-Sep-21 | 15-May-26 | 58.93 |
| 170 | Ceylon Fisheries Corporation | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | 50.00 | 28-Sep-21 | 31-Mar-22 | 8.62 |
| 171 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 10,000.00 | 13-Oct-21 | 11-Oct-36 | 10,000.00 |
| 172 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Short Term Loan Facility for Debenture | 12,950.38 | 1-Nov-21 | 1-Nov-36 | 360.67 |
| 173 | Road Development Authority | National Savings Bank | To Secure the Term Loan Facility for Debenture | 11,800.00 | 9-Nov-21 | 11-Oct-36 | 11,800.00 |
| 174 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | To Secure the Term Loan Facility for Debenture | 11,000.00 | 12-Nov-21 | 25-Jun-35 | 11,000.00 |
| 175 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | To Secure the Term Loan Facility | 14,000.00 | 12-Nov-21 | 14-Jul-35 | 14,000.00 |
| 176 | Road Development Authority | People's Bank | To Secure the Term Loan Facility | 17,000.00 | 12-Nov-21 | 15-Jul-35 | 25,000.00 |
| 177 | Road Development Authority | People's Bank | To Secure the Term Loan Facility | 8,000.00 | 12-Nov-21 | 25-Aug-35 | |
| 178 | Janatha Estates Development Board | Bank of Ceylon | To Secure the Term Loan Facility | 200.00 | 25-Nov-21 | 2-Dec-26 | 144.22 |
| 179 | Techno Park Development Company Private Limited | National Savings Bank | To Secure the Term Loan Facility | 750.00 | 30-Nov-21 | 29-Nov-26 | 750.00 |
| 180 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | National Savings Bank | Working Capital Facility | 2,000.00 | 2-Dec-21 | 31-May-36 | 1,920.00 |
| 181 | Ceylon Fisheries Corporation | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 100.00 | 3-Dec-21 | 15-Aug-22 | 150.00 |
| 182 | Ceylon Fisheries Corporation | Bank of Ceylon | Working Capital Facility | 100.00 | 29-Dec-21 | 15-Oct-22 | |
| 183 | Northsea Limited | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 8.63 | 4-Jan-22 | 31-Dec-22 | 8.63 |
| 184 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 1,784.36 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-30 | 1,433.67 |
| 185 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure Term Loan Facility | 2,063.00 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-30 | 1,604.17 |
| 186 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 2,007.64 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-30 | 1,565.50 |
| 187 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 315.56 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-34 | 1,378.00 |
| 188 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,413.16 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | |
| 189 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 354.58 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | 1,473.59 |
| 190 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,494.31 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | 3,061.52 |
| 191 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 670.75 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | |
| 192 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 3,139.25 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE I(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | Rs. Mn. | | |
| 193 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 385.64 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | 1,599.96 | 1,636.31 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | 1,330.00 | | |
| 194 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 299.25 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | | 2,173.92 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | | | |
| 195 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,363.75 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | | 3,350.95 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | | | |
| 196 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 3,276.93 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | | 1,894.95 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | | | |
| 197 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,253.93 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-34 | 987.57 | 2,123.65 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-35 | 1,671.12 | | |
| 198 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 2,173.92 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | 1,761.35 | 2,424.99 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-34 | 1,707.99 | | |
| 199 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,253.93 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-34 | 1,894.95 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-34 | 1,045.18 | 2,123.65 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-35 |
| 200 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 2,173.92 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-32 | 1,761.35 | 2,424.94 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-34 | 1,045.18 | | |
| 201 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 1,253.93 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-34 | 1,894.95 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-34 | 1,045.18 | | | |
| 202 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | 2,123.65 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-35 | 1,884.57 | 2,123.65 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-Mar-35 | 1,045.18 | | |
| 203 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 2,424.94 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-May-35 | | 1,351.90 | 14-Nov-22 | 11-Nov-23 | 1,387.50 | | |
| 204 | Road Development Authority | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 1,567.46 | 10-Jan-22 | 31-May-35 | | - | 14-Nov-22 | 11-Nov-23 | | | |
| 205 | Techno Park Development Company Private Limited | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 750.00 | 29-Mar-22 | 28-Feb-29 | 750.00 | 30.00 | 30-May-22 | 20-May-24 | 28.78 | | |
| 206 | Northsea Limited | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 50.00 | | | | - | 14-Jun-19 | 30-Nov-31 | 50.00 | | |
| 207 | Regional Development Bank | Asian Development Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 12.30 | | | | - | 15-Jul-13 | - | 2.89 | | |
| 208 | Ceylon Electricity Board | Hatton National Bank | Short Term Loan Facility | | | | | 8,000.00 | 8-Sep-22 | 31-Dec-23 | | | |
| 209 | Litro Gas Lanka Limited | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 1,165.00 | 27-Sep-22 | 15-Sep-24 | | | |
| 210 | State Printing Corporation | People's Bank | Secure the Overdraft Facilities | | | | | - | 4-Oct-17 | | | | |
| 211 | National Water Supply & Drainage Board | China Development Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 102.54 | | | | 1,351.90 | 14-Nov-22 | 11-Nov-23 | 1,351.89 | | |
| 212 | Sri Lankan Airlines Limited | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | | - | 14-Nov-22 | 11-Nov-23 | | | |
| 213 | Sri Lankan Airlines Limited | People's Bank | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 5.38 | | | | - | 14-Nov-22 | 11-Nov-23 | 5.38 | | |
| 214 | Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation | People's Bank | Counter Guarantee (USD 12Mn) | | | | | 100.00 | 4-Jan-23 | 15-Oct-23 | 79.31 | | |
| 215 | Ceylon Electricity Board | Bank of Ceylon | Working Capital Facility | | | | | 4,780.00 | 30-Jan-23 | 28-Feb-24 | 4,580.00 | | |
| 216 | Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Credit Facilities | | | | | 100,000.00 | 20-Mar-23 | 31-Dec-23 | 91,737.88 | | |
| 217 | Ceylon Electricity Board | People's Bank | *Letter of Undertaking to Secure the team Loan Faculty | 9,133.33 | 27-Apr-23 | 7-Apr-24 | 9,058.33 | - | 27-May-23 | 7-May-24 | | | |
| 218 | Sri Lankan Airlines Limited | People's Bank | | | | | | | | | | | |

SCHEDULE I - STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
SCHEDULE I(a) - STATEMENT OF BANK GUARANTEES ISSUED BY THE GENERAL TREASURY AS AT 31.12.2023

| Institution | Project | Bank or Institution | Purpose | Value of the Treasury Guarantees | | | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. | | | US\$ Mn. | Euro Mn. | J.Yen Mn. |
| 219 Sri Lankan Airlines Limited | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 5.00 | | | 27-May-23 | 15-May-24 | 5.00 | | |
| 220 Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation | | Bank of Ceylon | Short Loan Facility | | | | 200.00 | 10-Jun-20 | 15-May-26 | | 83.04 |
| 221 State Engineering Corporation | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | 100.00 | 30-Mar-22 | 15-May-24 | | 100.00 |
| 222 Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation | | Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation | To Open the Letter's of Credit to Facilitate the Coal Imports | 12.00 | | | - | 19-Aug-22 | 24-Sep-24 | | 12.00 |
| 223 Sri Lankan Airlines Limited | | People's Bank | To Open the Letter's of Credit to Facilitate the Coal Imports | 30.00 | | | - | 4-Jul-22 | 31-Jul-24 | | 2,581.65 |
| 224 Lanka Coal Company (Pvt) Ltd | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 22,000.00 | 4-Jan-23 | 22-Oct-24 | | 15,969.27 |
| 225 Lanka Coal Company (Pvt) Ltd | | Bank of Ceylon | Secure the Term Loan Facility | | | | 27,500.00 | 27-Jan-23 | 27-Jan-25 | | |
| 226 Sri Lankan Airlines Limited | International Air Transport Association | Secure the Foreign Currency Loans | 11.60 | | | | 4-Oct-23 | 31-Jul-24 | | | 11.60 |
| 227 Central Bank of Sri Lanka | Reserve Bank of India | Secure the Term Loan Facility | 2,601.43 | | | | 17-Oct-23 | 17-Oct-24 | | | 2,451.43 |
| 228 Paddy Marketing Board | Bank of Ceylon | Secure short Term Loan | | | | | 374.50 | 2-May-23 | 30-Apr-24 | | 369.58 |
| 229 Paddy Marketing Board | People's Bank | Secure the Loan Facility | | | | | 760.75 | 27-Jan-23 | 14-May-24 | | 759.08 |
| 230 Lanka Sathosa Limited | People's Bank | | | | | | 2,241.00 | 29-Dec-23 | 31-Dec-24 | | 2,204.10 |
| Total in Issued Currency | | | | 4,406.30 | 164.59 | 74,397.00 | 704,736.78 | | 3,727.76 | 112.12 | 16,020.90 |
| CBSL Exchange Rates As At 31.12.2023 | | | | 328.7784 | 365.8211 | 2,355.6 | | | 328.78 | 365.82 | 2,34 |
| Total in Rupees | | | | 1,448,697 | 60,212 | 173,762 | 704,736.78 | | 1,225,606.97 | 41,015.86 | 37,418.41 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | | 2,387,407.70 | | | | 1,951,317.11 |

**SCHEDULE I(b) - STATEMENT OF LETTERS OF COMFORT ISSUED TO LOCAL BANKS AND THE LIABILITIES
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2023**

| | Institution | Bank or Institution | US\$ Mn | LC Amount in Rs. Mn. | Date of Issue | Date of Expiry | Outstanding Amount - Capital as at 31.12.2023 | US\$ Mn. | Rs. Mn. |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---|-------------------|---------|
| 1 | Co-operative Wholesale Establishment | Paddy Marketing Board | | 440.00 | 11-Jan-17 | 11-Jan-18 | | 440.00 | |
| 2 | Co-operative Wholesale Establishment | Paddy Marketing Board | | 440.00 | 1-Mar-17 | 22-Feb-18 | | 289.60 | |
| 3 | Bank of Ceylon and Peoples Bank | Export Development Board | | 60.00 | 29-Mar-18 | 31-Mar-25 | | 60.00 | |
| 4 | Lanka Sathosa Limited | People's Bank | | 3,000.00 | 7-Oct-19 | 31-Dec-24 | | 600.00 | |
| 5 | Mihin Lanka Limited | Bank of Ceylon | 2.50 | - | 9-Dec-21 | 31-Dec-22 | 2.50 | | |
| 6 | Mihin Lanka Limited | People's Bank | 2.50 | - | 9-Dec-21 | 31-Dec-22 | 2.50 | | |
| 7 | Mihin Lanka Limited | Bank of Ceylon | | 1,650.00 | 9-Dec-21 | 31-Dec-22 | | 1,650.00 | |
| 8 | Mihin Lanka Limited | People's Bank | | 1,650.00 | 9-Dec-21 | 31-Dec-22 | | 1,550.92 | |
| 9 | Mihin Lanka Limited | Bank of Ceylon | 2.50 | - | 9-Dec-21 | 31-Dec-22 | 2.50 | | |
| 10 | Mihin Lanka Limited | People's Bank | 2.50 | - | 9-Dec-21 | 31-Dec-22 | 2.50 | | |
| 11 | Sri Lankan Air Lines Limited | Bank of Ceylon | 32.50 | - | 30-Dec-22 | 31-Dec-23 | 32.50 | | |
| 12 | Sri Lankan Air Lines Limited | People's Bank | 32.50 | - | 30-Dec-22 | 31-Dec-23 | 32.50 | | |
| 13 | Sri Lankan Air Lines Limited | Bank of Ceylon | 25.00 | - | 17-Feb-23 | 21-Feb-24 | 25.00 | | |
| 14 | Sri Lankan Air Lines Limited | People's Bank | 25.00 | - | 17-Feb-23 | 21-Feb-24 | 25.00 | | |
| 15 | Sri Lankan Air Lines Limited | Bank of Ceylon | | 12,900.00 | 30-Jun-23 | 30-Jun-24 | | 12,900.00 | |
| 16 | Sri Lankan Air Lines Limited | People's Bank | | 13,350.00 | 30-Jun-23 | 30-Jun-24 | | 13,350.00 | |
| 17 | Sri Lankan Air Lines Limited | Bank of Ceylon | 42.50 | - | 10-Oct-22 | 7-Oct-24 | 42.50 | | |
| 18 | Sri Lankan Air Lines Limited | People's Bank | 42.50 | - | 10-Oct-22 | 7-Oct-24 | 42.50 | | |
| 19 | Lanka Sathosa Limited | People's Bank | | 3,000.00 | 29-Dec-23 | 31-Dec-24 | | 2,386.42 | |
| Total in Issued Currency | | | 210.00 | 36,490.00 | | | 210.00 | 35,226.94 | |
| CBSI Exchange Rates - As at 31.12.2023 | | | | | | | 328.78 | 33,226.94 | |
| Total in Rupees | | | | | | | 69,043.46 | 102,270.40 | |
| Grand Total | | | | | | | | | |

SCHEDULE II - STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - 2023

| Head No | Institution | Project Description | Provision (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Expenditure as % of Provision |
|----------------|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 103 | Ministry of Defence | Strategic Defence Communication Network | 10,000,000.00 | 535,072.50 | 5 |
| | | Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Activities of the Areas affected by Floods and Liabilities | 350,000,000.00 | 349,609,622.04 | 100 |
| 111 | Ministry of Health | Primary Health Care Systems Strengthening Project (PSSP) - (GOSL-WB) | 2,998,268.00 | 2,998,267.25 | 100 |
| | | Health Sector Training | 6,000,000.00 | 3,045,854.96 | 51 |
| 116 | Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security | Kidney Disease | 25,000,000.00 | 520,367.94 | 2 |
| | | Establishment of Economics Centers | 25,000,000.00 | 24,190,048.34 | 97 |
| 117 | Ministry of Transport and Highways | Greater Colombo Urban Transport Development Project Phase 1-(GOSL - Japan) | 200,000,000.00 | 199,963,900.00 | 100 |
| | | Sahasara Bus Modernization Programme | 16,000,000.00 | 10,792,166.27 | 67 |
| | | Colombo - Rathnapura - Pelmanadulla Expressway | 25,000,000.00 | 24,905,105.31 | 100 |
| | | Elevated Highway from New Kelani Bridge to Athurugiriya | 31,938,000.00 | 16,152,178.63 | 51 |
| | | Port Access Elevated Highway Project (GOSL - ADB) | 25,000,000,000.00 | 20,005,132,201.53 | 80 |
| | | Port Access Elevated Highway Project (GOSL - ADB) | 20,000,000.00 | 7,640,714.75 | 38 |
| | | Central Expressway Section 01 (Kadawatha - Meerigama) (GOSL - China Exim Bank) | 819,640,000.00 | 818,690,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Central Expressway Section 02 (Meerigama - Kurunegala) | 19,196,400,000.00 | 19,195,392,494.70 | 100 |
| | | Central Expressway Section 03 (Pothuhura - Galagedera) | 2,100,000,000.00 | 2,099,999,901.79 | 100 |
| | | Central Expressway Section 04 (Kurunegala - Dambulla) | 8,787,000.00 | 4,700,000.00 | 53 |
| | | Extension of Southern Expressway from Matara to Hambantota (GOSL-China) | 532,429,000.00 | 532,428,318.45 | 100 |
| | | Extension of Southern Expressway from Matara to Hambantota (GOSL-China) - Consultancy Services | 354,200,000.00 | 354,106,861.21 | 100 |
| | | Extension of Southern Expressway from Matara to Hambantota (GOSL-China) - Section 01 (Godagama - Beliatta) | 3,934,245,000.00 | 3,934,244,572.07 | 100 |
| | | Infrastructure and Road Safety | 33,900,000.00 | 33,433,967.00 | 99 |
| | | Traffic Management | 80,000,000.00 | 31,138,559.51 | 39 |
| | | Rehabilitation of Peradeniya-Badulla - Chenkalady Road from Badulla to Chenkalady (GOSL - SFD) | 1,441,900,000.00 | 445,264,892.20 | 31 |
| | | Rehabilitation of Peradeniya-Badulla - Chenkalady Road from Badulla to Chenkalady (GOSL - SFD) | 182,760,000.00 | 181,592,987.71 | 99 |
| | | Road Network Development Project (GOSL - SFD) | 262,460,000.00 | 211,276,759.99 | 80 |
| | | Road Network Development Project (GOSL - SFD) | 5,000,000.00 | 280,000.00 | 6 |
| | | Road Network Development Project (GOSL - OPEC) | 500,290,000.00 | 419,069,704.81 | 84 |
| | | Road Network Development Project (GOSL - OPEC) | 15,000,000.00 | 11,160,000.00 | 74 |
| | | Colombo District Road Development Project (GOSL-OFID) | 900,000,000.00 | 720,999,368.90 | 80 |
| | | Colombo District Road Development Project (GOSL- OFID) | 75,000,000.00 | 59,910,000.00 | 80 |
| | | Western Province National Highways (GOSL- OFID) | 538,570,000.00 | 492,955,208.58 | 92 |

SCHEDULE II - STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - 2023

| Head No | Institution | Project Description | Provision (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Expenditure as % of Provision |
|----------------|--------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Western Province National Highways (GOSL- OFID) | 169,000,000.00 | 163,917,000.00 | 97 |
| | | Rehabilitation of Peradeniya-Badulla - Chenkalady Road from Badulla to Chenkalady (GOSL-OFID) | 3,000,000,000.00 | 1,579,504,381.31 | 53 |
| | | Rehabilitation of Peradeniya-Badulla - Chenkalady Road from Badulla to Chenkalady (GOSL-OFID) | 45,000,000.00 | 41,800,000.00 | 93 |
| | | Rehabilitation of Peradeniya-Badulla - Chenkalady Road from Badulla to Chenkalady (GOSL-OFID) | 150,370,000.00 | 150,370,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Road Network Improvement Project (GOSL- ADB) | 743,348,000.00 | 743,347,480.59 | 100 |
| | | Southern Road Connectivity Project (GOSL - ADB) | 318,200,000.00 | 318,086,745.10 | 100 |
| | | Integrated Road Investment Programme-(I Road) - Phase 1 | 21,980,000,000.00 | 5,759,738,750.66 | 26 |
| | | Integrated Road Investment Programme-(I Road) - Phase 1 | 40,000,000.00 | 9,036,000.00 | 23 |
| | | Integrated Road Investment Programme-(I Road) - Phase 2 | 3,600,000,000.00 | 3,600,000,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Integrated Road Investment Programme -(I Road) - Phase 2 | 23,694,800,000.00 | 389,769,551.98 | 2 |
| | | Integrated Road Investment Programme - (I Road) - Phase 2 | 4,700,000.00 | 3,078,100.00 | 65 |
| | | Widening and Improvement of Roads and Bridges in Central and Uva Provinces (GOSL - EXIM China) | 30,000,000.00 | 29,881,880.00 | 100 |
| | | Transport Project Preparatory Facility (GOSL-ADB) | 10,538,000.00 | 10,537,496.98 | 100 |
| | | Transport Project Preparatory Facility (GOSL-ADB) | 1,591,000.00 | 1,230,390.04 | 77 |
| | | Transport Connectivity & Asset Management Project (GOSL -WB) | 545,829,000.00 | 409,820,646.96 | 75 |
| | | Transport Connectivity & Asset Management Project (GOSL -WB) | 13,205,000.00 | 13,074,519.58 | 99 |
| | | Marine Drive Extension up to Panadura | 169,010,000.00 | 169,009,945.90 | 100 |
| | | Gap Financing of the Road Development Authority's Commitments | 93,552,570,740.00 | 93,552,570,739.03 | 100 |
| | | Surveys, Investigations and Feasibility Studies | 82,300,000.00 | 65,542,401.61 | 80 |
| | | Kandy Tunnel Construction Project (GOSL- EDCF Korea) | 37,000,000.00 | 27,175,000.00 | 73 |
| | | Rehabilitation of the A 17 Road Corridor from Deniyaya to Rakwana (GOSL - OFID) | 2,579,289,000.00 | 2,529,190,888.39 | 98 |
| | | Rehabilitation of the A 17 Road Corridor from Deniyaya to Rakwana (GOSL - OFID) | 30,000,000.00 | 29,600,000.00 | 99 |
| | | Development of an Alternative Road Network to Access Main Roads and Expressways and to Ease the Traffic Congestion | 24,000,000,000.00 | 23,999,465,594.96 | 100 |
| | | Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project (GOSL-WB) | 11,625,155,000.00 | 7,806,058,422.48 | 67 |
| | | Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project (GOSL-WB) | 43,000,000.00 | 43,000,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development Project (GOSL - WB) | 5,980,000,000.00 | 45,462,164.21 | 1 |
| | | Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development Project (GOSL - WB) | 120,000,000.00 | 115,968,247.50 | 97 |
| | | Rural Road Reawakening Programme (Maga Neguma) | 4,763,600,000.00 | 4,058,799,033.88 | 85 |

SCHEDULE II - STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - 2023

| Head No | Institution | Project Description | Provision (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Expenditure as % of Provision |
|----------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Jaffna District | 37,000,000.00 | 25,318,695.49 | 68 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Kilinochchi District | 81,885,000.00 | 55,324,422.78 | 68 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Colombo District | 340,000,000.00 | 180,751,997.69 | 53 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Vavuniya District | 80,000,000.00 | 64,669,662.34 | 81 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Batticaloa District | 155,000,000.00 | 111,043,237.30 | 72 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Ampara District | 75,000,000.00 | 2,870,580.59 | 4 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Trincomalee District | 90,000,000.00 | 37,420,630.74 | 42 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Kurunegala District | 200,000,000.00 | 89,111,612.93 | 45 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Puttalam District | 50,000,000.00 | 44,360,088.93 | 89 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Anuradhapura District | 75,000,000.00 | 32,444,346.67 | 43 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Pollonnaruwa District | 38,000,000.00 | 30,506,316.10 | 80 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Badulla District | 295,000,000.00 | 271,500,864.57 | 92 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Gampaha District | 100,000,000.00 | 29,149,619.91 | 29 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Monaragala District | 150,000,000.00 | 150,000,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Kegalle District | 150,000,000.00 | 63,539,717.08 | 42 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Rathnapura District | 200,000,000.00 | 119,757,332.42 | 60 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Kalutara District | 100,000,000.00 | 20,102,597.53 | 20 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Kandy District | 100,000,000.00 | 66,793,027.76 | 67 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Matale District | 100,000,000.00 | 8,088,635.09 | 8 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Nuwara Eliya District | 60,000,000.00 | 52,946,050.89 | 88 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Matara District | 65,000,000.00 | 65,000,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Galle District | 80,000,000.00 | 32,850,563.19 | 41 |
| | | Widening & Improvements of Roads - Hambantota District | 536,400,000.00 | 415,790,095.66 | 78 |
| | | Construction of Rural Bridges Using Old Bridge Component | 22,182,905.00 | 16,760,368.28 | 76 |
| | | Reconstruction of 25 Bridges on National Highways (GOSL-Kuwait) | 10,500,000.00 | 10,500,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Second New Kelani Bridge Construction Project (GOSL - JICA) | 30,000,000.00 | 23,710,000.00 | 79 |
| | | Design and Construction of Flyovers in Kohuwala and Gatambe (GOSL-Hungary) | 1,550,000,000.00 | 1,520,963,903.22 | 98 |
| 118 | Ministry of Agriculture | Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project (CSIAP) (GOSL/WB) | 5,380,000,000.00 | 5,380,000,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Development of Mini Dairy Cooperative Societies | 575,340,000.00 | 425,134,370.50 | 74 |
| | | Development of Mini Dairy Cooperative Societies | 10,000,000.00 | 8,361,212.00 | 84 |
| | | Upgrading the National Fertilizer Secretariat's District Offices | 20,000,000.00 | 7,942,472.10 | 40 |
| | | Upgrading the Fertilizer Testing Laboratory of Ceylon Fertilizer Company | 9,000,000.00 | 9,000,000.00 | 100 |

SHEDULE II - STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - 2023

| Head No | Institution | Project Description | Provision (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Expenditure as % of Provision |
|---------|---|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 123 | Ministry of Urban Development and Housing | Development of Small and Medium Scale Livestock Development | 50,000,000.00 | 19,627,992.70 | 39 |
| | | Reducing Postharvest Crop Losses and Improve storage | 136,700,000.00 | 96,131,565.39 | 70 |
| | | Construction of Houses in Sobitha Thero Village in Anuradhapura - Indian Grant | 163,000,000.00 | 81,002,876.03 | 50 |
| | | Construction of 600 Houses under Model Village Housing Project in 25 Districts of Sri Lanka | 103,000,000.00 | 6,390,000.00 | 6 |
| | | Housing Project (600 Houses) in Southern Province - 2017 | 103,000,000.00 | 8,470,000.00 | 8 |
| | | Housing Project (600 Houses) in Northern Province Sri Lanka - 2019 | 53,000,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 0 |
| | | Housing Project (600 Houses) in Northern Province Sri Lanka - 2019 | 153,000,000.00 | 12,500,000.00 | 8 |
| | | Indian Grant Housing Project Phase II (600 Houses) in Southern Province -2019 | 23,000,000.00 | 320,000.00 | 1 |
| | | Indian Grant Housing Project Phase II (600 Houses) in Southern Province -2019 | 222,000,000.00 | 26,750,000.00 | 12 |
| | | Renovation of Housing Scheme | 50,000,000.00 | 37,000,000.00 | 74 |
| | | Implementation of UN Habitat Programme | 3,000,000.00 | 1,554,267.50 | 52 |
| | | Middle Income Housing Project | 15,000,000.00 | 2,252,274.35 | 15 |
| | | Construction of 2,000 Housing Units under the Chinese Aid Programme for the Low Income People | 500,000,000.00 | 238,686,555.56 | 48 |
| | | Estate Housing Programme | 500,000,000.00 | 499,994,864.82 | 100 |
| | | Upgrading Vocational Training Centre in Hatton | 56,105,379.00 | 56,105,378.68 | 100 |
| | | Upgrading Vocational Training Centre in Hatton | 8,500,000.00 | 8,453,008.38 | 99 |
| | | Indian Grant Assisted Housing Programme (Stage I) | 100,000,000.00 | 16,800,000.00 | 17 |
| | | Indian Grant Assisted Housing Programme (Stage I) | 25,000,000.00 | 24,772,129.05 | 99 |
| | | Indian Funded 10000 Housing Programme | 674,500,000.00 | 27,953,859.75 | 4 |
| | | Beira Lake Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Project | 92,423,900.00 | 92,423,857.00 | 100 |
| | | Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation | 1,000,000,000.00 | 999,999,400.00 | 100 |
| | | Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project | 1,283,000,000.00 | 1,282,870,429.83 | 100 |
| | | Restoration of Water Quality of Beira Lake | 61,427,200.00 | 61,427,200.00 | 100 |
| | | Oliyamulla Storm Water Drainage and Environment | 300,000,000.00 | 249,964,200.00 | 83 |
| | | Kolonnawa Storm Water Drainage and Environment | 250,000,000.00 | 230,440,600.00 | 92 |
| | | Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project | 3,756,188,820.00 | 2,971,141,344.56 | 79 |
| | | Development of Strategic Cities - Jaffna - (GOSL-World Bank) | 320,200,000.00 | 257,840,108.46 | 81 |
| | | Development of Strategic Cities - Anuradhapura - (GOSL-AFD) | 400,000,000.00 | 281,929,815.64 | 70 |
| | | Development of Strategic Cities - Anuradhapura - (GOSL-AFD) | 275,000,000.00 | 274,525,794.41 | 100 |
| | | Urban Regeneration Programme | 6,372,962,075.00 | 6,372,961,368.79 | 100 |
| | | Urban Regeneration Programme | 6,351,883,980.00 | 6,351,254,082.13 | 100 |
| | | Urban Regeneration Programme | 1,259,500,000.00 | 1,259,400,389.11 | 100 |
| | | Metro Colombo Urban Development Project - (GOSL-World Bank) | 457,000,000.00 | 52,921,737.13 | 12 |
| | | Urban Project Preparatory Facility (GOSL/ADB) | 730,000,000.00 | 15,304,434.78 | 2 |

SCHEDULE II - STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - 2023

| Head No | Institution | Project Description | Provision (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Expenditure as % of Provision |
|----------------|---|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Urban Project Preparatory Facility (GOSL/ADB) | 140,000,000.00 | 1,377,470.02 | 1 |
| | | Improvement of Road Infrastructure in the Homagama Region (Tech City) | 57,880,000.00 | 57,203,294.00 | 99 |
| | | Siyak Nagara / Urban Infrastructure and Township Development and Township Development | 2,476,734,025.00 | 1,935,950,477.72 | 78 |
| | | Urban Development Authority | 1,000,000,000.00 | 928,330,000.00 | 93 |
| | | Development of Training Infrastructure at Operator Training Center at Galkulma | 20,000,000.00 | 20,000,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Infrastructure Development in the Plantation Sector | 100,000,000.00 | 63,710,091.62 | 64 |
| | | Preparation of a Master Plan for Development Eastern & Western Provinces and Hambantota | 200,000,000.00 | 137,068,633.33 | 69 |
| 126 | Ministry of Education | Providing Electricity Facilities (Through National Grid or Solar) for the Schools | 25,000,000.00 | 92,670.39 | 0 |
| 130 | Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government | Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project (Provincial Road Development Project) (GOSL/WB) | 5,970,000,000.00 | 5,215,549,590.69 | 87 |
| | | Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project (Provincial Road Development Project) (GOSL/WB) | 59,896,000.00 | 53,219,198.13 | 89 |
| | | Rural Bridges Project (GOSL/ DRIVE - Netherlands) | 6,772,965,192.99 | 6,772,965,192.99 | 100 |
| | | Rural Bridges Project (GOSL/ DRIVE - Netherlands) | 500,000,000.00 | 460,575,863.79 | 92 |
| | | Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project (GOSL/ADB) | 658,000,000.00 | 576,400,648.71 | 88 |
| | | Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project (GOSL/ADB) | 202,000,000.00 | 148,350,000.00 | 73 |
| | | Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Investment | 105,000,000.00 | 104,992,855.22 | 100 |
| | | Management Programme - Tranche 2 (GOSL/ADB) | 22,100,000.00 | 20,000,000.00 | 90 |
| | | Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Investment | 443,620,000.00 | 442,229,213.52 | 100 |
| | | Management Programme - Tranche 2 (GOSL/ADB) | 103,000,000.00 | 82,000,000.00 | 80 |
| | | Investment Programme - Tranche 3 (GOSL/ADB) | 50,000,000.00 | 27,468,562.68 | 55 |
| 149 | Ministry of Industries | Upgrading and Modernization of Main and Mini Industrial Estates | 100,000,000.00 | 100,000,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Establishment of Table Salt Plant 05 TPH - Manthai (Improvement in Elephantpass Saltern) | 1,000,000,000.00 | 880,157,579.70 | 88 |
| | | Industrial Estates Development Programme | 268,000,000.00 | 268,000,000.00 | 100 |
| 151 | Ministry of Fisheries | Create Dedicated Zone for Textile Manufacturing and Related | 7,800,000.00 | 7,800,000.00 | 100 |
| | | Improve Fishery Villages in 10 Costal Districts Including Hambantota, Jaffna and Batticaloa | 3,042,200,000.00 | 2,845,041,031.58 | 94 |
| | | Fisheries Sector Infrastructure Development | 173,270,000.00 | 138,114,229.74 | 80 |
| 161 | Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation | Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project | 2,300,000,000.00 | 1,775,146,597.45 | 77 |

SCHEDULE II - STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - 2023

| Head No | Institution | Project Description | Provision (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Expenditure as % of Provision |
|----------------|--|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 166 | Ministry of Water Supply | Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project | 24,000,000.00 | 23,863,608.26 | 99 |
| | | Implementation of Rain Water Harvesting Programme | 50,000,000.00 | 45,073,828.34 | 90 |
| | | Catchment Protection & Prevention of Pollution at Sources | 40,000,000.00 | 22,753,157.12 | 57 |
| | | South Asia Conference on Sanitation Follow up Action - All Island Sanitation Programme | 50,000,000.00 | 32,352,020.69 | 65 |
| | | Improvement of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation | 200,000,000.00 | 155,921,112.08 | 78 |
| | | Prevention of Water Bone Diseases in Chronic Kidney Diseases Affected Areas | 300,000,000.00 | 217,782,846.38 | 73 |
| | | Water Supply Facilities for Resettlement Village in Kegalle District | 50,000,000.00 | 27,162,695.96 | 54 |
| | | Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project (GOSL-WB) | 11,000,000,000.00 | 10,996,698,892.89 | 100 |
| | | Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project (GOSL-WB) | 310,000,000.00 | 174,066,700.00 | 56 |
| 176 | Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation | China - Sri Lanka Joint Research and Demonstration Centre for Water Technology (GOSL/China) | 60,000,000.00 | 37,010,195.88 | 62 |
| | | WASH Knowledge and Skills Development of Teachers and Frontline Healthcare Workers (UNICEF) | 10,000,000.00 | 7,588,850.66 | 76 |
| | | Rehabilitation of Kankasanthurai Harbour (GOSL - India) | 60,000,000.00 | 6,131,678.87 | 10 |
| | | Port Access Elevated Highway Project (GOSL - ADB) | 1,320,000,000.00 | 1,100,891,481.24 | 83 |
| | | Feasibility Study for Colombo North Port Development Project (GOSL - ADB) | 205,000,000.00 | 179,967,080.04 | 88 |
| 187 | Ministry of Investment Promotion | Feasibility Study for Colombo North Port Development Project (GOSL - ADB) | 35,000,000.00 | 26,658,939.54 | 76 |
| | | Colombo Port City Development Project | 879,100,000.00 | 732,859,548.91 | 83 |
| | | Lower Malwathuoya Multisector Development Project | 550,000,000.00 | 255,894,340.80 | 47 |
| 198 | Ministry of Irrigation | Gin Nilwala Diversion Project | 15,000,000.00 | 1,211,414.87 | 8 |
| | | Moragahakanda and Kaluganga Reservoir Project (GOSL- China, Kuwait and Saudi) | 2,169,553,425.00 | 2,088,893,981.42 | 96 |
| | | Moragahakanda and Kaluganga Reservoir Project (GOSL- China, Kuwait and Saudi) | 80,446,575.00 | 80,446,573.94 | 100 |
| | | Uma Oya Diversion Project | 3,600,000,000.00 | 2,560,526,521.38 | 71 |
| | | Welioya Integrated Development Project | 32,000,000.00 | 15,080,000.00 | 47 |
| | | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme (GOSL-ADB) | 40,000,000,000.00 | 22,207,890,197.24 | 56 |
| | | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme (GOSL-ADB) | 3,000,000,000.00 | 2,514,730,716.26 | 84 |
| | | Rambakan Oya Integrated Development Project | 43,000,000.00 | 39,618,646.00 | 92 |
| | | Kivul Oya Reservoir Project | 100,000,000.00 | 1,629,396.81 | 2 |
| | | Barrack Plane Lake Development Project- Nuwara Eliya | 30,000,000.00 | 23,895,995.62 | 80 |
| 199 | Ministry of Environment | Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project (WB) | 3,000,000,000.00 | 2,424,413,485.79 | 81 |
| | | Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project (WB) | 5,000,000.00 | 1,186,666.68 | 24 |
| | | Pilot Farm Land Consolidation Study Project (Japan) | 50,000,000.00 | 31,321,222.49 | 63 |

SCHEDULE II - STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - 2023

| Head No | Institution | Project Description | Provision (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Expenditure as % of Provision |
|----------------|---|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | Pilot Farm Land Consolidation Study Project (Japan) | 9,100,000.00 | 8,688,696.94 | 95 |
| | | 50 Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (CResMIPA) - Flood Early Warning and Kelani Climate Resilience (WB) | 2,000,000,000.00 | 600,736,923.95 | 30 |
| | | 51 Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (CResMIPA) - Flood Early Warning and Kelani Climate Resilience (WB) | 25,000,000.00 | 463,320.88 | 2 |
| | | Project Implements Under "Wari Saubhagya Programme" | 500,000,000.00 | 138,258,288.30 | 28 |
| | | Talpitigala Reservoir | 500,000,000.00 | 61,929,125.68 | 12 |
| | | Agriculture and Livestock Programme Implemented by Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority | 300,000,000.00 | 118,725,044.26 | 40 |
| | | Rural Tank Development Project Rehabilitation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes including Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works | 1,782,000,000.00 250,000,000.00 | 362,220,527.62 44,366,841.58 | 20 18 |
| 202 | Department of Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs | Construction of Islamic Cultural Centres and Improvement of Mosque | 10,400,000.00 | 2,625,000.00 | 25 |
| 204 | Department of Hindu Religious and Cultural Affairs | Renovation, Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Facilities of Hindu Temples | 31,000,000.00 | 31,000,000.00 | 100 |
| 209 | Department of National Archives | Computerization of Indices at the National Archives of Sri Lanka | 3,000,000.00 | 341,269.00 | 11 |
| 219 | Department of National Archives | Other Capital Expenditure | 100,000,000.00 | 64,434,506.74 | 64 |
| 223 | Sri Lanka Navy | Other Capital Expenditure 19 Enhancement of Infrastructure Facilities at SLN Dockyard Construction of Quary at Dockyard - Trincomalee | 59,873,000.00 18,701,000.00 593,272,000.00 | 59,645,642.09 17,667,230.05 587,264,435.20 | 100 94 99 |
| 281 | Department of Agrarian Development | Development of Minor Irrigation Systems and Abundant Paddy Lands | 3,000,000,000.00 | 2,621,533,168.53 | 87 |
| 282 | Department of Irrigation | Ellewewa Reservoir Rehabilitation of Kudawilachchiya Reservoir Uma Oya Downstream Development Project (Construction of Alikota Ara Storage Reservoir and Kuda Oya Storage Reservoir) | 100,000,000.00 5,000,000.00 3,070,000,000.00 | 39,698,256.57 2,740,248.41 3,067,682,671.07 | 40 55 100 |
| | | Hibiliyakada, Wathegedara Irrigation Infrastructure Development Project | 250,000,000.00 | 231,003,936.50 | 92 |
| 284 | Department of Wildlife Conservation | Other Capital Expenditure Improvement of Road Network in National Parks | 5,000,000.00 20,000,000.00 | 3,490,125.47 8,510,520.00 | 70 43 |
| 285 | Department of Agriculture | Habitat Enrichment for Wildlife Agricultural Extension and Training | 80,000,000.00 225,000,000.00 | 67,640,018.89 114,633,331.70 | 85 51 |
| 289 | Department of Export Agriculture | Other Capital Expenditure | 8,000,000.00 | 6,412,909.88 | 80 |
| 290 | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | Habitat Enrichment for Fish Production in Coastal Area | 30,000,000.00 | 20,429,193.33 | 68 |
| 294 | Department of National Zoological Gardens | Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage Safari Park at Hambantota | 2,000,000.00 5,000,000.00 | 1,332,746.05 421,159.00 | 67 8 |

SCHEDULE II - STATEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - 2023

| Head No | Institution | Project Description | Provision (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Expenditure as % of Provision |
|----------------|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 300 | Department of Food Commissioner | Loan Facility for Small and Medium Rice Millers to Maintain a Rice Buffer Stock | 50,000,000.00 | 47,693,274.00 | 95 |
| 311 | Department of National Physical Planning | Physical Plans and Research Activities | 5,055,000.00 | 2,327,919.55 | 46 |
| 322 | Department of National Botanical Gardens | Development of Royal Botanical Garden Project | 30,000,000.00 | 11,016,368.05 | 37 |
| | | Floriculture Development Programme | 4,500,000.00 | 1,888,390.00 | 42 |
| 332 | Department of National Community Water Supply | Improvement of Community Water Supply | 500,000,000.00 | 149,769,754.50 | 30 |
| | | Development of Water Safety Plans for Community Managed Water Schemes | 10,000,000.00 | 3,432,919.24 | 34 |
| | | "Praja Jala Abhiman" Water Supply Scheme | 1,000,000,000.00 | 377,660,917.79 | 38 |
| 336 | Merchant Shipping Secretariat | System of issuing Certificate of Competencies & Seafarer Continuous Discharge Certificate with Biometric to Comply with Seafarer Identity Document | 5,270,000.00 | 5,269,350.14 | 100 |
| | Total | | 398,366,458,484.99 | 305,202,534,825.93 | |

Schedule III - HEAD-WISE SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE - 2023

| Head | Institution | Total | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % | Recurrent | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % | Capital | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % |
|------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 |
| 1 | His Excellency the President | 8,360,000 | 7,803,085 | 556,915 | 7 | 3,420,600 | 3,271,529 | 149,071 | 96 | 4,939,400 | 4,531,556 | 407,844 | 8 | | | |
| 2 | Office of the Prime Minister | 1,137,500 | 1,078,626 | 58,874 | 5 | 889,500 | 835,127 | 54,373 | 94 | 248,000 | 243,500 | 4,500 | 2 | | | |
| 4 | Judges of the Superior Courts | 429,119 | 67,881 | 14 | | 483,500 | 423,703 | 59,797 | 88 | 13,500 | 5,417 | 8,083 | 60 | | | |
| 5 | Office of the Cabinet of Ministers | 263,300 | 167,072 | 96,228 | 37 | 178,300 | 148,781 | 29,519 | 83 | 85,000 | 18,290 | 66,710 | 78 | | | |
| 6 | Office of the Public Service Commission | 332,200 | 282,458 | 49,742 | 15 | 319,100 | 270,902 | 48,198 | 85 | 13,100 | 11,557 | 1,543 | 12 | | | |
| 7 | Judicial Service Commission | 106,000 | 85,442 | 20,558 | 19 | 105,200 | 85,325 | 19,875 | 81 | 800 | 117 | 683 | 85 | | | |
| 8 | National Police Commission | 166,550 | 165,445 | 1,105 | 1 | 156,800 | 155,849 | 951 | 99 | 9,750 | 9,595 | 155 | 2 | | | |
| 9 | Administrative Appeals Tribunal | 34,000 | 31,243 | 2,757 | 8 | 33,700 | 30,951 | 2,749 | 92 | 300 | 293 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| 10 | Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption | 876,884 | 644,017 | 232,866 | 27 | 786,300 | 575,961 | 210,339 | 73 | 90,584 | 68,057 | 22,527 | 25 | | | |
| 11 | Office of the Finance Commission | 113,700 | 93,242 | 20,458 | 18 | 110,400 | 90,164 | 20,236 | 82 | 3,300 | 3,078 | 222 | 7 | | | |
| 13 | Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka | 301,987 | 273,956 | 28,030 | 9 | 282,300 | 258,689 | 23,611 | 92 | 19,687 | 15,267 | 4,420 | 22 | | | |
| 16 | Parliament | 3,818,850 | 3,616,201 | 202,649 | 5 | 3,690,250 | 3,574,102 | 116,148 | 97 | 128,600 | 42,099 | 86,501 | 67 | | | |
| 17 | Office of the Leader of the House of Parliament | 70,550 | 65,588 | 4,962 | 7 | 69,850 | 64,969 | 4,881 | 93 | 700 | 619 | 81 | 12 | | | |
| 18 | Office of the Chief Govt. Whip of Parliament | 160,000 | 141,711 | 18,289 | 11 | 157,700 | 139,718 | 17,982 | 89 | 2,300 | 1,993 | 307 | 13 | | | |
| 19 | Office of the Leader of the Opposition of Parliament | 257,700 | 249,704 | 7,996 | 3 | 237,200 | 229,404 | 7,796 | 97 | 20,500 | 20,300 | 200 | 1 | | | |
| 20 | Election Commission | 10,995,600 | 1,677,460 | 9,318,140 | 85 | 10,909,600 | 1,631,586 | 9,278,014 | 15 | 86,000 | 45,874 | 40,126 | 47 | | | |
| 21 | National Audit Office | 2,559,800 | 2,259,892 | 299,908 | 12 | 2,507,000 | 2,224,816 | 282,184 | 89 | 52,800 | 35,076 | 17,724 | 34 | | | |
| 22 | Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration | 56,200 | 30,302 | 25,898 | 46 | 55,900 | 30,132 | 25,768 | 54 | 300 | 171 | 130 | 43 | | | |
| 25 | Delimitation Commission | 27,041 | 21,294 | 5,747 | 21 | 26,441 | 20,805 | 5,636 | 79 | 600 | 489 | 111 | 19 | | | |
| 101 | Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Religious and Cultural Affairs | 2,145,172 | 1,718,742 | 4,264,320 | 20 | 1,506,735 | 1,270,517 | 236,248 | 84 | 638,407 | 448,225 | 190,182 | 30 | | | |
| 102 | Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies | 59,424,318 | 54,837,785 | 4,586,533 | 8 | 57,152,156 | 53,608,783 | 3,543,373 | 94 | 2,272,161 | 1,229,002 | 1,043,159 | 46 | | | |
| 103 | Ministry of Defence | 26,852,256 | 24,651,132 | 2,201,124 | 8 | 14,211,587 | 13,190,036 | 1,021,551 | 93 | 12,640,669 | 11,461,096 | 1,179,573 | 9 | | | |
| 105 | Ministry of Mass Media | 1,448,000 | 972,133 | 4,75,867 | 33 | 923,323 | 827,215 | 96,108 | 90 | 524,677 | 144,918 | 379,759 | 72 | | | |
| 110 | Ministry of Justice, Prisons Affairs and Constitutional Reforms | 7,042,559 | 5,182,542 | 1,866,017 | 26 | 4,426,350 | 3,741,306 | 685,044 | 85 | 2,616,209 | 1,441,235 | 1,174,974 | 45 | | | |
| 111 | Ministry of Health | 319,317,659 | 57,711,514 | 15 | | 312,526,050 | 293,253,525 | 19,272,525 | 94 | 64,503,122 | 26,064,134 | 38,438,988 | 60 | | | |
| 112 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 19,000,000 | 16,977,507 | 2,022,493 | 11 | 18,480,935 | 16,626,107 | 1,854,828 | 90 | 519,065 | 351,400 | 167,665 | 32 | | | |
| 116 | Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security | 5,059,500 | 4,745,120 | 314,380 | 6 | 1,091,100 | 905,649 | 185,451 | 83 | 3,968,400 | 3,839,471 | 128,929 | 3 | | | |
| 117 | Ministry of Transport and Highways | 377,836,766 | 250,574,634 | 127,262,131 | 34 | 16,857,003 | 14,410,359 | 2,446,644 | 85 | 360,979,763 | 236,164,275 | 124,815,488 | 35 | | | |
| 118 | Ministry of Agriculture | 93,938,625 | 85,577,156 | 8,361,469 | 9 | 64,431,125 | 61,476,763 | 2,954,362 | 95 | 29,507,500 | 24,100,393 | 5,407,107 | 18 | | | |
| 119 | Ministry of Power & Energy | 40,417,140 | 13,292,973 | 27,124,167 | 67 | 1,011,800 | 714,272 | 297,528 | 71 | 39,405,340 | 12,578,700 | 26,826,640 | 68 | | | |

Schedule III - HEAD-WISE SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE - 2023

| Head | Institution | Total | Provision | Expenditure | Recurrent | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % | Capital Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % |
|------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|----|-------------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs.'000 |
| 122 | Ministry of Tourism and Lands | 3,717,694 | 3,251,715 | 4,65,979 | 13 | 661,658 | 625,918 | 35,740 | 95 | 3,056,036 | 2,625,797 | 430,239 | 14 |
| 123 | Ministry of Urban Development and Housing | 46,484,560 | 32,699,135 | 13,785,425 | 30 | 2,665,535 | 1,878,056 | 78,479 | 70 | 43,819,025 | 30,821,079 | 12,997,946 | 30 |
| 126 | Ministry of Education | 154,950,907 | 123,189,956 | 31,760,951 | 20 | 111,349,000 | 95,732,700 | 15,616,300 | 86 | 43,601,907 | 27,437,256 | 16,144,651 | 37 |
| 130 | Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government | 51,285,000 | 39,447,327 | 11,837,673 | 23 | 16,620,461 | 15,179,454 | 1,441,007 | 91 | 34,664,539 | 24,267,873 | 10,396,666 | 30 |
| 135 | Ministry of Plantation | 12,404,594 | 8,946,300 | 3,458,294 | 28 | 4,377,000 | 3,876,788 | 500,212 | 89 | 8,027,594 | 5,069,511 | 2,958,083 | 37 |
| 149 | Ministry of Industries | 8,488,600 | 6,919,919 | 1,568,681 | 18 | 2,673,400 | 2,166,876 | 506,524 | 81 | 5,815,200 | 4,733,043 | 1,062,157 | 18 |
| 151 | Ministry of Fisheries | 7,511,085 | 6,612,182 | 898,903 | 12 | 3,769,200 | 3,324,839 | 444,361 | 88 | 3,741,885 | 3,287,343 | 454,542 | 12 |
| 160 | Ministry of Environment | 2,232,600 | 1,795,911 | 436,389 | 20 | 1,563,600 | 1,471,126 | 92,674 | 94 | 669,000 | 324,785 | 344,215 | 51 |
| 161 | Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation | 2,773,800 | 2,140,621 | 633,179 | 23 | 385,800 | 281,699 | 104,101 | 73 | 2,388,000 | 1,838,922 | 529,078 | 22 |
| 166 | Ministry of Water Supply | 74,520,850 | 47,109,088 | 27,411,762 | 37 | 543,568 | 469,059 | 74,509 | 86 | 73,977,282 | 46,640,029 | 27,337,253 | 37 |
| 171 | Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment | 53,842,509 | 42,557,398 | 11,285,111 | 21 | 50,798,620 | 40,551,704 | 10,246,916 | 80 | 3,043,889 | 2,005,694 | 1,038,195 | 34 |
| 176 | Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation | 3,962,510 | 3,176,042 | 786,468 | 20 | 1,513,150 | 1,346,351 | 166,799 | 89 | 2,449,360 | 1,829,691 | 619,669 | 25 |
| 186 | Ministry of Technology | 7,540,000 | 2,202,331 | 5,337,669 | 71 | 5,697,000 | 1,872,943 | 3,824,057 | 33 | 1,843,000 | 329,389 | 1,513,611 | 82 |
| 187 | Ministry of Investment Promotion | 2,629,800 | 1,911,363 | 718,437 | 27 | 929,400 | 651,736 | 277,664 | 70 | 1,700,400 | 1,259,627 | 440,773 | 26 |
| 189 | Ministry of Public Security | 13,743,735 | 12,311,849 | 1,431,386 | 10 | 12,098,800 | 11,289,402 | 809,398 | 93 | 1,644,935 | 1,022,446 | 622,489 | 38 |
| 193 | Ministry of Labour and Foreign Employment | 2,101,000 | 1,852,080 | 248,920 | 12 | 1,691,100 | 1,494,048 | 197,052 | 88 | 409,900 | 358,033 | 51,867 | 13 |
| 194 | Ministry of Youth and Sports | 8,032,000 | 4,959,840 | 3,072,160 | 38 | 4,655,780 | 3,674,797 | 980,983 | 79 | 3,376,220 | 1,285,043 | 2,091,176 | 62 |
| 198 | Ministry of Irrigation | 69,226,100 | 41,249,253 | 27,976,847 | 40 | 4,676,000 | 4,069,953 | 606,047 | 87 | 64,550,100 | 37,179,300 | 27,370,800 | 42 |
| 201 | Department of Buddhist Affairs | 1,644,000 | 1,414,973 | 229,027 | 14 | 1,541,170 | 1,344,842 | 196,328 | 87 | 102,830 | 70,132 | 32,698 | 32 |
| 202 | Department of Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs | 184,000 | 121,718 | 62,282 | 34 | 163,000 | 110,715 | 52,285 | 68 | 21,000 | 11,003 | 9,997 | 48 |
| 203 | Department of Christian Religious Affairs | 213,000 | 160,109 | 52,891 | 25 | 192,000 | 140,936 | 51,064 | 73 | 21,000 | 19,173 | 1,827 | 9 |
| 204 | Department of Hindu Religious and Cultural Affairs | 294,000 | 227,698 | 66,302 | 23 | 258,000 | 192,694 | 65,306 | 75 | 36,000 | 35,004 | 996 | 3 |
| 205 | Department of Public Trustee | 86,000 | 77,660 | 8,340 | 10 | 80,750 | 72,968 | 7,781 | 90 | 5,250 | 4,692 | 559 | 11 |
| 206 | Department of Cultural Affairs | 943,500 | 668,217 | 275,283 | 29 | 781,000 | 661,003 | 119,997 | 85 | 162,500 | 7,215 | 155,285 | 96 |
| 207 | Department of Archaeology | 1,447,000 | 1,287,797 | 159,203 | 11 | 1,280,995 | 1,215,907 | 65,088 | 95 | 166,005 | 71,890 | 94,115 | 57 |
| 208 | Department of National Museums | 3,328,947 | 3,221,250 | 107,997 | 3 | 300,000 | 272,690 | 27,310 | 91 | 3,028,947 | 2,948,560 | 80,387 | 3 |
| 209 | Department of National Archives | 508,000 | 211,402 | 296,598 | 58 | 190,000 | 163,977 | 26,023 | 86 | 318,000 | 47,425 | 270,575 | 85 |
| 210 | Department of Information | 615,000 | 332,059 | 282,961 | 46 | 394,000 | 298,138 | 95,862 | 76 | 221,000 | 33,902 | 187,098 | 85 |
| 211 | Department of Government Printer | 6,077,000 | 5,151,429 | 925,571 | 15 | 5,842,000 | 4,998,002 | 843,998 | 86 | 235,000 | 153,428 | 81,572 | 35 |
| 212 | Department of Examinations | 10,813,000 | 6,574,397 | 4,238,603 | 39 | 10,628,000 | 6,471,193 | 4,156,807 | 61 | 185,000 | 103,204 | 81,796 | 44 |

Schedule III - HEAD-WISE SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE - 2023

| Head | Institution | Total | Expenditure | Savings | % Provision | Recurrent | Expenditure | Savings | % Provision | Capital | Expenditure | Savings | % |
|------|---|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| | | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 | Rs.'000 |
| 213 | Department of Educational Publications | 173,000 | 90,268 | 82,732 | 48 | 87,900 | 79,592 | 8,308 | 91 | 85,100 | 10,675 | 74,425 | 87 |
| 214 | University Grants Commission | 66,571,000 | 64,803,440 | 1,767,560 | 3 | 59,871,000 | 58,288,894 | 1,587,106 | 97 | 6,700,000 | 6,514,546 | 185,454 | 3 |
| 215 | Department of Technical Education and Training | 2,437,000 | 2,214,960 | 222,040 | 9 | 2,315,861 | 2,172,473 | 143,388 | 94 | 121,139 | 42,487 | 78,651 | 65 |
| 216 | Department of Social Services | 952,500 | 904,220 | 48,280 | 5 | 914,781 | 871,059 | 43,722 | 95 | 37,719 | 33,161 | 4,558 | 12 |
| 217 | Department of Probation and Child Care Services | 449,000 | 434,183 | 14,817 | 3 | 384,000 | 379,064 | 4,936 | 99 | 65,000 | 55,119 | 9,881 | 15 |
| 219 | Department of Sports Development | 2,218,000 | 1,185,825 | 1,032,175 | 47 | 1,394,000 | 812,933 | 581,067 | 58 | 824,000 | 372,892 | 451,108 | 55 |
| 220 | Department of Ayurveda | 2,040,000 | 1,993,625 | 46,375 | 2 | 1,975,560 | 1,942,898 | 32,662 | 98 | 64,440 | 50,727 | 13,713 | 21 |
| 221 | Department of Labour | 4,189,000 | 2,659,553 | 1,529,447 | 37 | 2,674,800 | 2,535,898 | 138,992 | 95 | 1,514,200 | 123,745 | 1,390,455 | 92 |
| 222 | Sri Lanka Army | 224,588,001 | 219,264,207 | 5,323,794 | 2 | 220,439,001 | 215,622,823 | 4,816,178 | 98 | 4,149,000 | 3,641,384 | 507,616 | 12 |
| 223 | Sri Lanka Navy | 73,912,805 | 73,810,970 | 101,835 | 0 | 66,710,705 | 66,662,446 | 4,8259 | 100 | 7,202,100 | 7,148,524 | 53,576 | 1 |
| 224 | Sri Lanka Air Force | 58,073,168 | 44,964,917 | 13,108,251 | 23 | 43,818,300 | 41,070,327 | 2,747,973 | 94 | 14,254,868 | 3,894,590 | 10,360,278 | 73 |
| 225 | Department of Police | 118,602,380 | 114,291,361 | 4,311,019 | 4 | 104,512,130 | 100,704,476 | 3,807,654 | 96 | 14,090,250 | 13,586,884 | 503,366 | 4 |
| 226 | Department of Immigration and Emigration | 5,726,000 | 5,019,835 | 706,165 | 12 | 2,819,900 | 2,323,896 | 496,004 | 82 | 2,906,100 | 2,695,940 | 210,160 | 7 |
| 227 | Department of Registration of Persons | 3,020,000 | 2,049,225 | 970,775 | 32 | 1,750,000 | 1,547,001 | 202,999 | 88 | 1,270,000 | 502,224 | 767,776 | 60 |
| 228 | Courts Administration | 11,241,000 | 11,004,942 | 236,058 | 2 | 9,318,863 | 9,168,972 | 149,890 | 98 | 1,922,137 | 1,835,970 | 86,168 | 4 |
| 229 | Department of Attorney General | 2,086,000 | 1,794,769 | 291,231 | 14 | 1,968,500 | 1,726,141 | 242,359 | 88 | 117,500 | 68,629 | 48,871 | 42 |
| 230 | Department of Legal Draftsman | 154,700 | 137,784 | 16,916 | 11 | 150,600 | 135,867 | 14,733 | 90 | 4,100 | 1,917 | 2,183 | 53 |
| 231 | Department of Debt Conciliation Board | 77,500 | 60,974 | 16,526 | 21 | 76,600 | 60,391 | 16,209 | 79 | 900 | 583 | 317 | 35 |
| 232 | Department of Prisons | 12,571,000 | 11,470,786 | 1,100,214 | 9 | 11,537,000 | 10,920,357 | 616,643 | 95 | 1,034,000 | 550,429 | 483,571 | 47 |
| 233 | Department of Government Analyst | 1,030,000 | 841,783 | 188,217 | 18 | 714,250 | 666,350 | 47,860 | 93 | 315,750 | 175,392 | 140,358 | 44 |
| 234 | Registrar of the Supreme Court | 375,000 | 341,913 | 33,087 | 9 | 366,700 | 334,352 | 32,348 | 91 | 8,300 | 7,561 | 739 | 9 |
| 235 | Department of Law Commission | 22,300 | 16,529 | 5,771 | 26 | 21,000 | 16,227 | 4,773 | 77 | 1,300 | 302 | 998 | 77 |
| 236 | Department of Official Languages | 191,000 | 149,966 | 41,034 | 21 | 186,775 | 147,049 | 39,726 | 79 | 4,225 | 2,917 | 1,308 | 31 |
| 237 | Department of National Planning | 26,815,489 | 24,721,067 | 2,094,422 | 8 | 3,090,074 | 3,084,328 | 5,746 | 100 | 23,725,415 | 21,636,739 | 2,088,677 | 9 |
| 238 | Department of Fiscal Policy | 85,050 | 73,144 | 11,906 | 14 | 83,800 | 72,958 | 10,842 | 87 | 1,250 | 186 | 1,064 | 85 |
| 239 | Department of External Resources | 2,561,955 | 2,395,701 | 166,254 | 6 | 451,280 | 303,150 | 148,130 | 67 | 2,110,675 | 2,092,551 | 18,124 | 1 |
| 240 | Department of National Budget | 55,066,876 | 600,862 | 54,466,014 | 99 | 7,128,988 | 269,358 | 6,859,630 | 4 | 47,937,888 | 331,504 | 47,606,384 | 99 |
| 241 | Department of Public Enterprises | 319,712,160 | 269,584,258 | 50,127,902 | 16 | 624,550 | 578,725 | 45,825 | 93 | 319,087,610 | 269,005,533 | 50,082,077 | 16 |
| 242 | Department of Management Services | 110,350 | 98,027 | 12,323 | 11 | 108,300 | 97,300 | 11,000 | 90 | 2,050 | 727 | 1,323 | 65 |
| 243 | Department of Development Finance | 87,483,490 | 33,179,625 | 54,303,865 | 62 | 21,441,290 | 20,289,474 | 1,151,816 | 95 | 66,042,200 | 12,890,151 | 53,152,049 | 80 |
| 244 | Department of Trade and Investment Policy | 84,070 | 82,588 | 1,482 | 2 | 82,970 | 82,588 | 382 | 100 | 1,100 | 0 | 1,100 | 100 |
| 245 | Department of Public Finance | 183,300 | 103,084 | 80,216 | 44 | 95,325 | 83,587 | 11,738 | 88 | 87,975 | 19,497 | 68,478 | 78 |

Schedule III - HEAD-WISE SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE - 2023

| Head | Institution | Total | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % | Capital | Rs.'000 |
|------|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 246 | Department of Inland Revenue | 14,968,700 | 7,539,497 | 7,429,203 | 50 | 4,713,300 | 4,427,204 | 286,096 | 94 | 10,255,400 | 3,112,294 | 7,143,106 |
| 247 | Sri Lanka Customs | 5,281,815 | 4,041,058 | 1,240,757 | 23 | 4,798,415 | 3,800,928 | 997,487 | 79 | 483,400 | 240,130 | 243,270 |
| 248 | Department of Excise | 3,917,500 | 3,284,586 | 632,914 | 16 | 3,410,500 | 3,049,367 | 361,133 | 89 | 507,000 | 235,279 | 271,781 |
| 249 | Department of Treasury Operations | 13,785,234,380 | 7,471,982,282 | 6,313,252,098 | 46 | 2,759,782,165 | 2,459,769,671 | 300,012,494 | 89 | 11,025,452,215 | 5,012,212,611 | 6,013,239,604 |
| 250 | Department of State Accounts | 145,300 | 105,268 | 40,032 | 28 | 114,900 | 103,549 | 11,351 | 90 | 30,400 | 1,719 | 28,681 |
| 251 | Department of Valuation | 810,007 | 764,053 | 45,954 | 6 | 736,400 | 695,938 | 40,462 | 95 | 73,607 | 68,115 | 5,492 |
| 252 | Department of Census and Statistics | 2,693,097 | 2,053,014 | 640,083 | 24 | 1,293,300 | 1,139,851 | 153,449 | 88 | 1,399,797 | 913,163 | 486,634 |
| 253 | Department of Pension | 418,720,000 | 416,333,169 | 2,386,831 | 1 | 418,664,000 | 416,291,420 | 2,372,580 | 99 | 56,000 | 41,748 | 14,252 |
| 254 | Department of Registrar General | 3,460,000 | 3,287,426 | 172,574 | 5 | 3,167,000 | 3,058,950 | 108,050 | 97 | 293,000 | 228,476 | 64,524 |
| 255 | District Secretariat, Colombo | 1,666,444 | 1,447,540 | 218,904 | 13 | 1,466,444 | 1,292,841 | 173,603 | 88 | 200,000 | 154,699 | 45,301 |
| 256 | District Secretariat, Gampaha | 2,136,953 | 2,039,770 | 97,183 | 5 | 1,461,653 | 1,428,835 | 32,818 | 98 | 675,300 | 610,935 | 64,365 |
| 257 | District Secretariat, Kalutara | 1,600,210 | 1,423,099 | 177,111 | 11 | 1,407,110 | 1,363,303 | 43,807 | 97 | 193,100 | 59,796 | 133,304 |
| 258 | District Secretariat, Kandy | 1,929,638 | 1,796,011 | 133,627 | 7 | 1,892,638 | 1,764,718 | 127,920 | 93 | 37,000 | 31,293 | 5,707 |
| 259 | District Secretariat, Matale | 1,246,290 | 1,147,620 | 98,670 | 8 | 1,127,290 | 1,074,901 | 52,389 | 95 | 119,000 | 72,720 | 46,280 |
| 260 | District Secretariat, Nuwara-Eliya | 720,806 | 647,939 | 72,867 | 10 | 702,806 | 633,455 | 69,311 | 90 | 18,000 | 14,444 | 3,556 |
| 261 | District Secretariat, Galle | 2,158,146 | 2,018,657 | 139,489 | 6 | 2,065,246 | 1,971,446 | 93,800 | 95 | 92,900 | 47,211 | 45,689 |
| 262 | District Secretariat , Matale | 1,870,733 | 1,608,894 | 261,839 | 14 | 1,730,733 | 1,557,108 | 173,625 | 90 | 140,000 | 51,787 | 88,213 |
| 263 | District Secretariat , Hambantota | 3,118,000 | 2,892,435 | 225,565 | 7 | 2,882,000 | 2,770,300 | 111,700 | 96 | 236,000 | 122,136 | 113,864 |
| 264 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Jaffna | 1,630,784 | 1,572,200 | 58,584 | 4 | 1,579,784 | 1,521,239 | 58,545 | 96 | 51,000 | 50,961 | 39 |
| 265 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Mannar | 638,176 | 469,850 | 168,326 | 26 | 476,536 | 433,451 | 43,085 | 91 | 161,640 | 36,399 | 125,241 |
| 266 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Vavuniya | 1,057,000 | 1,016,512 | 40,488 | 4 | 1,027,095 | 989,781 | 37,314 | 96 | 29,905 | 26,731 | 3,174 |
| 267 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Mullaitivu | 938,000 | 862,418 | 75,582 | 8 | 904,300 | 832,156 | 72,144 | 92 | 33,700 | 30,262 | 3,438 |
| 268 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Killinochchi | 605,000 | 539,658 | 65,342 | 11 | 576,000 | 524,625 | 51,375 | 91 | 29,000 | 15,033 | 13,967 |
| 269 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Batticaloa | 2,130,077 | 2,040,957 | 89,120 | 4 | 1,837,077 | 1,768,492 | 68,585 | 96 | 293,000 | 272,465 | 20,535 |
| 270 | District Secretariat, Ampara | 4,782,000 | 4,583,888 | 198,112 | 4 | 4,711,000 | 4,523,218 | 187,782 | 96 | 71,000 | 60,670 | 10,350 |
| 271 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Trincomalee | 1,237,000 | 1,160,265 | 76,735 | 6 | 1,169,000 | 1,097,470 | 71,530 | 94 | 68,000 | 62,795 | 5,205 |
| 272 | District Secretariat, Kurunegala | 3,136,024 | 2,994,817 | 141,207 | 5 | 3,078,024 | 2,973,992 | 104,032 | 97 | 58,000 | 20,825 | 37,175 |
| 273 | District Secretariat, Puttalam | 1,443,484 | 1,193,737 | 249,747 | 17 | 1,304,484 | 1,112,762 | 191,722 | 85 | 139,000 | 80,976 | 58,024 |
| 274 | District Secretariat, Anuradhapura | 2,942,599 | 2,810,087 | 132,512 | 5 | 2,688,989 | 2,596,238 | 92,750 | 97 | 253,610 | 213,849 | 39,761 |
| 275 | District Secretariat - Polonnaruwa | 1,861,000 | 1,719,664 | 141,336 | 8 | 1,627,000 | 1,528,853 | 98,147 | 94 | 234,000 | 190,811 | 43,189 |
| 276 | District Secretariat - Badulla | 1,598,207 | 1,491,622 | 106,585 | 7 | 1,471,207 | 1,385,379 | 85,828 | 94 | 127,000 | 106,243 | 20,757 |
| 277 | District Secretariat, Monaragala | 2,113,768 | 2,029,178 | 84,590 | 4 | 1,903,768 | 1,850,040 | 53,728 | 97 | 210,000 | 179,138 | 30,862 |
| 278 | District Secretariat, Rathnapura | 1,736,193 | 1,481,141 | 255,052 | 15 | 1,466,663 | 1,410,197 | 56,466 | 96 | 269,550 | 70,944 | 198,586 |

Schedule III - HEAD-WISE SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE - 2023

| Head | Institution | Total | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % | Recurrent | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % | Capital | Provision | Expenditure | Savings | % | Rs.'000 | |
|------|--|------------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------|---|---------|--|
| 279 | District Secretariat, Kegalle | 1,948,543 | 1,716,532 | 232,011 | 12 | 1,690,222 | 1,586,599 | 103,623 | 94 | 258,321 | 129,933 | 128,388 | 50 | | | | | |
| 280 | Department of Project Management and Monitoring | 101,750 | 82,104 | 19,656 | 19 | 101,760 | 82,104 | 19,656 | 81 | | | | | | | | | |
| 281 | Department of Agrarian Development | 14,179,750 | 12,023,228 | 2,156,522 | 15 | 9,659,750 | 9,277,857 | 381,893 | 96 | 4,520,000 | 2,745,370 | 1,774,630 | 39 | | | | | |
| 282 | Department of Irrigation | 15,433,000 | 12,429,618 | 3,003,382 | 19 | 4,221,520 | 3,718,925 | 502,595 | 88 | 11,211,480 | 8,710,693 | 2,500,787 | 22 | | | | | |
| 283 | Department of Forests | 2,716,100 | 2,657,736 | 58,364 | 2 | 1,800,100 | 1,767,612 | 32,488 | 98 | 916,000 | 890,125 | 25,875 | 3 | | | | | |
| 284 | Department of Wildlife Conservation | 2,417,000 | 2,294,234 | 122,766 | 5 | 2,157,000 | 2,078,778 | 78,222 | 96 | 260,000 | 215,456 | 44,544 | 17 | | | | | |
| 285 | Department of Agriculture | 9,709,514 | 8,035,529 | 1,670,985 | 17 | 6,319,014 | 5,440,008 | 879,006 | 86 | 3,390,500 | 2,598,521 | 791,979 | 23 | | | | | |
| 286 | Department of Land Commissioner General | 651,800 | 562,045 | 89,755 | 14 | 579,800 | 518,842 | 60,958 | 89 | 72,000 | 43,203 | 28,797 | 40 | | | | | |
| 287 | Department of Land Title Settlement | 680,000 | 663,727 | 16,273 | 2 | 668,000 | 653,023 | 14,977 | 98 | 12,000 | 10,704 | 1,296 | 11 | | | | | |
| 288 | Department of Surveyor General of Sri Lanka | 5,000,000 | 4,251,324 | 748,676 | 15 | 4,431,000 | 4,049,505 | 381,495 | 91 | 569,000 | 201,818 | 367,182 | 65 | | | | | |
| 289 | Department of Export Agriculture | 1,304,900 | 1,260,367 | 44,533 | 3 | 867,900 | 839,049 | 28,851 | 97 | 437,000 | 421,319 | 15,681 | 4 | | | | | |
| 290 | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | 1,690,716 | 1,598,197 | 92,519 | 5 | 969,836 | 898,599 | 71,237 | 93 | 720,880 | 699,597 | 21,283 | 3 | | | | | |
| 291 | Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management | 713,350 | 563,048 | 150,302 | 21 | 325,000 | 314,458 | 10,542 | 97 | 388,350 | 248,590 | 139,760 | 36 | | | | | |
| 292 | Department of Animal Production and Health | 1,669,100 | 1,229,567 | 439,533 | 26 | 802,100 | 719,743 | 82,357 | 90 | 867,000 | 509,824 | 357,176 | 41 | | | | | |
| 293 | Department of Rubber Development | 1,204,698 | 1,085,410 | 119,288 | 10 | 483,698 | 412,378 | 71,320 | 85 | 721,000 | 673,032 | 47,968 | 7 | | | | | |
| 294 | Department of National Zoological Gardens | 764,100 | 682,339 | 81,761 | 11 | 593,100 | 538,656 | 54,444 | 91 | 171,000 | 143,683 | 27,317 | 16 | | | | | |
| 295 | Department of Commerce | 265,500 | 243,667 | 21,833 | 8 | 255,600 | 239,350 | 16,250 | 94 | 9,900 | 4,317 | 5,583 | 56 | | | | | |
| 296 | Department of Import and Export Control | 157,340 | 134,438 | 22,902 | 15 | 132,440 | 119,378 | 13,062 | 90 | 24,900 | 15,060 | 9,840 | 4.0 | | | | | |
| 297 | Department of Registrar of Companies | 91,300 | 77,734 | 13,566 | 15 | 91,300 | 77,734 | 13,566 | 85 | | | | | | | | | |
| 298 | Department of Measurement Units, Standards and Services | 179,800 | 169,673 | 10,127 | 6 | 179,800 | 169,673 | 10,127 | 94 | | | | | | | | | |
| 299 | National Intellectual Property Office of Sri Lanka | 74,500 | 50,716 | 23,784 | 32 | 64,500 | 50,716 | 13,784 | 79 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 100 | | | | | |
| 300 | Department of Food Commissioner | 427,700 | 147,242 | 280,458 | 66 | 102,900 | 82,137 | 20,763 | 80 | 324,800 | 65,105 | 259,695 | 80 | | | | | |
| 301 | Department of Co-operative Societies (Development (Registrar of Co-operative Societies)) | 115,500 | 64,955 | 50,545 | 44 | 89,500 | 64,521 | 24,979 | 72 | 26,000 | 434 | 25,566 | 98 | | | | | |
| 302 | Co-operative Employees Commission | 23,500 | 19,128 | 4,372 | 19 | 22,900 | 18,810 | 4,090 | 82 | 600 | 317 | 283 | 47 | | | | | |
| 303 | Department of Textile Industries | 470,000 | 382,662 | 87,338 | 19 | 411,000 | 347,244 | 63,736 | 84 | 59,000 | 35,398 | 23,602 | 40 | | | | | |
| 304 | Department of Meteorology | 515,100 | 431,793 | 83,307 | 16 | 396,300 | 381,574 | 14,726 | 96 | 118,800 | 50,219 | 68,581 | 58 | | | | | |
| 305 | Department of Sri Lanka Railways | 51,843,300 | 39,739,891 | 12,103,409 | 23 | 29,600,000 | 27,842,053 | 1,757,947 | 94 | 22,243,300 | 11,897,838 | 10,345,462 | 47 | | | | | |
| 306 | Department of Motor Traffic | 3,346,500 | 2,523,722 | 822,778 | 25 | 2,060,400 | 1,693,034 | 367,366 | 82 | 1,286,100 | 830,688 | 455,412 | 35 | | | | | |

Schedule III - HEAD-WISE SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE - 2023

| Head | Institution | Total | Expenditure | Savings | % Provision | Recurrent | Expenditure | Savings | % Provision | Capital | Expenditure | Savings | % |
|------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | | Rs. '000 | Rs. '000 | Rs. '000 | Rs. % | Rs. '000 | Rs. '000 | Rs. '000 | Rs. % | Rs. '000 | Rs. '000 | Rs. '000 | Rs. % |
| 308 | Department of Posts | 20,000,000 | 17,569,595 | 2,430,405 | 12 | 18,200,000 | 16,842,652 | 1,357,348 | 93 | 1,800,000 | 726,943 | 1,073,057 | 60 |
| 309 | Department of Buildings | 558,854 | 534,896 | 23,958 | 4 | 541,154 | 517,253 | 23,901 | 96 | 17,700 | 17,643 | 57 | 0 |
| 310 | Department of Government Factories | 341,900 | 228,074 | 113,826 | 33 | 291,500 | 202,486 | 89,014 | 69 | 50,400 | 25,588 | 24,812 | 49 |
| 311 | Department of National Physical Planning | 398,250 | 180,458 | 217,792 | 55 | 192,426 | 173,631 | 18,795 | 90 | 205,824 | 6,827 | 198,997 | 97 |
| 312 | Western Provincial Council | 68,597,000 | 62,224,729 | 6,372,271 | 9 | 65,229,000 | 59,476,659 | 5,752,241 | 91 | 3,368,000 | 2,748,070 | 619,930 | 18 |
| 313 | Central Provincial Council | 48,933,000 | 45,069,276 | 3,863,724 | 8 | 44,817,000 | 42,097,626 | 2,719,374 | 94 | 4,116,000 | 2,971,650 | 1,144,350 | 28 |
| 314 | Southern Provincial Council | 51,298,000 | 48,461,367 | 2,746,633 | 5 | 47,300,000 | 45,665,167 | 1,634,833 | 97 | 3,908,000 | 2,796,200 | 1,111,800 | 28 |
| 315 | Northern Provincial Council | 39,013,800 | 35,404,702 | 3,609,098 | 9 | 34,550,000 | 32,239,696 | 2,310,304 | 93 | 4,463,800 | 3,165,005 | 1,298,795 | 29 |
| 316 | North Western Provincial Council | 47,429,000 | 42,305,345 | 5,123,655 | 11 | 43,526,000 | 40,035,795 | 3,490,205 | 92 | 3,903,000 | 2,269,550 | 1,633,450 | 42 |
| 317 | North Central Provincial Council | 32,515,000 | 27,977,077 | 4,537,923 | 14 | 28,331,000 | 24,970,427 | 3,360,573 | 88 | 4,184,000 | 3,006,650 | 1,177,350 | 28 |
| 318 | Uva Provincial Council | 37,148,000 | 33,123,521 | 4,024,479 | 11 | 32,801,000 | 30,028,071 | 2,772,929 | 92 | 4,347,000 | 3,095,450 | 1,251,550 | 29 |
| 319 | Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council | 47,939,000 | 38,528,092 | 9,430,908 | 20 | 43,677,000 | 35,466,592 | 8,210,408 | 81 | 4,282,000 | 3,061,500 | 1,220,500 | 29 |
| 320 | Department of Civil Security | 19,077,100 | 18,615,375 | 461,725 | 2 | 18,690,600 | 18,395,237 | 295,363 | 98 | 386,500 | 220,138 | 166,362 | 43 |
| 321 | Eastern Provincial Council | 43,451,000 | 38,947,460 | 4,503,540 | 10 | 39,019,000 | 36,000,060 | 3,018,940 | 92 | 4,432,000 | 2,947,400 | 1,484,600 | 33 |
| 322 | Department of National Botanical Gardens | 804,000 | 711,796 | 92,204 | 11 | 630,500 | 597,704 | 32,796 | 95 | 173,500 | 114,092 | 59,408 | 34 |
| 323 | Department of Legal Affairs | 22,900 | 18,625 | 4,275 | 19 | 22,900 | 18,625 | 4,275 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 662 | 28 |
| 324 | Department of Management Audit | 67,086 | 58,332 | 8,754 | 13 | 64,736 | 56,644 | 8,092 | 87 | 2,350 | 1,688 | 221,703 | 147,797 |
| 325 | Department of Sri Lanka Coast Guard | 445,350 | 293,368 | 151,982 | 34 | 75,850 | 71,665 | 4,185 | 94 | 369,500 | 8,508 | 2,342 | 22 |
| 326 | Department of Community Based Corrections | 579,850 | 531,538 | 48,312 | 8 | 569,000 | 523,030 | 45,970 | 92 | 10,850 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 327 | Department of Land Use Policy Planning | 575,000 | 506,349 | 68,651 | 12 | 536,300 | 47,247 | 65,053 | 88 | 38,700 | 35,102 | 3,598 | 9 |
| 328 | Department of Manpower and Employment | 584,500 | 567,505 | 16,995 | 3 | 548,212 | 533,352 | 14,861 | 97 | 36,288 | 34,153 | 2,134 | 6 |
| 329 | Department of Information Technology Management | 827,893 | 459,014 | 388,879 | 47 | 817,923 | 429,683 | 388,240 | 53 | 9,970 | 9,331 | 639 | 6 |
| 331 | Department of Samurdhi Development | 131,233,245 | 117,601,863 | 13,631,381 | 10 | 131,067,245 | 117,579,783 | 13,487,462 | 90 | 166,000 | 22,081 | 143,919 | 87 |
| 332 | Department of National Community Water Supply | 1,959,600 | 896,968 | 1,062,632 | 54 | 420,600 | 360,669 | 59,931 | 86 | 1,539,000 | 536,298 | 1,002,702 | 65 |
| 333 | Comptroller General's Office | 47,197 | 45,655 | 1,541 | 3 | 45,342 | 43,908 | 1,434 | 97 | 1,855 | 1,748 | 26,353 | 48 |
| 334 | Department of Multi-purpose Development Task Force | 9,862,550 | 8,671,718 | 1,190,832 | 12 | 9,807,550 | 8,643,071 | 1,164,479 | 88 | 55,000 | 28,647 | 0 | 0 |
| 335 | National Education Commission | 78,000 | 67,056 | 10,944 | 14 | 67,000 | 60,375 | 6,625 | 90 | 11,000 | 6,680 | 4,320 | 39 |
| 336 | Merchant Shipping Secretariat | 127,970 | 125,417 | 2,553 | 2 | 117,300 | 115,738 | 1,562 | 99 | 10,670 | 9,679 | 991 | 9 |
| 337 | Department of Cinnamon Industry Development | 200,000 | 36,462 | 163,538 | 82 | 75,000 | 6,747 | 68,253 | 9 | 125,000 | 29,714 | 95,286 | 76 |
| | Total | 17,675,999,000 | 10,674,332,201 | 7,001,666,799 | | 5,200,817,030 | 4,729,386,148 | 471,430,882 | 91 | 12,475,181,970 | 5,944,946,053 | 6,530,235,917 | |

Schedule IV - STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS - 2023

| Head | Ministry/Department | Recurrent | | | Capital | | | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | Total |
|------|---|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | | | |
| 1 | His Excellency the President | - | 1,846,459 | 5,355 | 105,694,658 | - | 5,355 | 107,541,116 | | |
| 2 | Office of the Prime Minister | - | 3,203,772 | - | 773,335 | - | - | 3,977,107 | | |
| 4 | Judges of the Superior Courts | - | 13,164 | - | - | - | - | 13,164 | | |
| 5 | Office of the Cabinet of Ministers | - | 3,307,037 | - | 175,000 | - | - | 3,482,037 | | |
| 11 | Office of the Finance Commission | - | 1,038,028 | - | - | - | - | 1,038,028 | | |
| 13 | Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka | - | 526,545 | - | - | - | - | 526,545 | | |
| 16 | Parliament | - | 22,412,346 | - | - | - | - | 23,782,811 | | |
| 17 | Office of the Leader of the House of Parliament | - | 30,270 | - | 2,109,370 | - | - | 2,139,640 | | |
| 18 | Office of the Chief Govt. Whip of Parliament | - | 96,860 | - | - | - | - | 96,860 | | |
| 20 | Election Commission | - | 1,318,915 | - | - | - | - | 1,318,915 | | |
| 21 | National Audit Office | - | - | 4,883,000 | - | - | - | 4,883,000 | | |
| 22 | Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration | - | 567,502 | - | - | - | - | 567,502 | | |
| 25 | Delimitation Commission | - | 7,895 | - | - | - | - | 7,895 | | |
| 101 | Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Religious and Cultural Affairs | - | 12,537,371 | - | 25,893,593 | - | - | 38,430,964 | | |
| 102 | Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies | - | 15,225,821 | 14,392,010 | - | - | 14,392,010 | 15,225,821 | | |
| 103 | Ministry of Defence | - | 12,927,426 | - | 177,851,140 | - | - | 190,778,565 | | |
| 105 | Ministry of Mass Media | 650,769 | 355,526,307 | 17,060 | 34,405,952 | 667,829 | 5,536,593 | 389,932,259 | 389,932,259 | |
| 110 | Ministry of Justice, Prisons Affairs and Constitutional Reforms | - | 790,813 | 5,536,593 | 350,137 | 8,177,205 | 1,140,950 | 1,140,950 | | |
| 111 | Ministry of Health | - | 390,086,794 | 82,858,148 | 217,869,766 | 5,519,647,987 | 607,956,560 | 607,956,560 | | |
| 112 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | - | 215,210,028 | - | 8,177,205 | - | - | 223,387,233 | | |
| 116 | Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Food Security | - | 1,780,335 | - | 12,197 | - | - | 1,792,532 | | |
| 117 | Ministry of Transport and Highways | 255,322 | 2,095,451 | 16,305,339,704 | 70,952,018,413 | 16,305,595,026 | 70,954,113,863 | 70,954,113,863 | | |
| 118 | Ministry of Agriculture | 93,773,793 | 2,521,412,147 | 1,703,028,723 | 886,755,843 | 1,796,802,515 | 3,408,167,990 | 3,408,167,990 | | |
| 119 | Ministry of Power & Energy | - | 1,755,620 | - | - | - | - | 1,755,620 | | |
| 122 | Ministry of Tourism and Lands | - | 2,104,232 | - | - | 54,041,966 | - | 56,146,198 | | |
| 123 | Ministry of Urban Development and Housing | - | 10,902,428 | 17,214,257 | 698,416,813 | 17,214,257 | - | 709,319,241 | | |
| 126 | Ministry of Education | 165,409 | 3,659,948,671 | 310,026 | 919,903,959 | 475,435 | 4,579,852,630 | 4,579,852,630 | | |
| 130 | Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government | 4,492,985 | 37,808,150 | 350,658,620 | 23,608,011 | 355,151,605 | 61,416,142 | 61,416,142 | | |
| 135 | Ministry of Plantation | - | 3,498,183 | - | - | 1,172,307 | - | 4,670,491 | | |
| 149 | Ministry of Industries | - | 5,249,950 | - | - | 20,609,743 | - | 25,859,693 | | |

Schedule IV - STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS - 2023

| Head | Ministry/Department | Recurrent | Capital | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance |
|-------------|---|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 151 | Ministry of Fisheries | - | 2,005,845 | 250,000 | 600,000 | 250,000 | 2,605,845 |
| 160 | Ministry of Environment | - | 3,782,001 | - | 7,703,099 | - | 11,485,100 |
| 161 | Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation | - | 2,151,258 | - | - | - | 2,151,258 |
| 166 | Ministry of Water Supply | - | 994,970 | - | 577,898,120 | - | 578,893,089 |
| 171 | Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment | - | 21,709,327 | - | 582,354 | - | 22,291,681 |
| 176 | Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation | 1,486,815 | - | 344,500 | - | 1,831,315 | - |
| 186 | Ministry of Technology | - | 3,522,107,628 | - | 31,924,976 | - | 3,554,032,604 |
| 187 | Ministry of Investment Promotion | - | 1,878,624 | - | 137,808,819 | - | 139,687,443 |
| 189 | Ministry of Public Security | - | 190,893,259 | - | 130,752,913 | - | 321,646,173 |
| 193 | Ministry of Labour and Foreign Employment | - | 5,003,982 | - | 3,751,372 | - | 8,755,354 |
| 194 | Ministry of Youth and Sports | - | 10,122,638 | - | 74,111,611 | - | 84,234,250 |
| 198 | Ministry of Irrigation | - | 1,893,361 | 38,847,287 | 208,727,951 | 38,847,287 | 210,621,312 |
| 201 | Department of Buddhist Affairs | - | 4,137,565 | - | 969,405 | - | 5,106,970 |
| 202 | Department of Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs | - | - | - | 789,350 | - | 789,350 |
| 203 | Department of Christian Religious Affairs | - | 147,836 | - | 1,043,379 | - | 1,191,215 |
| 204 | Department of Hindu Religious and Cultural Affairs | - | 64,190 | - | 763,131 | - | 827,321 |
| 205 | Department of Public Trustee | - | 213,624 | - | - | 1,172,684 | - |
| 206 | Department of Cultural Affairs | - | 3,304,638 | - | 836,434 | 4,141,072 | - |
| 207 | Department of Archaeology | - | 7,323,481 | - | 4,155,530 | 11,479,011 | - |
| 208 | Department of National Museums | - | - | - | 770,368 | 770,368 | - |
| 209 | Department of National Archives | - | - | - | 808,670 | 808,670 | - |
| 210 | Department of Information | 28,500 | 5,476,370 | 69,474 | 7,070,876 | 97,974 | 12,547,246 |
| 211 | Department of Government Printer | - | 66,175,985 | - | 7,642,926 | - | 73,818,911 |
| 212 | Department of Examinations | - | 142,317 | - | - | - | 142,317 |
| 213 | Department of Educational Publications | - | 316,093 | - | 8,200,560 | - | 8,516,653 |
| 215 | Department of Technical Education and Training | - | 4,509,625 | - | 973,447 | - | 5,483,072 |
| 216 | Department of Social Services | - | 6,579,796 | - | 553,982 | - | 7,133,778 |
| 217 | Department of Probation and Child Care Services | - | 174,000 | - | - | - | 174,000 |
| 219 | Department of Sports Development | - | 56,274,837 | - | - | - | 13,774,701 |
| 220 | Department of Ayurveda | - | 14,023,466 | - | - | - | 14,872,661 |
| 221 | Department of Labour | - | 6,235,461 | - | - | - | 6,235,461 |

Schedule IV - STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS - 2023

| Head | Ministry/Department | Commitment Balance | Recurrent Liability Balance | Commitment Balance | Capital Liability Balance | Commitment Balance | Total Liability Balance |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2222 Sri Lanka Army | | - | 68,715,359 | - | 200,308,694 | - | 200,308,694 |
| 2223 Sri Lanka Navy | | - | 1,045,659,298 | - | 30,889,692 | - | 99,605,051 |
| 2224 Sri Lanka Air Force | | - | 222,922,828 | 6,269,750 | 542,063,546 | - | 1,587,722,844 |
| 2225 Department of Police | 34,401,208 | - | 6,912,239 | - | 110,160,613 | 40,670,958 | 333,083,441 |
| 2227 Department of Registration of Persons | | - | 4,726,263 | - | - | - | 6,912,239 |
| 2229 Department of Attorney General | | - | 1,496,095 | - | 4,500 | - | 4,730,763 |
| 230 Department of Legal Draftsman | | - | 2,343,801,467 | 112,500 | 51,559,872 | 455,730 | 1,496,095 |
| 232 Department of Prisons | 343,230 | 23,326,166 | - | - | 85,589,829 | - | 2,395,361,339 |
| 233 Department of Government Analyst | | - | 571,478 | - | - | - | 108,915,994 |
| 234 Registrar of the Supreme Court | | - | 11,013,476 | 4,071,559 | 613,200 | - | 571,478 |
| 236 Department of Official Languages | | - | 612,971 | - | 70,000 | - | 11,626,676 |
| 237 Department of National Planning | | - | 1,267,190 | - | 215,460 | - | 682,971 |
| 238 Department of Fiscal Policy | | - | 2,190,848 | - | 899,000 | - | 1,482,650 |
| 240 Department of National Budget | | - | 894,401 | - | 21,300,000 | - | 3,089,848 |
| 241 Department of Public Enterprises | | - | 574,380 | - | - | - | 22,194,401 |
| 242 Department of Management Services | | - | 273,228,226 | 129,779 | - | - | 574,380 |
| 243 Department of Development Finance | | - | - | - | - | - | 273,228,226 |
| 244 Department of Trade and Investment Policy | | - | - | - | - | - | 129,779 |
| 245 Department of Public Finance | | - | 83,100 | - | - | - | 83,100 |
| 246 Department of Inland Revenue | | - | 78,822,395 | - | 101,877 | - | 78,924,272 |
| 247 Sri Lanka Customs | | - | 141,397,449 | - | 1,293,555 | - | 142,691,004 |
| 248 Department of Excise | | - | 11,946,638 | - | 95,680 | - | 12,042,318 |
| 249 Department of Treasury Operations | | - | 84,872 | - | - | - | 84,872 |
| 250 Department of State Accounts | | - | 228,381 | - | - | - | 228,381 |
| 251 Department of Valuation | | - | 373,655 | - | - | - | 385,730 |
| 252 Department of Census and Statistics | | - | 2,566,830 | - | - | - | 13,313,790 |
| 253 Department of Pension | | - | 125,832,757 | - | - | - | 125,832,757 |
| 254 Department of Registrar General | | - | - | - | 870,000 | - | 870,000 |
| 255 District Secretariat, Colombo | | - | 12,600,213 | - | - | - | 12,600,213 |
| 256 District Secretariat, Gampaha | | - | 9,847,215 | - | - | - | 72,674,625 |
| 257 District Secretariat, Kalutara | | - | 647,965 | - | - | - | 647,965 |
| 258 District Secretariat, Kandy | | - | 2,462,865 | - | - | - | 2,462,865 |
| 259 District Secretariat, Matale | | - | 355,061 | - | - | - | 355,061 |
| 260 District Secretariat, Nuwara-Eliya | | - | 4,135,568 | - | - | - | 4,135,568 |

Schedule IV - STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS - 2023

| Head | Ministry/Department | Recurrent | | Capital | | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | Total |
|------|--|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | | | |
| 261 | District Secretariat, Galle | - | 4,456,211 | - | - | 4,456,211 | 2,319,839 | 6,775,050 |
| 262 | District Secretariat , Matara | - | 15,393 | - | - | 15,393 | 13,756,934 | 14,172,327 |
| 263 | District Secretariat , Hambantota | - | - | - | - | 949,567 | 949,567 | 949,567 |
| 265 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Mannar | - | - | - | - | 759,258 | 759,258 | 759,258 |
| 266 | District Secretariat/ Kachcheri - Vavuniya | - | - | - | - | 2,197,915 | 2,348,815 | 4,546,730 |
| 270 | District Secretariat, Ampara | - | - | - | - | 873,358 | 873,328 | 873,358 |
| 272 | District Secretariat, Kurunegala | - | - | - | - | 1,329,213 | 1,329,213 | 1,329,213 |
| 273 | District Secretariat, Puttalam | - | - | - | - | 1,159,672 | 1,159,672 | 1,159,672 |
| 274 | District Secretariat, Anuradhapura | - | - | - | - | 592,932 | 13,137,952 | 13,730,884 |
| 277 | District Secretariat, Monaragala | - | - | - | - | 585,141 | 585,141 | 585,141 |
| 279 | District Secretariat, Kegalle | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 280 | Department of Project Management and Monitoring | - | 670,835 | - | - | 670,835 | - | 670,835 |
| 281 | Department of Agrarian Development | 13,013,566 | 7,730,512 | 153,666,596 | 138,837,094 | 166,680,163 | 146,567,606 | 313,247,765 |
| 282 | Department of Irrigation | - | 4,219,705 | 4,217,749 | 66,334,280 | 421,749 | 70,553,985 | 70,553,985 |
| 284 | Department of Wildlife Conservation | - | 771,251 | - | - | - | 771,251 | 771,251 |
| 285 | Department of Agriculture | - | - | - | - | 93,333,500 | 93,333,500 | 93,333,500 |
| 286 | Department of Land Commissioner General | - | - | 4,661,114 | - | 1,564,338 | 6,225,452 | 6,225,452 |
| 287 | Department of Land Title Settlement | - | - | 482,228 | - | - | 482,278 | 482,278 |
| 288 | Department of Surveyor General of Sri Lanka | 714,456 | 7,571,808 | 12,500 | 4,030,985 | 726,956 | 11,602,793 | 11,602,793 |
| 290 | Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources | - | 2,315,284 | - | - | 78,100 | 2,393,384 | 2,393,384 |
| 293 | Department of Rubber Development | - | - | - | - | 43,894,480 | 43,894,480 | 43,894,480 |
| 294 | Department of National Zoological Gardens | - | - | - | - | 2,156,308 | 3,092,256 | 3,092,256 |
| 295 | Department of Commerce | - | - | - | - | - | 2,029,922 | 2,029,922 |
| 296 | Department of Import and Export Control | - | - | - | - | - | 2,330,979 | 2,330,979 |
| 300 | Department of Food Commissioner | - | - | - | - | - | 1,548,546 | 1,548,546 |
| 301 | Department of Co-operative Development (Registrar of Co-operative Societies) | - | - | - | - | - | 2,257,649 | 2,257,649 |
| 302 | Co-operative Employees Commission | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 304 | Department of Meteorology | - | 610,639 | - | - | - | 88,000 | 88,000 |
| 307 | Department of Motor Traffic | - | 156,572,456 | - | - | - | 64,645,123 | 64,645,123 |
| 308 | Department of Posts | - | 9,545,729 | - | - | - | 21,064,323 | 21,064,323 |
| 309 | Department of Buildings | - | 1,298,754 | - | - | - | 1,298,754 | 1,298,754 |
| 310 | Department of Government Factories | - | 3,243,131 | - | - | - | 9,866,005 | 9,866,005 |
| 311 | Department of National Physical Planning | - | 183,700 | - | - | - | 183,700 | 183,700 |

Schedule IV - STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS - 2023

| Head | Ministry/Department | Recurrent | Capital | Total |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Commitment Balance | Liability Balance | Commitment Balance |
| 320 | Department of Civil Security | 610,896 | 123,899,657 | 337,235 |
| 322 | Department of National Botanical Gardens | - | 14,223,590 | - |
| 324 | Department of Management Audit | - | 500,197 | - |
| 327 | Department of Land Use Policy Planning | - | 1,922,551 | - |
| 328 | Department of Manpower and Employment | - | 40,675 | - |
| 329 | Department of Information Technology Management | - | 1,891,142 | - |
| 331 | Department of Samurdhi Development | - | 11,438,200 | - |
| 332 | Department of National Community Water Supply | - | - | 1,500 |
| 333 | Comptroller General's Office | - | 559,295 | - |
| 334 | Department of Multi-purpose Development Task Force | - | 38,954,322 | - |
| 337 | Department of Cinnamon Industry Development | 176,410 | - | 4,724,068 |
| Grand Total | | 16,035,825,478 | 18,688,646,648 | 77,015,449,258 |
| | | | | 24,275,373,434 |
| | | | | 93,051,274,736 |
| | | | | 4,900,478 |

Schedule V**STATEMENT OF PROVINCIAL COUNCILS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE REPORT - 2023**

| Category | Western | Central | Southern | Northern | North Western | Province | Total | | Rs. | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Uva | Sabaragamuwa | | |
| Total Revenue | 43,264,129,538 | 5,692,352,982 | 8,046,602,005 | 4,378,279,268 | 10,141,422,687 | 3,513,990,729 | 2,618,080,571 | 4,663,092,450 | 3,362,009,000 | 85,679,959,231 |
| Recurrent Expenditure | 87,919,505,369 | 48,294,914,636 | 50,575,891,494 | 34,064,023,753 | 47,203,660,665 | 27,550,888,270 | 32,740,599,218 | 39,604,530,048 | 39,068,679,637 | 407,022,693,090 |
| Capital Expenditure | 8,430,359,440 | 2,737,437,253 | 2,841,155,674 | 3,483,204,084 | 3,733,270,142 | 4,128,397,683 | 2,863,892,924 | 2,207,251,981 | 3,067,716,030 | 33,492,685,211 |
| Total Expenditure | 96,349,864,809 | 51,032,351,889 | 53,417,047,168 | 37,547,227,838 | 50,936,930,807 | 31,679,285,954 | 35,604,492,142 | 41,811,782,029 | 42,136,395,667 | 440,515,378,301 |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 Rs. | Loans Provided for Assets Generation Capitalized Rs. | Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans Rs. | Loans Provided for Assets Generation Not Capitalized Yet / WIP Rs. |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies | Social Safety Nets Project | 102-2-3-1-2106-0/12 | 786,712,391 | 16,607,288 | | 770,105,104 |
| | Financial Sector Modernization Project | 102-2-3-2-2509-29/12 | 17,112,467 | | | 17,112,467 |
| | | 102-2-3-2-2509-30/12 | 245,192,216 | | | 245,192,216 |
| | | 102-2-3-2-2509-37/12 | 2,953,841 | | | 2,953,841 |
| Department of National Planning | Pooled Arrangement of the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) of the World Bank Funded Investment Projects | 237-01-01-18-2509-0/12 | 4,769,397,086 | 1,862,522,359 | | 2,906,874,687 |
| | | 237-1-1-19-2302-0/12 | 2,114,353,125 | | | 2,114,353,125 |
| | Contingent Emergency Response Component (IDP CERC) (CERC) of the World Bank Funded Investment Projects | 237-1-1-19-2202-0/12 | 10,527,789,787 | | | 10,527,789,787 |
| | | 237-1-1-20-1501-30/12 | 1,553,200,000 | | | 1,553,200,000 |
| | | 237-1-1-20-2202-0/12 | 105,310 | | | 105,310 |
| | Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Emergency Assistance Project Asian Development Bank Funded Investment Projects | 237-1-1-20-1501-32/12 | 1,424,062,928 | | | 1,424,062,928 |
| | | 237-1-1-20-2509-0/12 | 2,640,208,407 | | | 2,640,208,407 |
| | | 111-2-13-14/2001-0/12 | 428,485,503 | | | 428,485,503 |
| | Health System Enhancement Project ADB | 111-2-13-14/2103-0/12 | 60,590,936 | | | 60,590,936 |
| | | 111-2-13-14/2509-0/12 | 234,048,076 | | | 234,048,076 |
| | | 111-2-13-168-2102-0/12 | 38,492,401 | | | 38,492,401 |
| | | 111-2-13-168-2103-0/12 | 119,029,556 | | | 119,029,556 |
| | Sri Lanka Covid-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Project | 111-2-13-168-2104-0/12 | 478,175,545 | | | 478,175,545 |
| | | 111-2-13-168-2509-0/12 | 323,704,167 | | | 323,704,167 |
| | Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery - ADB | 111-2-13-177-2509-0/12 | 235,671,042 | | | 235,671,042 |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 | Loans Provided for Assets Generation Capitalized | Not Capitalized Yet / WIP | Loans Provided for Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans |
|---|--|--|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ministry of Health | Health System Enhancement Project (Additional Financing - ADB) | 111-2-13-178-2103-0/12 | 312,864,570 | 858,568,039 | 858,568,039 | 312,864,570 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2001-0/12 | 129,852,308 | | | 129,852,308 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2102-0/12 | 108,541,808 | | | 108,541,808 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2103-0/12 | 184,995,163 | | | 184,995,163 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2104-0/12 | 16,634,743 | | | 16,634,743 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2106-0/12 | 4,715,470 | | | 4,715,470 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2401-0/12 | 410,710,124 | | | 410,710,124 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2506-0/12 | 2,998,267 | | | 2,998,267 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2307-0/12 | 1,706,192 | | | 1,706,192 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2509-38/12 | 94,054,194 | | | 94,054,194 |
| | | 111-2-13-3-2509-39/12 | 117,779,180 | | | 117,779,180 |
| | | 111-2-13-61-2103-0/12 | 1,457,583,404 | | | 1,457,583,404 |
| | | Kaluthara as a Specialized Maternal and Children's Hospital Medical Supplies Purchase to SPC | 25,545,272,850 | 2,271,959 | | 25,545,272,850 |
| Ministry of Transport and Highways | Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project Children's Hospital | 111-2-25-01-1204-0/12 | | | | |
| | | 117-2-4-58-2506-0/12 | 7,806,058,422 | | | 7,806,058,422 |
| | | 117-2-4-29-2506-0/12 | 211,276,760 | | | 211,276,760 |
| | | Saudi Funded Road Network Development Project | 419,069,705 | | | 419,069,705 |
| | | OPEC Funded Road Network Development Project | 720,999,369 | | | 720,999,369 |
| | | OPEC Funded Rehabilitation & Improvement of Colombo National Highways Project | 492,955,209 | | | 492,955,209 |
| | | OPEC Funded Western Province Road Development Project | | | | |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 | Loans Provided for Assets Generation Capitalized | Not Capitalized Yet / WIP | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Loans Provided for Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans |
|---|---|---|--|---|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| Ministry of Transport and Highways | OPEC Funded Rehabilitation of A017 Road Corridor Project (Rakwana - Surivakanda) | 117-2-4-56-2506-0/12 | 2,529,190,888 | | | | | | 2,529,190,888 |
| | Port Access Elevated Highway Project(3716 Sri) | 117-2-3-16-2106-0/12 | 18,330,732 | | | | | | 18,330,732 |
| | Port Access Elevated Highway Project(3716 Sri) | 117-2-3-16-2506-0/12 | 20,005,132,202 | | | | | | 20,005,132,202 |
| | Transport Project Preparatory Facility | 117-2-4-47-2506-0/12 | 10,537,497 | | | | | | 10,537,497 |
| | Badulla - Chenkaladi Road Improvement Project | 117-2-4-23-2506-0/12 | 445,264,892 | | | | | | 445,264,892 |
| | Badulla Chenkalai Road Improvement Project | 117-2-4-41-2506-0/12 | 1,579,504,381 | | | | | | 1,579,504,381 |
| | 117-2-4-41-2506-0/14 | 41,800,000 | | | | | | | 41,800,000 |
| | Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development Project | 117-2-4-60-2102-0/12 | 6,026,629 | | | | | | 6,026,629 |
| | Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development Project | 117-2-4-60-2506-0/12 | 45,462,164 | | | | | | 45,462,164 |
| | Integrated Road Investment Programme (Road I) | 117-2-4-44-2506-16/12 | 5,759,738,751 | | | | | | 5,759,738,751 |
| | Second Integrated Road Investment Programme I (Road II) | 117-2-4-44-2506-17/12 | 389,769,552 | | | | | | 389,769,552 |
| | Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project | 117-2-4-48-2506-0/12 | 409,820,647 | | | | | | 409,820,647 |
| | Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project | 117-2-4-48-2101-0/12 | 136,739,108 | | | | | | 136,739,108 |
| | Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project | 117-2-4-48-2102-0/12 | 3,307,424 | | | | | | 3,307,424 |
| | Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project | 117-2-4-48-2103-0/12 | 530,108,681 | | | | | | 530,108,681 |
| | Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project | 117-2-4-48-2106-0/12 | 97,193,889 | | | | | | 97,193,889 |
| Ministry of Transport and Highways | Procurement of 600 Buses for SLTB using Balance Funds of the 318 Mn. Indian line of Credit (GOSL)- Indian | 117-2-27-3-2101-0/12 | 698,973,024 | | | | | | 698,973,024 |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 | Loans Provided for Assets Generation | Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | Rs. | Capitalized Rs. | Not Capitalized Yet / WIP Rs. |
| Colombo Suburban Railway Efficiency Improvement Project - Transport Project Preparatory Facility (GOSL/ADB) | 117-2-26-4-2104-0/12 | | 6,041,107,251 | 6,041,107,251 | |
| Colombo Suburban Railway Efficiency Improvement Project - Transport Project Preparatory Facility (GOSL/ADB) | 117-2-26-3-2104-0/12 | | 45,463,299 | | 45,463,299 |
| Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation | Port Access Elevated Highway Project - Construction of New Workshop Building Complex Colombo North Port Development Project | 176-2-4-24-2506-0/12 | 1,100,891,481,24 | 1,100,891,481,24 | |
| Ministry of Power & Energy | ESIA for Wind and Solar Hybrid Energy Park Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Programme Tranche -I Establishment of SCADA- Supported Distribution Control for the Western Province South 1 - Package 09 Moragolla- Tranche 1- Package 1 Transmission Construction Pr- Tranche 1- 119-1-2-5-2201-0/12 Package 5 Consultancy Services for the Per-Feasibility- Pumped Storage Hydropower Project Greater Colombo Waste Water Management Project | 119-1-2-5-2201-0/12 | 1,732,919,962 | 1,732,919,962 | |
| | | | 119-1-2-5-2201-0/12 | 183,620,000 | 183,620,000 |
| | | | 119-1-2-5-2201-0/12 | 5,204,482,000 | 5,204,482,000 |
| | | | 119-1-2-5-2201-0/12 | 2,995,560,000 | 2,995,560,000 |
| | | | 119-1-2-5-2201-0/12 | 49,040,000 | 49,040,000 |
| Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government | 130-2-21-2-2302-0/12 | | 122,266,804 | | 122,266,804 |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 Rs. | Loans Provided for Assets Generation Capitalized Rs. | Loans Provided for Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans Not Capitalized Yet / WIP Rs. |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government | Greater Colombo Water and Waste Water Investment Management Programme - Tranche 2 | 130-2-21-2-2506-0/12 130-2-21-3-2506-0/12 | 576,400,649 104,992,855 | 576,400,649 104,992,855 | |
| Greater Colombo Water and Waste Water Investment Management Programme - Tranche 3 | 130-2-21-6-2302-0/12 | | 93,806,197 442,229,214 | 93,806,197 442,229,214 | |
| Local Government Enhancement Sector Project - Additional Financing | 130-2-21-4-2504-0/12 | | 2,175,348,967 | 2,175,348,967 | |
| Local Development Support Project | 130-2-21-11-2504-0/12 | | 2,009,122,121 | 2,009,122,121 | |
| Transport Connectivity and Asset Management Project (Provincial Road Development Project) | 130-2-21-15-2506-0/12 | | 5,215,549,591 | 5,215,549,591 | |
| Rural Bridges Project (GOSL/DRIVE-Netherlands) | 130-2-21-21-2506-0/12 | | 6,772,965,193 | 6,772,965,193 | |
| General Education Modernization Project | 130-2-21-10-2504-0/12 | | 11,920,492 | 11,920,492 | |
| Urban Project Preparatory Facility Project | 130-2-21-14-2504-0/12 | | 21,351,192 | 21,351,192 | |
| Department of Sri Lanka Railways | Procurement of 160 Nos. of Passenger Coaches | 306-2-4-39-2101-0/12 | 357,158,767 | 357,158,767 | |
| Ministry of Urban Development and Housing | Anuradhapura Integrated Urban Development Project | 123-2-7-20-2506-0/12 | 281,929,816 | 281,929,816 | |
| Ministry of Urban Development and Housing | Support to Colombo Urban Regeneration Project | 123-2-7-29-2506-0/12 | 6,351,254,082 | 6,351,254,082 | |
| Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Resources | Urban Project Preparatory Facility Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project | 123-2-7-43-2506-0/12 161-1-2-1-2506-0/12 | 15,304,435 1,775,146,597 | 15,304,435 1,775,146,597 | |
| Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment | Early Childhood Development Project | 171-2-8-4-2509-0/12 | 1,550,402,565 | 1,550,402,565 | |
| | | | 1,550,402,565 | 1,550,402,565 | |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 | Loans Provided for Assets Generation Capitalized | Not Capitalized Yet / WIP | Loans Provided for Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans |
|---|---|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Ministry of Water Supply | Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project | 166-2-3-19-2506-0/12 | 10,996,698,892 | 4,265,000,000 | | 6,731,698,892 |
| | Greater Matale WSP | 166-2-5-80-2201-0/12 | 1,619,228,496 | | 1,619,228,496 | |
| | Jaffna Kilinochchi WSS- ADB 6 | 166-2-5-81-2201-0/12 | 12,505,373,429 | | 12,505,373,429 | |
| | Colombo W.S. Services Improvement (ADB 02) | 166-2-5-85-2201-0/12 | 3,424,854,380 | | 2,866,818,568 | 558,055,812 |
| Ministry of Water Supply | Colombo W.S. Services Improvement (ADB 03) | 166-2-5-86-2201-0/12 | | 1,595,998,185 | | 1,595,998,185 |
| | Colombo W.S. Services Improvement (ADB 03) | 166-2-5-86-2302-0/12 | | 1,595,998,185 | | 1,595,998,185 |
| | Colombo W.S. Services Improvement Project (Ambatale Energy Saving) (ADB 02) | 166-2-5-87-2201-0/12 | 2,371,860,765 | 96,782,250 | | 2,275,078,516 |
| | Anamaduwa WSP | 166-2-5-89-2201-0/12 | 326,403,848 | 105,633,745 | | 220,770,103 |
| | Kandy North Pathadumbara WSP | 166-2-5-93-2201-0/12 | 414,977,810 | | 147,000,000 | 267,977,810 |
| | Kirama Katuwana WSP | 166-2-5-96-2201-0/12 | 222,266,266 | | 222,266,266 | |
| | Sanitation And Hygiene Initiative For Towns (Shift) | 166-2-7-18-2201-0/12 | 125,435,710 | | 29,500,000 | 95,935,710 |
| | Greater Colombo Waste Water Management Project | 166-2-7-19-2201-0/12 | | 57,401,761 | | 57,401,761 |
| | Phase 2 Stage 1 Ratmalana/Moratuwa Waste Water Disposal Project | 166-2-7-20-2201-0/12 | | 2,080,827 | | 2,080,827 |
| | Reduction of Landslide Vulnerability by Mitigation Measures Project | 103-2-19-6-2509-0/12 | 2,158,897,879 | | | 2,158,897,879 |
| Ministry of Defence | Technical Education Development Programme | 126-2-7-41-2102-0/12 | 222,856,244 | | 222,856,244 | |
| Ministry of Education | | 126-2-7-41-2103-0/12 | 618,737,147 | | 618,737,147 | |
| | | 126-2-7-41-2104-0/12 | 732,807,475 | | 732,807,475 | |
| | | 126-2-7-41-21001-0/12 | 60,545,617 | | 60,545,617 | |
| | | 126-2-7-41-2401-0/12 | 3,229,240 | | 3,229,240 | |
| AHEAD | | 126-2-10-8-2102-0/12 | 1,700,549,683 | | 1,700,549,683 | |
| | | 126-2-10-8-2104-0/12 | 979,594,381 | | 979,594,381 | |
| | | 126-2-10-8-2401-0/12 | 1,486,257,629 | | 1,486,257,629 | |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 | Loans Provided for Assets Generation | Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | | 126-2-10-8-2507-0/12 | 489,708,485 | | 489,708,485 |
| | | 126-2-10-8-2509-0/12 | 199,512,334 | | 199,512,334 |
| Wayaba University Township Development Project | | 126-2-10-10-2102-0/12 | 83,654,529 | 83,654,529 | |
| | | 126 -2-10-10-2104-0/12 | 2,210,090,635 | 2,210,090,635 | |
| Science & Technology Human Resources Development Project | | 126-2-10-11-2102-0/12 | 1,174,032,227 | 1,174,032,227 | |
| | | 126-2-10-11-2104-0/12 | 5,780,894,200 | 5,780,894,200 | |
| | | 126-2-10-11-2401-0/12 | 114,226,716 | | 114,226,716 |
| | | 126-2-10-11-2507-0/12 | 187,848,834 | | 187,848,834 |
| GEMP - Component-1 | | 126-2-10-20-2104-0/12 | 33,561,685 | 33,561,685 | |
| | | 126-2-7-35-2102-0/12 | 81,250,734 | 81,250,734 | |
| | | 126-2-7-35-2401-0/12 | 208,312,956 | | 208,312,956 |
| | | 126-2-7-35-2509-50/12 | 137,930,621 | | 137,930,621 |
| Ministry of Education | GEMP - Component-1 | 126-2-7-35-2509-99/12 | 224,267,513 | | 224,267,513 |
| NIE | | 126-1-2-8-2509-0/12 | 33,548,061 | | 33,548,061 |
| Ministry of Irrigation | Kaluganga Reservoir Project | 198-2-3-30-2506-0/12 | 80,446,574 | 80,446,574 | |
| | Integrated Watershed And Water Resources Management Project (IWWRMP) | 198-2-3-47-2506-0/12 | 2,424,413,486 | 229,006,958 | 2,077,091,500 |
| Ministry of Agriculture | Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach (CRsMPA) Mahaweli Water Security | 198-2-3-50-2506-0/12 | 600,736,924 | 183,379,739 | 417,357,185 |
| | Agriculture Sector Modernization Project | 198-2-3-38-2506-0/12 | 22,207,890,197 | | 22,207,890,197 |
| | | 118-2-3-39-2507-0/12 | 4,454,261,417 | | 4,454,261,417 |
| | Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project | 118-2-3-47-2506-0/12 | 5,380,000,000 | 5,192,000,000 | 188,000,000 |
| | Smallholder Agribusiness Partnerships Programme | 118-2-3-53-2202-0/12 | 2,100,000,000 | 1,829,000,000 | 271,000,000 |
| | | | 2,277,560,000 | 4,610,000 | 2,272,950,000 |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 | Loans Provided for Assets Generation Capitalized | Not Capitalized Yet / WIP | Loans Provided for Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans |
|---|---|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ministry of Plantations | Agriculture Sector Modernization Project | 135-2-3-49-2202-0/12 | 1,275,717,814 | 87,678 | 1,275,630,136 | |
| Uva Provincial Council | Value Chain Development | 318-2-2-7-2504-0/12 | 380,737,783 | 152,828,078 | 227,909,705 | |
| Department of Education | General Education Modernization Project | 318-2-2-8-2504-0/12 | 1,423,332,165 | 1,014,584,587 | 408,747,578 | |
| Publications | Primary Health Care Strengthening Project | 213-2-1-3-2509-0/12 | 5,600,025 | 1,096,000 | 4,504,025 | |
| Northern Provincial Council | General Education Modernization Project - PSSP | 315-2-2-14-2504-0/12 | 1,440,282,844 | 1,367,269,868 | 73,012,976 | |
| Northern Provincial Council | General Education Modernization Project - GEMP | 315-2-2-13-2504-0/12 | 374,938,895 | 373,466,895 | 1,471,996 | |
| Department of Development Finance | Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project- Additional Financing III | 243-2-2-18-2302-0/12 | 3,405,528,362 | | | 3,405,528,362 |
| North Central Provincial Council | General Education Modernization Project - GEMP | 317-2-2-8-2504-0/12 | 400,000,000 | 212,993,135 | | 187,006,865 |
| Sri Lanka Airforce | Primary Health Care Strengthening Project - PSSP | 317-2-2-9-2504-0/12 | 1,445,000,000 | 700,240,758 | | 744,759,242 |
| Central Provincial Council | Indian Line of Credit | 224-1-1-7-2509-0/12 | 129,646,389 | - | 68,870,605 | 129,646,389 |
| | General Education Modernization Project - GEMP | 313-2-2-9-2504-0/12 | 411,795,531 | | 342,924,926 | 342,924,926 |
| | Primary Health Care Strengthening Project - PSSP | 313-2-2-10-2504-0/12 | 1,368,651,019 | 418,218,638 | | 950,432,380 |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 | Loans Provided for Assets Generation | Loans Provided for Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Sri Lanka Police | Indian Line of Credit Vehicles | 225-1-1-23-2101-0/12 | 2,749,469,438 | 2,749,469,438 | - |
| Western Provincial Council | General Education Modernization Project - GEMP | 312-2-2-6-2504-0/12 | 301,532,552 | 58,957,965 | 242,574,587 |
| | Primary Health Care Strengthening Project - PSSP | 312-2-2-7-2504-0/12 | 1,419,821,292 | 1,419,821,292 | - |
| Eastern Provincial Council | General Education Modernization Project - GEMP | 321-2-2-9-2504-0/12 | 357,993,037 | 328,902,997 | 29,090,040 |
| | Primary Health Care Strengthening Project - PSSP | 321-2-2-10-2504-0/12 | 1,434,774,128 | 1,347,330,577 | 87,443,551 |
| Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council | General Education Modernization Project - GEMP | 319-2-2-7-2504-0/12 | 196,050,249 | 196,050,249 | - |
| | Primary Health Care Strengthening Project - PSSP | 319-2-2-8-2504-0/12 | 871,828,059 | 871,828,059 | - |
| North Western Provincial Council | General Education Modernization Project - GEMP | 316-2-2-8-2504-0/12 | 450,000,000 | 210,705,783 | 239,294,217 |
| | Primary Health Care Strengthening Project - PSSP | 316-2-2-7-2504-0/12 | 800,000,000 | 282,302,712 | 517,697,288 |
| | General Education Modernization Project - GEMP | 314-3-2-6-2504-0/12 | 381,662,004 | 88,716,000 | 35,194,019 |
| Southern Provincial Council | Primary Health Care Strengthening Project - PSSP | 314-3-2-7-2504-0/12 | 1,379,660,730 | 1,349,216,423 | 30,444,307 |
| Sub Total | | 258,579,972,402 | 60,610,362,799 | 123,242,566,219 | 74,727,043,383 |

Schedule VI**STATEMENT OF ASSETS GENERATED THROUGH FOREIGN LOANS DISBURSED DURING THE YEAR 2023**

| Ministry / Department / Provincial Council | Project Name | Expenditure Vote with Finance Code | Total Expenditure for the Year 2023 | Loans Provided for Assets Generation | | Projects Where Assets are Not Generated / Programme Loans |
|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Capitalized Rs. | Not Capitalized Yet / WIP Rs. | |
| Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies | Sri Lanka's 2023-2026 Extended Fund Facility Arrangement from the International Monetary Fund | | | | | 219,941,426,591 |
| | Resilience, Stability, and Economic Turnaround (RESET) Development Policy | | | | | 157,552,231,657 |
| | Financing | | | | | 103,432,385,000 |
| Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies | Sri Lanka Resilience Stability and Economic Turnaround (RESET) Development Policy Operation | | | | | 65,397,120,000 |
| | Financial Sector Stability and Reforms Programme-Sub Programme I | | | | | |
| | Sub Total | | 60,610,362,799 | | 123,242,566,219 | 621,050,206,632 |
| | Grand Total | | | | | 804,903,135,650 |

*Source: * Details Provided by Ministries / Departments / Provincial Councils*

Statement of Budget Performance & Deficit Financing
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023

| | Note | 2023 Rs. | Actual 2022 Rs. |
|---|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| REVENUE | | | |
| Tax Revenue | | 2,720,563,053,336 | 1,751,132,076,743 |
| Income Tax | 1 | 911,355,309,961 | 534,020,830,117 |
| Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services | 2 | 1,416,757,750,191 | 872,866,921,923 |
| Taxes on International Trade | 3 | 392,449,993,183 | 344,244,324,703 |
| Non Tax Revenue & Others | 4 | 357,966,074,652 | 247,656,485,315 |
| TOTAL REVENUE (a) | | 3,078,529,127,988 | 1,998,788,562,058 |
| Less : EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Salaries, Wages and Other Employment Benefits | 5 | 664,614,848,358 | 712,944,725,052 |
| Other Goods & Services | 6 | 403,525,241,683 | 239,834,649,098 |
| Subsidies, Grants and Transfers | 7 | 1,205,467,614,745 | 1,021,054,450,565 |
| Interest Payments | 8 | 2,455,599,544,338 | 1,565,189,627,374 |
| Other Recurrent Expenditure | 9 | 178,898,852 | 213,436,451 |
| Total Recurrent Expenditure (b) | | 4,729,386,147,977 | 3,539,236,888,540 |
| REVENUE DEFICIT (a) - (b) | | 1,650,857,019,989 | 1,540,448,326,483 |
| Public Investments | 10 | 932,744,925,167 | 1,014,292,931,441 |
| BUDGET DEFICIT | | 2,583,601,945,156 | 2,554,741,257,924 |
| FINANCING THE BUDGET DEFICIT | | | |
| Foreign Borrowings | 11 | 831,951,611,110 | 783,326,415,649 |
| Foreign Debt Repayments | | (337,296,566,144) | (358,504,739,872) |
| NET FOREIGN BORROWINGS | | 494,655,044,966 | 424,821,675,777 |
| Foreign Grants | 12 | 24,803,439,298 | 33,402,403,963 |
| TOTAL FOREIGN FINANCING | | 519,458,484,263 | 458,224,079,740 |
| Domestic Borrowings | 13 | 7,541,281,621,843 | 4,218,528,886,900 |
| Domestic Debt Repayments | 14 | (4,674,904,561,952) | (1,073,950,438,577) |
| NET DOMESTIC BORROWINGS | | 2,866,377,059,891 | 3,144,578,448,323 |
| Domestic Grants | 15 | 698,378,005 | 2,645,500 |
| Recoveries from On-Lending | 16 | 276,274,960,094 | 60,482,742,905 |
| Sale of Capital Assets | | 515,895,718 | 584,212,972 |
| Net Change in Deposit Accounts and Liabilities | | (424,518,665,086) | (294,583,038,486) |
| (Increase)/ Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents | | (655,204,167,729) | (769,547,833,029) |
| TOTAL FINANCING | | 2,583,601,945,156 | 2,554,741,257,924 |

Notes to the Budget Performance & Deficit Financing

| Total Budget Estimate 2023 Rs. | Revenue Code | Revenue Title | Actual Revenue | |
|--|-------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | 2023 | 2022 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| NOTE - 1 INCOME TAX | | | | |
| 513,500,000,000 | 1004.01.01 | Income Tax | 555,304,408,507 | 453,905,241,708 |
| 2,000,000,000 | 1004.01.02 | Dividend Tax | 46,887,231 | 250,702,924 |
| 4,000,000,000 | 1004.01.03 | Remittance Tax | 1,667,666,088 | 1,001,848,659 |
| 519,500,000,000 | 1004.01.00 | Total Corporate Tax (a) | 557,018,961,826 | 455,157,793,290 |
| 150,000,000,000 | 1004.02.01 | PAYE | 144,954,798,806 | 25,546,114,363 |
| 40,000,000,000 | 1004.02.99 | Other | 48,533,060,340 | 23,991,056,550 |
| 150,000,000,000 | 1004.03.00 | Withholding Tax | 157,910,830,730 | 19,838,833,378 |
| 64,500,000,000 | 1004.03.01 | On Interest | 72,218,110,528 | 320,626,859 |
| 85,500,000,000 | 1004.03.99 | On Fees & Other | 85,692,720,202 | 19,518,206,519 |
| - | 1004.04.00 | Economic Service Charge | 246,675,295 | 201,752,669 |
| - | 1004.04.01 | Domestic | 234,523,199 | 174,028,987 |
| - | 1004.04.02 | Imports | 12,152,096 | 27,723,682 |
| 4,000,000,000 | 1004.05.00 | Capital Gain Tax | 2,679,199,097 | 5,315,389,458 |
| - | 1004.06.00 | Tax on Voluntary Disclosure | 11,783,867 | 3,969,890,410 |
| 344,000,000,000 | 1004.02.00 | Total Non-Corporate Tax (b) | 354,336,348,135 | 78,863,036,827 |
| 863,500,000,000 | | Total Income Tax (a+b) | 911,355,309,961 | 534,020,830,117 |
| NOTE - 2 TAXES ON DOMESTIC GOODS & SERVICES | | | | |
| 680,500,000,000 | 1002.01.00 | Value Added Tax | 694,460,229,730 | 463,071,659,532 |
| 88,000,000,000 | 1002.01.01 | Financial Services | 88,528,786,518 | 63,468,269,737 |
| 228,000,000,000 | 1002.01.02 | Other Services | 200,674,146,441 | 116,010,177,196 |
| 144,000,000,000 | 1002.01.03 | Manufacturing | 179,904,493,067 | 112,140,773,801 |
| 220,500,000,000 | 1002.01.04 | Imports | 225,352,803,704 | 171,452,438,798 |
| - | 1002.02.00 | Goods and Services Tax | 238,255 | - |
| - | 1002.02.01 | Services | 238,255 | - |
| - | 1002.03.00 | National Security Levy | 880,259 | 11,309,942 |
| - | 1002.03.01 | Services | 880,259 | 11,309,942 |
| 181,000,000,000 | 1002.04.00 | Excise (Ordinance) Duty | 170,259,621,094 | 165,187,536,555 |
| 181,000,000,000 | 1002.04.01 | Liquor | 170,259,621,094 | 165,187,536,555 |
| 268,000,000,000 | 1002.05.00 | Excise (Special Provisions) Duty | 298,348,005,892 | 177,335,591,602 |
| 120,000,000,000 | 1002.05.01 | Cigarettes | 117,466,701,553 | 104,160,061,906 |
| 114,000,000,000 | 1002.05.03 | Petroleum Products | 143,642,439,301 | 53,073,534,123 |
| 30,000,000,000 | 1002.05.04 | Motor Vehicles | 32,525,767,540 | 14,503,582,079 |
| 4,000,000,000 | 1002.05.99 | Other | 4,713,097,498 | 5,598,413,494 |
| 1,000,000,000 | 1002.06.00 | Tobacco Tax | 1,014,034,738 | 39,488,794 |
| - | 1002.09.00 | Turnover Tax | 3,885,484 | 7,473,447 |
| - | 1002.10.00 | Social Responsibility Levy | 12,300 | - |
| 17,500,000,000 | 1002.11.00 | Telecommunication Levy | 17,304,005,581 | 14,995,182,044 |
| - | 1002.12.00 | Nation Building Tax | 328,081,775 | 413,427,560 |
| - | 1002.12.01 | Services | 44,176,006 | 332,880,335 |
| - | 1002.12.02 | Manufacturing | 23,940,015 | 19,403,725 |
| - | 1002.12.03 | Imports | 259,965,755 | 61,143,500 |
| 150,000,000 | 1002.13.00 | Tele dramas, Films and Commercials Levy | 150,450,000 | 215,020,000 |
| 1,550,000,000 | 1002.14.00 | Cellular Tower Levy | 1,630,777,873 | 1,540,379,201 |
| 250,000,000 | 1002.15.00 | SMS Advertising Levy | 247,273,102 | 220,075,482 |
| 210,000,000,000 | 1002.16.00 | Social Security Contribution Levy | 216,180,546,555 | 36,111,030,506 |

| Total Budget | | | Actual Revenue | | |
|--|-------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Estimate | Revenue | | Revenue Title | | |
| 2023 | Code | | 2023 | 2022 | |
| Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 117,000,000,000 | 1002.16.01 | Services | 112,350,531,382 | 13,191,134,085 | |
| 45,000,000,000 | 1002.16.02 | Manufacturing | 52,564,896,761 | 10,167,031,812 | |
| 48,000,000,000 | 1002.16.03 | Imports | 51,265,118,412 | 12,752,864,609 | |
| 9,980,000,000 | 1003.00.00 | License Taxes and Other | 12,920,731,651 | 10,792,545,942 | |
| 2,500,000,000 | 1003.01.00 | Luxury Motor Vehicle Tax | 3,021,178,181 | 1,331,926,748 | |
| 5,500,000,000 | 1003.03.00 | Betting & Gaming Levy | 7,421,816,561 | 5,244,762,337 | |
| 1,980,000,000 | 1003.04.00 | Share Transaction Levy | 2,477,736,910 | 4,215,856,857 | |
| 2,627,000,000 | 1003.07.00 | Other Licenses | 3,885,686,378 | 2,905,290,759 | |
| 2,000,000,000 | 1003.07.02 | Registration Fees Relevant to the Department of Registrar General | 2,400,009,636 | 2,166,590,031 | |
| 100,000,000 | 1003.07.03 | Private Timber Transport | 121,693,246 | 133,201,789 | |
| 35,000,000 | 1003.07.04 | Tax on Sale of Motor Vehicles | 35,596,226 | 32,755,603 | |
| 47,000,000 | 1003.07.05 | License Fees Relevant to the Ministry of Defence | 64,116,857 | 42,416,904 | |
| 180,000,000 | 1003.07.06 | License Fees Relevant to the Dept. of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources | 179,170,315 | 185,602,364 | |
| - | 1003.07.08 | Company Registration Levy | (88,230,000) | - | |
| - | 1003.07.09 | Carbon Tax | 7,081,679 | 9,104,097 | |
| 115,000,000 | 1003.07.10 | Vehicle Entitlement Levy | 978,765,002 | 108,004,802 | |
| - | 1003.07.11 | Debt Repayment Levy | 31,369,964 | 81,798,840 | |
| 150,000,000 | 1003.07.99 | Other | 156,113,454 | 145,816,328 | |
| 11,000,000 | 1003.08.00 | Fees Under the Certificate to be Granted Yearly to Notary Registrar of the High Court | 8,939,192 | 10,182,454 | |
| 4,000,000 | 1003.10.00 | Migrating Tax | 14,350,332 | 10,728,103 | |
| - | 1003.11.00 | Remittance Fee | - | - | |
| 1,372,572,000,000 | | Total Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services | 1,416,757,750,191 | 872,866,921,923 | |
| NOTE - 3 TAXES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE | | | | | |
| 88,000,000,000 | 1001.01.00 | Import Duties | 105,120,348,637 | 50,009,441,350 | |
| 28,000,000 | 1001.02.00 | Export Duties | 26,750,355 | 41,318,861 | |
| 2,900,000,000 | 1001.03.00 | Import & Export Licenses Fees | 3,304,992,140 | 3,086,778,409 | |
| 166,000,000,000 | 1001.04.00 | Ports & Airports Development Levy | 175,486,337,460 | 180,595,424,536 | |
| 53,000,000,000 | 1001.05.00 | Cess Levy | 57,184,111,680 | 70,317,622,393 | |
| 51,000,000,000 | 1001.05.01 | Import Cess Levy | 54,955,605,977 | 68,075,067,309 | |
| 2,000,000,000 | 1001.05.02 | Export Cess Levy | 2,228,505,704 | 2,242,555,084 | |
| 50,000,000,000 | 1001.08.00 | Special Commodity Levy | 51,327,452,912 | 40,193,739,154 | |
| 359,928,000,000 | | Total Revenue from Taxes on International Trade | 392,449,993,183 | 344,244,324,703 | |
| 2,596,000,000,000 | | Total Tax Revenue | 2,720,563,053,336 | 1,751,132,076,743 | |
| NOTE - 4 NON-TAX REVENUE AND OTHERS | | | | | |
| 29,920,000,000 | 2001.00.00 | Revenue from Departmental Enterprises (a) | 30,700,710,204 | 19,916,735,341 | |
| 14,500,000,000 | 2001.01.00 | Railways | 16,079,474,196 | 10,335,603,441 | |
| 14,500,000,000 | 2001.02.00 | Postal | 13,627,445,761 | 9,268,542,792 | |
| 850,000,000 | 2001.03.00 | Stores Advance Accounts (Explosive Items) | 900,000,000 | 247,000,000 | |
| 70,000,000 | 2001.04.00 | Prisons Industrial and Agricultural Advance Account | 93,790,247 | 65,589,108 | |
| 71,752,457,000 | 2002.00.00 | Return on Government Assets (b) | 108,932,471,661 | 41,279,734,766 | |
| 6,400,000,000 | 2002.01.00 | Rent | 6,986,315,943 | 5,861,707,128 | |
| 1,600,000,000 | 2002.01.01 | Rent on Government Building & Housing | 1,634,693,929 | 1,504,677,796 | |
| 1,600,000,000 | 2002.01.02 | Rent on Crown Forests | 1,739,394,752 | 2,081,315,722 | |
| 100,000,000 | 2002.01.03 | Rent from Land and Other | 150,083,569 | 113,025,610 | |

| Total Budget | | | Actual Revenue | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Estimate | Revenue | Revenue Title | 2023 | 2022 | |
| 2023 | Code | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 2,200,000,000 | 2002.01.04 | Lease Rental from Regional Plantation Companies | 1,880,763,681 | 1,216,494,535 | |
| 900,000,000 | 2002.01.99 | Other Rental | 1,581,380,012 | 946,193,464 | |
| 14,950,000,000 | 2002.02.00 | Interest | 26,245,034,955 | 7,325,545,826 | |
| 9,450,000,000 | 2002.02.01 | On-Lending | 9,439,025,444 | 5,597,585,565 | |
| 5,500,000,000 | 2002.02.99 | Other | 16,806,009,511 | 1,727,960,261 | |
| 41,669,457,000 | 2002.03.00 | Profits | 60,496,772,520 | 22,004,727,426 | |
| 8,733,000,000 | 2002.04.00 | Dividends | 15,204,348,243 | 6,087,754,385 | |
| | | | | | |
| 126,799,000,000 | 2003.00.00 | Sale Proceeds & Charges (c) | 176,108,291,686 | 115,145,566,883 | |
| 100,000,000 | 2003.01.00 | Departmental Sales | 158,732,020 | 119,168,958 | |
| 88,730,000,000 | 2003.02.00 | Administrative Fees & Charges | 108,723,167,422 | 64,202,561,363 | |
| 300,000,000 | 2003.02.01 | Audit Fees | 415,611,400 | 489,581,029 | |
| 800,000,000 | 2003.02.03 | Fees Under Registration of Persons | 1,128,518,400 | 552,262,863 | |
| 300,000,000 | 2003.02.04 | Fees of Department of Survey | 359,211,368 | 319,289,778 | |
| 1,000,000,000 | 2003.02.05 | Service Charges of Government Press | 1,091,284,271 | 928,554,129 | |
| 28,000,000 | 2003.02.06 | Fees Under the Fauna & Flora Protection Ordinance | 50,026,598 | 26,791,472 | |
| 28,100,000,000 | 2003.02.07 | Fees of Passports, Visas & Dual Citizenship | 42,772,537,242 | 23,834,534,358 | |
| 36,062,000,000 | 2003.02.08 | Embarkation Levy | 38,828,543,756 | 22,248,864,840 | |
| 200,000,000 | 2003.02.09 | Fees of Department of Valuation | 244,849,260 | 234,658,165 | |
| 320,000,000 | 2003.02.10 | Fees of Registrar of Companies | 183,673,278 | 128,132,962 | |
| 72,000,000 | 2003.02.11 | Legal Fees from Corporations & Statutory Bodies | 124,597,691 | 108,727,032 | |
| 50,000,000 | 2003.02.12 | Fees Recovered Under the Public Contract Act | 49,895,800 | 29,066,000 | |
| 180,000,000 | 2003.02.13 | Examinations & Other Fees | 217,794,625 | 69,225,436 | |
| 11,500,000,000 | 2003.02.14 | Fees Under the Motor Traffic Act & Other Receipts | 12,197,934,922 | 6,554,422,058 | |
| - | 2003.02.15 | Registration Fees on Motor Vehicle Transfers Under the Issuing Motor Vehicle Permits on Concessionary Terms | 6,867 | 77 | |
| 5,000,000 | 2003.02.16 | Air craft Rentals | 14,705,813 | 14,591,537 | |
| 128,000,000 | 2003.02.17 | Fee on Local Sale of Garments | 171,682,532 | 196,200,390 | |
| 775,000,000 | 2003.02.18 | Fees Relevant to the Department of Agriculture | 884,822,691 | 783,736,614 | |
| 750,000,000 | 2003.02.19 | Fees Relevant to the Botanical Gardens | 833,193,462 | 388,379,319 | |
| 1,500,000,000 | 2003.02.21 | Fees Relevant to the Ministry of Petroleum Industries | 1,724,530,475 | 187,216,484 | |
| 160,000,000 | 2003.02.22 | Merchant Shipping Secretariat Fees | 198,254,438 | 49,745,845 | |
| 500,000,000 | 2003.02.23 | Casino Licence Fees | - | 2,000,000,000 | |
| 6,000,000,000 | 2003.02.99 | Sundries | 7,231,492,534 | 5,058,580,975 | |
| 4,483,000,000 | 2003.03.00 | Fines and Forfeits | 8,310,563,255 | 6,387,050,559 | |
| 2,783,000,000 | 2003.03.01 | Fines and Forfeits - Customs | 5,438,106,419 | 4,549,141,645 | |
| 1,700,000,000 | 2003.03.02 | Fines and Forfeits - Other | 2,872,456,836 | 1,837,908,914 | |
| - | 2003.04.00 | Public Officer's Motor Cycle Premium | 490,386 | 909,850 | |
| 18,000,000,000 | 2003.05.00 | Treasury Bonds Premium | 19,418,195,594 | 22,648,682,855 | |
| 5,300,000,000 | 2003.06.00 | Revenue from the United Nations' Peacekeeping Operations | 10,124,287,627 | 2,447,153,974 | |
| 350,000,000 | 2003.07.00 | Programme for Purchasing of Paddy | 961,121,370 | 219,195,182 | |
| 1,336,000,000 | 2003.08.00 | Sale of Hydro Power | 1,353,731,252 | 59,974,294 | |
| 8,500,000,000 | 2003.99.00 | Other Receipts | 27,058,002,760 | 19,060,869,849 | |
| | | | | | |
| 38,000,000,000 | 2004.00.00 | Social Security Contributions (d) | 36,258,424,820 | 37,415,664,245 | |
| 24,000,000,000 | 2004.01.00 | Central Government | 22,713,034,278 | 23,872,352,903 | |
| 14,000,000,000 | 2004.02.00 | Provincial Councils | 13,545,390,542 | 13,543,311,342 | |

| | | | Actual Revenue | |
|--------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Total Budget | Revenue | Revenue Title | 2023 | 2022 |
| Estimate | Code | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 5,528,543,000 | 2005.00.00 | Current Transfers (e) | 5,966,176,282 | 33,898,784,081 |
| 1,028,543,000 | 2005.01.00 | Central Bank Profits | 1,028,542,891 | 30,007,245,202 |
| 4,500,000,000 | 2005.99.00 | National Lotteries Board and Other Transfers | 4,937,633,391 | 3,891,538,878 |
| 272,000,000,000 | | Total Non - Tax Revenue & Other Revenue (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e) | 357,966,074,652 | 247,656,485,315 |
| 2,868,000,000,000 | | Total Revenue (Note 1 - 4) | 3,078,529,127,988 | 1,998,788,562,058 |

| Total Budget Estimate 2023 | Object Code | Object Title | Actual | |
|--|----------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | 2023 Rs | 2022 Rs |
| NOTE-5 OBJECT CODE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF SALARIES, WAGES & OTHER EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS | | | | |
| Personal Emoluments | | | | |
| 360,748,177,586 | 1001 | Salaries and Wages | 350,085,070,609 | 398,594,571,290 |
| 49,075,252,284 | 1002 | Overtime and Holiday Payments | 47,883,578,288 | 45,299,117,103 |
| 277,016,285,831 | 1003 | Other Allowances | 266,646,199,461 | 269,051,036,660 |
| 686,839,715,701 | | Total | 664,614,848,358 | 712,944,725,052 |
| NOTE - 6 OBJECT CODE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES | | | | |
| Travelling Expenditure | | | | |
| 23,281,779,243 | 1101 | Domestic | 22,434,114,110 | 15,051,113,074 |
| 2,128,264,521 | 1102 | Foreign | 1,816,875,191 | 1,080,673,007 |
| 25,410,043,764 | | Total (a) | 24,250,989,301 | 16,131,786,081 |
| Supplies | | | | |
| 8,213,924,050 | 1201 | Stationery and Office Requisites | 6,512,762,502 | 3,816,094,546 |
| 48,681,105,874 | 1202 | Fuel | 45,257,772,707 | 37,454,639,383 |
| 85,354,021,014 | 1203 | Diets and Uniforms | 80,682,779,211 | 35,167,559,650 |
| 161,077,067,000 | 1204 | Medical Supplies | 147,708,158,864 | 75,718,354,640 |
| 13,373,361,975 | 1205 | Other | 11,561,756,085 | 7,152,471,786 |
| 316,699,479,913 | | Total (b) | 291,723,229,369 | 159,309,120,006 |
| Maintenance Expenditure | | | | |
| 6,970,504,833 | 1301 | Vehicles | 5,874,916,687 | 4,279,738,472 |
| 6,106,003,295 | 1302 | Plant and Machinery | 4,797,010,927 | 2,961,247,396 |
| 2,157,004,524 | 1303 | Buildings and Structures | 1,707,371,415 | 1,156,715,580 |
| 15,233,512,652 | | Total (c) | 12,379,299,029 | 8,397,701,448 |
| Services | | | | |
| 8,713,596,507 | 1401 | Transport | 7,228,280,563 | 6,598,423,502 |
| 5,256,962,525 | 1402 | Postal and Communication | 4,654,928,847 | 4,006,425,141 |
| 26,242,914,598 | 1403 | Electricity and Water | 25,347,129,523 | 14,676,308,199 |
| 9,279,325,802 | 1404 | Rents and Local Taxes | 8,611,354,562 | 7,601,652,297 |
| 191,790,376 | 1406 | Interest Payment for Leased Vehicles | 171,915,971 | 111,322,755 |
| 433,474,150 | 1408 | Lease Rental for Vehicles Procured Under Operational | 339,665,696 | 660,042,333 |
| 50,205,916,467 | 1409 | Other | 28,818,448,821 | 22,341,867,336 |
| 100,323,980,425 | | Total (d) | 75,171,723,984 | 55,996,041,563 |
| 457,667,016,753 | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES (a+b+c+d) | 403,525,241,683 | 239,834,649,098 |
| NOTE - 7 OBJECT CODE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF TRANSFERS, GRANTS & SUBSIDIES | | | | |
| Transfers | | | | |
| 345,566,733,827 | 1501 | Welfare Programmes | 301,200,066,032 | 230,882,212,933 |
| 375,284,723,000 | 1502 | Retirement Benefits | 372,861,600,089 | 309,766,325,434 |
| 81,548,185,000 | 1503 | Public Institutions | 77,490,823,510 | 75,900,096,872 |
| 89,143,523,728 | 1504 | Development Subsidies | 85,038,802,257 | 74,413,276,928 |
| 3,801,574,154 | 1505 | Subscriptions and Contributions Fee | 3,259,659,019 | 2,387,391,686 |
| 2,420,351,982 | 1506 | Property Loan Interest to Public Servants | 1,951,050,625 | 2,191,342,417 |
| 362,650,000,000 | 1507 | Grants to Provincial Councils | 333,566,964,524 | 298,737,421,000 |
| 4,074,997,000 | 1508 | Other | 3,127,916,934 | 5,293,149,224 |
| 31,158,956,345 | 1509 | Contribution to Contingencies Fund | 26,970,731,755 | 21,483,234,070 |
| 1,295,649,045,036 | | Total | 1,205,467,614,745 | 1,021,054,450,565 |
| NOTE - 8 OBJECT CODE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF INTEREST PAYMENTS AND DISCOUNTS | | | | |
| 1,325,338,000,000 | 1601 | Domestic Debt | 1,131,300,820,971 | 837,513,737,610 |
| 188,662,000,000 | 1602 | Foreign Debt | 123,391,434,479 | 128,621,067,120 |
| 1,240,000,000,000 | 1603 | Discounts on Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds | 1,200,907,288,888 | 599,054,822,645 |
| 2,754,000,000,000 | | Total | 2,455,599,544,338 | 1,565,189,627,374 |

| Total Budget Estimate 2023 | Object Code | Object Title | Actual | |
|--|----------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | 2023 Rs | 2022 Rs |
| NOTE - 9 OBJECT CODE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF OTHER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| 172,927,063 | 1701 | Losses and Write off | 131,972,628 | 164,610,945 |
| 6,422,187,585 | 1702 | Contingency Services | - | - |
| 66,137,820 | 1703 | Implementation of the Official Languages Policy | 46,926,225 | 48,825,506 |
| 6,661,252,468 | | Total | 178,898,852 | 213,436,451 |
| 5,200,817,029,958 | | Grand Total (Notes 5 to 9) Total Recurrent Expenditure | 4,729,386,147,977 | 3,539,236,888,540 |
| NOTE - 10 OBJECT CODE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT | | | | |
| Rehabilitation and Improvements of Capital Assets | | | | |
| 30,048,558,029 | 2001 | Buildings and Structures | 17,461,123,370 | 6,540,846,766 |
| 18,948,281,120 | 2002 | Plant, Machinery and Equipment | 12,581,545,586 | 7,313,395,570 |
| 9,817,291,080 | 2003 | Vehicles | 8,654,510,591 | 4,973,379,389 |
| 58,814,130,229 | | Total (a) | 38,697,179,546 | 18,827,621,725 |
| Acquisition of Capital Assets | | | | |
| 24,039,942,000 | 2101 | Vehicles | 15,087,983,972 | 13,403,761,383 |
| 10,061,310,397 | 2102 | Furniture and Office Equipment | 5,178,566,439 | 2,739,938,393 |
| 31,688,762,878 | 2103 | Plant, Machinery and Equipment | 15,544,365,480 | 9,346,681,628 |
| 63,904,806,048 | 2104 | Buildings and Structures | 32,934,621,893 | 36,754,879,154 |
| 24,889,885,500 | 2105 | Lands and Land Improvements | 22,061,904,792 | 7,023,903,138 |
| 16,478,980,859 | 2106 | Software Development | 4,312,566,199 | 4,906,080,539 |
| 634,951,452 | 2108 | Capital Payment for Leased Vehicles | 609,482,109 | 352,866,563 |
| 171,698,639,135 | | Total (b) | 95,729,490,885 | 74,528,110,798 |
| Capital Transfers | | | | |
| 120,427,461,000 | 2201 | Public Institutions | 64,232,170,159 | 72,946,831,126 |
| 51,611,264,979 | 2202 | Development Assistance | 37,973,174,932 | 39,300,549,758 |
| 19,900,000,000 | 2203 | Contribution to Provincial Councils | 10,100,000,000 | 5,846,861,800 |
| 1,365,556,140 | 2204 | Transfers Abroad | 1,365,556,140 | 1,540,006,525 |
| 1,848,880,837 | 2205 | Capital Grants to Non-Public Institution | 511,036,632 | 1,307,937,453 |
| 195,153,162,956 | | Total (c) | 114,181,937,862 | 120,942,186,663 |
| Acquisition of Financial Assets | | | | |
| 320,636,260,600 | 2301 | Equity Contribution | 270,520,862,759 | 139,824,087,785 |
| 74,687,463,125 | 2302 | On-Lending | 19,143,592,671 | 298,864,137,572 |
| 395,323,723,725 | | Total (d) | 289,664,455,430 | 438,688,225,357 |
| Capacity Building | | | | |
| 7,486,823,254 | 2401 | Staff Training | 6,070,470,950 | 6,319,128,207 |
| 7,486,823,254 | | Total (e) | 6,070,470,950 | 6,319,128,207 |
| Other Capital Expenditure | | | | |
| 19,494,000 | 2501 | Restructuring | 17,119,927 | 18,317,447 |
| 46,929,888,461 | 2503 | Contingency Services | - | - |
| 29,144,455,192 | 2504 | Contribution to Provincial Councils | 24,540,266,069 | 14,134,759,131 |
| 30,677,270 | 2505 | Procurement Preparedness | 22,780,891 | 14,549,791 |
| 464,041,876,913 | 2506 | Infrastructure Development | 305,202,534,826 | 271,129,449,783 |
| 17,034,174,611 | 2507 | Research and Development | 13,597,142,824 | 8,993,843,637 |
| 64,064,924,295 | 2509 | Other | 45,021,545,958 | 60,696,738,903 |
| 621,265,490,743 | | Total (f) | 388,401,390,495 | 354,987,658,691 |
| 1,449,741,970,042 | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INVESTMENTS (a+b+c+d+e+f) | 932,744,925,167 | 1,014,292,931,441 |
| 6,650,559,000,000 | | Total Expenditure (Notes 5 to 10) | 5,662,131,073,144 | 4,553,529,819,982 |

Note 11 - FOREIGN BORROWINGS - 2023

| Funding Agency | Project | Loan Key | Loan Currency | Amount (Loan Currency) | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Loan Currency) | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Rs.) |
| ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project (OCR) | 2009028 | USD | 2,056,790 | 277,217,386,007 653,967,906 | 2,171,900 | 228,233,108,367 733,601,832 | |
| 2 | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation Project (OCR) | 2011001 | USD | 7,426,409 | 2,697,725,661 | 5,929,628 | 2,023,672,937 | |
| 3 | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation Project (ADF) | 2011002 | XDR | 730 | 351,224 | 1,122,135 | 431,175,180 | |
| 4 | Greater Colombo Water Wastewater Management Improvement Project | 2013043 | XDR | | | 125,278 | 35,451,511 | |
| 5 | Southern Road Connectivity Project | 2014017 | USD | | | 7,057,726 | 2,043,325,622 | |
| 6 | Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Programme-2 | 2014029 | USD | 4,835,370 | 1,756,291,472 | 5,942,377 | 2,110,973,200 | |
| 7 | Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Programme-3 | 2014030 | XDR | 3,804,104 | 1,696,940,473 | 2,941,089 | 1,291,889,997 | |
| 8 | Green Power Development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Programme | 2014036 | XDR | 1,296,796 | 569,476,231 | 1,465,416 | 531,502,309 | |
| 9 | Green Power Development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Programme | 2014037 | USD | 21,516,175 | 8,190,949,366 | 16,412,395 | 4,560,050,010 | |
| 10 | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme | 2015024 | XDR | 2,723,184 | 1,176,909,220 | | | |
| 11 | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme | 2015025 | USD | 19,877,358 | 6,450,651,203 | 9,061,294 | 2,610,608,369 | |
| 12 | Greater Colombo Water & Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Programme | 2016033 | XDR | 1,164,201 | 500,607,559 | 4,415 | 2,128,295 | |
| 13 | Greater Colombo Water & Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Programme | 2016034 | USD | 7,781,002 | 2,728,371,644 | 6,947,030 | 2,334,381,682 | |
| 14 | Transport Project Preparatory Facility | 2016035 | XDR | 590,580 | 251,083,472 | 961,480 | 435,669,021 | |
| 15 | Local Government Enhancement Sector Project - Additional Financing | 2016036 | USD | 7,905,209 | 2,530,478,439 | 5,064,647 | 1,697,811,746 | |
| 16 | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply Project - Additional Financing | 2017038 | USD | 2,712,916 | 872,881,634 | 333,839 | 91,482,717 | |
| 17 | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply Project - Additional Financing | 2017039 | USD | 22,328,884 | 7,282,107,702 | 5,185,237 | 1,612,395,722 | |
| 18 | Integrated Road Investment Programme - Tranche 4 | 2017040 | USD | | | 50,000,000 | 14,749,215,000 | |
| 19 | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme - Tranche 2 | 2018018 | USD | 21,988,306 | 7,116,213,664 | 87,799,050 | 29,583,608,470 | |
| 20 | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme - Tranche 2 | 2018019 | USD | 1,569,738 | 502,327,052 | 4,168,308 | 1,354,479,991 | |
| 21 | Skills Sector Enhancement Programme - Additional Financing | 2018020 | USD | 2,500,000 | 808,890,900 | 4,800,000 | 1,392,870,000 | |
| 22 | Skills Sector Enhancement Programme -Additional Financing | 2018021 | USD | 1,000,000 | 323,556,360 | 3,200,000 | 928,580,000 | |
| 23 | Health System Enhancement Project | 2018045 | USD | 477,124 | 152,873,537 | 3,413,066 | 1,238,970,395 | |
| 24 | Technical Assistance Loan Agreement | 2019007 | USD | 94,275 | 31,484,433 | 61,325 | 17,343,121 | |
| 25 | South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Port Access Elevated Highway Project (SASEC) | 2019012 | USD | 64,335,216 | 20,739,249,801 | 56,695,001 | 17,680,016,080 | |
| 26 | Science & Technology Human Resource Development Project | 2019029 | USD | 4,546,187 | 1,482,212,781 | 19,518,474 | 5,699,643,464 | |
| 27 | Science & Technology Human Resource Development Project | 2019030 | USD | 18,469,642 | 6,103,855,133 | 2,486,091 | 841,504,512 | |
| 28 | Railway Efficiency Improvement Project | 2019040 | USD | 18,119,487 | 5,957,740,473 | 8,155,390 | 2,858,727,348 | |

Note 11 - FOREIGN BORROWINGS - 2023

| Funding Agency | Project | Loan Key | Loan Currency | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|--|---|----------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Amount (Loan Currency) | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Loan Currency) | Amount (Rs.) |
| 29 | Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project- Additional Financing | 2020017 | USD | 8,000,000 | 2,633,169,340 | 36,500,000 | 12,198,742,900 |
| 30 | Second Integrated Road Investment Programme - Tranche 3 | 2021009 | USD | | | 77,398,391 | 18,505,198,051 |
| 31 | Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project - Rapid Response Component | 2021027 | USD | | | 66,000,000 | 13,325,472,600 |
| 32 | Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project - Project Investment Component | 2021028 | USD | 754,704 | 235,641,259 | 21,832,279 | 5,865,305,913 |
| 33 | Health System Enhancement Project - Additional Financing | 2021029 | USD | 32,116,002 | 10,467,170,710 | 3,206,510 | 1,152,107,833 |
| 34 | Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Emergency Assistance Project | 2022026 | USD | 15,113,181 | 5,004,906,499 | 171,545,119 | 62,311,650,742 |
| 35 | Economic Stabilization Programme | 2023003 | USD | 350,000,000 | 103,432,385,000 | | |
| 36 | Second Integrated Road Investment Programme | 2023016 | USD | 28,984,163 | 9,469,795,861 | | |
| 37 | Financial Sector Stability and Reforms Programme - Sub Programme | 2023017 | USD | 200,000,000 | 65,397,120,000 | | |
| 38 | Secondary Education Sector Improvement Programme-Results-Based Lending | 2020018 | USD | | | 44,010,000 | 15,983,551,800 |
| ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Reduction of Landslide Vulnerable by Mitigation Measures Projects | 2019019 | USD | 10,918,661 | 15,672,135,512 | 1,820,447 | 4,829,130,318 |
| | | | | | 3,728,457,337 | | 595,794,572 |
| 40 | Support to Colombo Urban Regeneration Project | 2019020 | USD | 34,140,577 | 11,943,678,175 | 14,154,739 | 4,233,335,746 |
| BOERENLEEN BANK | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Development of General Hospital Kaluthara | 2016012 | EUR | 4,059,045 | 8,230,548,597 | 5,515,174 | 2,510,768,457 |
| | | | | | 1,457,583,404 | | 1,924,713,457 |
| 42 | Reconstruction Rural Bridges (EUR 44.3) | 2018040 | EUR | | | 1,279,569 | 378,789,773 |
| 43 | Construction of Rural Bridges with Financial Assistance from Netherlands | 2019047 | EUR | 19,379,609 | 6,772,965,193 | 571,428 | 207,265,227 |
| HSBC BANK PLC (UK) | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Upgrading Health Facilities in Selected Hospitals of Sri Lanka | 2019018 | USD | | | 2,382,462 | 448,689,024 |
| | | | | | | | 448,689,024 |
| HSBC (WITH GUARANTEE OF EKF DENMARK) | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Establishment of Dairy Processing Plant at Badalgama | 2015019 | EUR | | | 228,454 | 69,405,816 |
| | | | | | | | 69,405,816 |
| INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND | | | | | | | - |
| 46 | Sri Lanka's 2023 -26 Extended Fund Facility Arrangement | 2023008 | XDR | 508,000,000 | 219,941,426,591 | | |
| | | | | | 219,941,426,591 | | |
| INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Climate Resilience Improvement Management Programme | 2014010 | XDR | | 196,513,298,780 | 1,266,332 | 28,262,784,946 |
| | | | | | | | 361,678,616 |
| 48 | Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project | 2015028 | XDR | 8,115,497 | 3,508,499,344 | 7,436,186 | 2,863,184,339 |
| 49 | Early Childhood Development Project | 2015030 | XDR | 372,334 | 153,199,617 | 6,440,551 | 2,397,661,195 |
| 50 | Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project | 2016029 | XDR | 3,821,063 | 1,741,502,351 | 1,502,889 | 719,500,000 |
| 51 | Social Safety Nets Project | 2016043 | XDR | 7,753,217 | 3,285,118,636 | 359,713 | 114,117,861 |
| 52 | Agriculture Sector Modernization Project | 2017001 | XDR | 17,217,499 | 7,562,806,650 | 6,248,155 | 1,788,242,382 |
| 53 | Accelerating Higher Education Expansion & Development Operation (AHEAD) Programme | 2017017 | XDR | | | 12,838,400 | 4,438,440,649 |
| 54 | Transport Connectivity & Asset Management Project | 2017023 | XDR | 13,848,876 | 6,109,771,142 | 10,192,707 | 3,904,743,516 |
| 55 | Financial Sector Modernization Project | 2017024 | XDR | 509,471 | 247,804,398 | 2,233,332 | 631,233,378 |

Note 11 - FOREIGN BORROWINGS - 2023

| Funding Agency | Project | Loan Key | Loan Currency | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|--|--|----------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Amount (Loan Currency) | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Loan Currency) | Amount (Rs.) |
| 56 | General Education Modernization Project | 2018033 | USD | 9,820,274 | 3,301,637,108 | 10,988,592 | 2,774,083,423 |
| 57 | Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project | 2019021 | USD | 25,070,274 | 8,322,632,383 | 8,150,000 | 2,819,006,605 |
| 58 | Local Development Support Project | 2019027 | USD | 8,382,351 | 2,766,406,896 | 2,336,103 | 834,131,976 |
| 59 | Covid 19 Emergency Response & Health Systems Preparedness Project | 2020009 | USD | | | 8,624,446 | 1,732,358,963 |
| 60 | Sri Lanka Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project- Concessional Loan | 2021007 | USD | 4,498,808 | 1,961,688,600 | 5,733,341 | 1,926,107,300 |
| 61 | Additional Financing for the COVID 19 Emergency Response & Health Systems Preparedness - Non Concessional Loan | 2020016 | USD | | | 3,027,967 | 711,907,261 |
| 62 | Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development Project - Non Concessional | 2021016 | USD | | | 472,500 | 168,106,589 |
| 63 | Sri Lanka Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project | 2021008 | USD | | | 392,385 | 78,280,893 |
| 64 | Sri Lanka Resilience, Stability and Economic Turnaround (RESET) Development Policy Financing | 2023007 | XDR | 371,200,000 | 157,552,231,657 | | |
| INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | 47,413,150,277 | | 153,613,874,349 | |
| 65 | Metro Colombo Urban Development Project | 2012011 | USD | | | 11,291,694 | 2,845,047,763 |
| 66 | Accelerating Higher Education Expansion & Development Operation (AHEAD) Programme | 2017019 | USD | 12,985,274 | 4,094,822,133 | 14,910,000 | 3,712,403,546 |
| 67 | Primary Health Care System Strengthening Project | 2019001 | USD | 41,288,078 | 13,465,013,301 | 31,816,125 | 11,524,040,730 |
| 68 | Covid 19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Project | 2020010 | USD | 4,000,000 | 1,447,680,000 | 26,066,267 | 7,783,264,859 |
| 69 | Additional Financing for Water Supply & Sanitation Improvement Project | 2021030 | USD | 14,578,331 | 4,696,763,011 | 5,407,435 | 1,896,865,897 |
| 70 | Climate Resilience Multiphase Programmatic Approach | 2021025 | USD | 3,852,264 | 1,190,717,416 | 810,000 | 219,972,000 |
| 71 | Third Addi. Financing for the COVID 19 Emergency Response & Health Systems Preparedness | 2021031 | USD | | | 86,759,447 | 17,957,283,429 |
| 72 | Inclusive Connectivity & Development Project | 2021032 | USD | 65,426,458 | 22,518,154,417 | 296,843,013 | 107,674,996,126 |
| INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | 4,923,007,357 | | 2,075,814,402 | |
| 73 | Construction of Four Grid Substations Maliboda, Nawalapitiya, Wewalwatta and Ragala | 2015021 | EUR | | | 46,606 | 10,974,485 |
| 74 | Sri Lanka Smallholder Tea and Rubber Revitalization Project (STARR) | 2016016 | XDR | 1,985,668 | 821,463,771 | 2,953,352 | 1,154,245,134 |
| 75 | Implementation of Smallholder Agribusiness Partnership (SAP) Programme | 2017014 | USD | 10,100,810 | 3,414,608,587 | 2,834,078 | 910,594,782 |
| 76 | Smallholder Agribusiness Resilience Project (SARP) | 2021011 | USD | 2,000,000 | 686,935,000 | | |
| NORDEA BANK FINLAND | | | | | | | 4,228,656,748 |
| 77 | Strengthening of Health Delivery Service in the Northern Province under Financial Assistance of the Netherland | 2019038 | EUR | | | 14,063,427 | 4,228,656,748 |

Note 11 - FOREIGN BORROWINGS - 2023

| Funding Agency | Project | Loan Key | Loan Currency | Amount (Loan Currency) | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|----------------|---|----------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Loan Currency) | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Rs.) |
| | ORGANISATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC) | | | | 5,866,523,725 | | 1,932,997,986 | |
| 78 | Road Network Development Project | 2012024 | USD | 1,289,393 | 419,069,705 | 327,180 | 84,745,574 | |
| 79 | Colombo National Highways Project | 2013023 | USD | 2,228,550 | 720,999,369 | 4,556,573 | 1,067,163,016 | |
| 80 | Western Province Road Development Project | 2015014 | USD | 1,558,775 | 492,955,209 | 1,494,745 | 474,436,438 | |
| 81 | Rehabilitation of the A 05 Road Corridor from Badulla to Chenkaladi Project | 2015015 | USD | 5,038,572 | 1,623,861,980 | 759,822 | 191,628,154 | |
| 82 | Kalu Ganga Development Project (Additional Loan) | 2017030 | USD | 221,311 | 80,446,574 | 517,771 | 115,024,804 | |
| 83 | Rehabilitation of the A 17 Road Corridor Project (Rakwana - Suriyakanda) | 2019045 | USD | 7,753,606 | 2,529,190,888 | | | |
| | UNICREDIT BANK AUSTRIA AG | | | | 222,266,266 | | 265,808,531 | |
| 84 | Implementation of Kirama - Katuwana Integrated Water Supply Scheme | 2018003 | EUR | 727,053 | 222,266,266 | 440,557 | 150,000,000 | |
| 85 | Supply of Freighting Vehicles Equipment For the Colombo Municipal Council | 2019008 | EUR | | | 515,850 | 115,808,531 | |
| | CALYON CREDIT AGRICOLE CIB | | | | 1,619,228,497 | | 1,500,000,000 | |
| 86 | Implementation of Greater Matale Water Supply Project | 2016019 | EUR | 7,028,789 | 1,619,228,497 | 6,582,828 | 1,500,000,000 | |
| | CO-OP CENTRALE RAIFFEISEN-BOERENLEENBANK | | | | - | | 420,332,434 | |
| 87 | Pilot Project on Establishment of a Groundwater Monitoring Network in Three Selected District | 2017034 | EUR | | | 1,256,054 | 420,332,434 | |
| | GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE | | | | 3,578,257,524 | | 7,935,571,646 | |
| 88 | Implementation of Ambathale Water Supply System Improvement & Energy Savings Project | 2014027 | USD | 3,618,819 | 1,302,460,254 | 10,766,404 | 3,632,108,506 | |
| 89 | Green Power Development & Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Programme | 2015023 | EUR | | | 1,420,000 | 326,960,538 | |
| 90 | Implementation of Sanitation Hygiene Initiative for Towns Project Phase I | 2016021 | EUR | 500,000 | 117,741,100 | 1,370,476 | 506,566,188 | |
| 91 | Implementation of Anuradhapura Integrated Urban Development Project | 2016039 | EUR | | | 2,819,123 | 1,005,281,161 | |
| 92 | Implementation of Green Power Development & Energy Efficient Improvement Investment Programme -Tranch 2 | 2018046 | EUR | 6,000,000 | 1,732,921,800 | 8,000,000 | 1,936,282,400 | |
| 93 | Development of Mini Dairy Cooperatives with French Soft Loan | 2018047 | EUR | 1,205,268 | 425,134,371 | 1,593,252 | 379,875,303 | |
| 94 | Rathmalana-Moratuwa Wastewater Disposal Project- Stage I - Phase II | 2019010 | EUR | | | 500,000 | 148,497,550 | |
| | GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY | | | | - | | 136,734,494 | |
| 95 | Construction of the Mahamodara Maternity Hospital Galle | 2012022 | EUR | | | 601,215 | 136,734,494 | |
| | GOVERNMENT OF INDIA | | | | 3,577,958,095 | | 529,899,937 | |
| 96 | India Dollar Credit Line Agreement | 2008006 | USD | 8,245,357 | 2,878,985,072 | | | |
| 97 | Restoration of Northern Railway Services | 2012003 | USD | 2,135,666 | 698,973,024 | 1,338,183 | 474,714,825 | |
| 98 | Dollar Credit Line on KKS Harbour | 2018002 | USD | | | 161,949 | 55,185,112 | |
| | GOVERNMENT OF KUWAIT | | | | - | | 2,034,704,159 | |
| 99 | Reconstruction of 25 Bridges Project | 2014002 | KWD | | | 723,408 | 633,775,794 | |
| 100 | Building Complex For The Faculty of Healthcare Sciences, Eastern University, Sri Lanka | 2016017 | KWD | | | 815,097 | 652,338,883 | |

Note 11 - FOREIGN BORROWINGS - 2023

| Funding Agency | Project | Loan Key | Loan Currency | Amount (Loan Currency) | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|----------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Loan Currency) | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Rs.) |
| 101 | Kalu Ganga Development Project (Supplementary) | 2017033 | KWD | | 1,133,283 | 748,589,482 | | |
| SAUDI FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | Road Network Development Project | 2012025 | SAR | 2,392,702 | 211,276,760 | 2,121,501 | 112,565,880 | 2,446,421,491 |
| 103 | Improvement of Peradeniya-Badulla - Chenkaladi Road Project | 2015026 | SAR | 5,180,735 | 445,264,892 | 15,169,047 | 885,845,619 | |
| 104 | Kalu Ganga Development Project (Additional Finance) | 2018024 | SAR | 2,319,320 | 198,533,792 | 6,379,381 | 451,932,348 | |
| 105 | Wayaba University Town Ship Development Project | 2017032 | SAR | 23,934,628 | 2,293,745,164 | 15,870,374 | 910,289,742 | |
| 106 | Construction of Faculty of Medicine Project at the Sabaragamuwa University | 2019043 | SAR | 396,511 | 33,561,685 | 1,279,706 | 85,787,901 | |
| GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN | | | | | | | | |
| 107 | Kandy City Wastewater Management Project | 2010016 | JPK | | - | 480,994 | 1,083,509,501 | 30,448,816,654 |
| 108 | Habarana Veyangoda Transmission Line | 2012006 | JPK | | | 1,706,337 | 3,086,554,782 | |
| 109 | Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project | 2013020 | JPK | | | 309,846 | 626,713,382 | |
| 110 | New Bridges Construction Project Over the Kelani River | 2014003 | JPK | | | 772,536 | 1,392,166,800 | |
| 111 | National Transmission and Distribution Network Development and Efficiency Improvement Project | 2015018 | JPK | | | 10,223,613 | 22,810,147,553 | |
| 112 | Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project (Phase 2) | 2016037 | JPK | | | 16,569 | 30,082,923 | |
| 113 | Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Emerging Regions | 2017015 | JPK | | | 607,732 | 1,067,005,203 | |
| 114 | Kalu Ganga Water Supply Expansion Project | 2017016 | JPK | | | 91,926 | 183,632,897 | |
| 115 | Health and Medical Service Improvement Project | 2018032 | JPK | | | 92,417 | 169,003,612 | |
| GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA | | | | | | | | |
| 116 | Deduru Oya Water Supply Project | 2014038 | KRK | | 1,638,173,723 | | 968,126,395 | |
| 117 | Ruwanwella Water Supply Project | 2014039 | KRK | | | 3,344,465 | 563,876,787 | |
| 118 | Technological Education Development Programme | 2018023 | KRK | 5,173,425 | 1,638,173,723 | 1,169,264 | 312,627,874 | |
| THE EXPORT - IMPORT BANK OF CHINA | | | | | | | | |
| 119 | Kandy North Pathadumbara Integrated Water Supply | 2017041 | EUR | 8,813,208 | 414,977,811 | 50,798,397 | 1,619,916,631 | 16,057,544,486 |
| 120 | Widening & Improvement of 64.31Km of Roads and Reconstruction of 13 Bridges in Central & Uva Provinces in Sri Lanka | 2018022 | USD | | | 5,814,951 | 1,170,751,504 | |
| 121 | Central Expressway Project Section - I from Kadawatha to Meerigama | 2019015 | USD | | | 51,569,653 | 13,266,876,351 | |
| DEUTSCHE BANK AG | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | Reconstruction of Rural Bridges USD 50.9Mn (UKEF) | 2019006 | USD | | - | 1,972,574 | 447,708,842 | 447,708,842 |
| THE EXPORT - IMPORT BANK OF INDIA | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | Dollar Credit Line 318M of the Development of Railway Sector | 2017013 | USD | 1,110,017 | 357,158,767 | 32,552,228 | 11,570,994,540 | 189,018,446,773 |
| 124 | Dollar Credit Line from Indian EXIM Bank for the Procurement of Urea Fertilizer - USD 55 Million | 2022020 | USD | | | 45,559,332 | 16,454,775,052 | |
| 125 | Short-Term Line of Credit USD 500M | 2022009 | USD | | | 497,329,343 | 160,992,677,181 | |
| KINGDOM OF SPAIN | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | Implementation of Anamaduwa Integrated Water Supply Project | 2016023 | EUR | 1,463,898 | 326,403,849 | 1,994,043 | 530,766,869 | 530,766,869 |

Note 11 - FOREIGN BORROWINGS - 2023

| Funding Agency | Project | Loan Key | Loan Currency | Amount (Loan Currency) | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|--|---|----------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Loan Currency) | Amount (Rs.) | Amount (Rs.) |
| GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN | | | | | | | | 1,158,123 |
| 127 | Pakistan Line of Credit | 2006071 | USD | | | 3,265 | | 1,158,123 |
| STATE BANK OF INDIA | | | | | 46,704,976,980 | | | 104,436,620,931 |
| 128 | Importation of Essential Commodities for Year 2022 (USD - 1000Mn) | 2022011 | USD | 133,765,136 | 46,704,976,980 | 299,565,139 | | 104,436,620,931 |
| EXPORT & IMPORT BANK OF HUNGARY | | | | | | | | 774,898,947 |
| 129 | Construction of Flyovers at Kohuwala and Getambe | 2021001 | EUR | | | 2,653,126 | | 774,898,947 |
| REFUNDS | | | | | | | | |
| ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) | | | | | (2,334,128,761) | | | (158,476,997) |
| 130 | Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project (OCR) | 2009028 | USD | (2,963) | (958,938) | | | |
| 131 | Greater Colombo Wastewater Management Project (ADF) | 2009029 | XDR | | | (372,620) | | (1,742,930) |
| 132 | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply & Sanitation Project (ADF) | 2011002 | XDR | (9,009) | (3,985,299) | | | |
| 133 | Colombo National Highways Project | 2013023 | USD | (21,211) | (9,241,829) | | | |
| 134 | Greater Colombo Water Wastewater Management Improvement Project | 2013042 | USD | | | (5,095) | | (1,848,816) |
| 135 | Southern Road Connectivity Project | 2014017 | USD | | | (426,135) | | (154,760,840) |
| 136 | Greater Colombo Water and Wastewater Management Programme-3 | 2014030 | XDR | (305) | (132,705) | | | |
| 137 | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme | 2015024 | XDR | (1,616,021) | (701,609,130) | | | |
| 138 | Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme | 2015025 | USD | (3,126,574) | (1,022,344,731) | | | |
| 139 | Integrated Road Investment Programme - Tranch 3 | 2015036 | USD | | | (291) | | (89,560) |
| 140 | Greater Colombo Water & Wastewater Management Improvement Investment Programme | 2016033 | XDR | (116,015) | (49,749,848) | | | |
| 141 | Transport Project Preparatory Facility | 2016035 | XDR | (170,101) | (74,437,681) | (76) | | (34,851) |
| 142 | Jaffna & Kilinochchi Water Supply Project - Additional Financing | 2017038 | USD | (245,357) | (79,605,542) | | | |
| 143 | Skills Sector Enhancement Programme - Additional Financing | 2018020 | USD | 1,000,000 | (323,556,360) | | | |
| 144 | Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project - Project Investment Component | 2021028 | USD | (227,678) | (68,506,697) | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | | | | | (1,385,235,036) | | | (671,089,477) |
| 145 | Climate Resilience Improvement Management Programme | 2014010 | XDR | | | (109,596) | | (22,136,540) |
| 146 | Early Childhood Development Project | 2015030 | XDR | (773,189) | (331,608,403) | | | |
| 147 | Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project | 2016029 | XDR | (363,244) | (157,045,285) | | | |
| 148 | Social Safety Nets Project | 2016043 | XDR | (54,202) | (23,433,677) | | | |
| 149 | Financial Sector Modernization Project | 2017024 | XDR | (2,235,435) | (873,147,670) | | | |
| 150 | Additional Financing for Strategic Cities Development Project | 2016027 | XDR | | | (1,362,985) | | (648,952,937) |
| CO-OP CENTRALE RAIFFEISEN-BOERENLEENBANK | | | | | (29,818,329) | | | - |
| 151 | Pilot Project on Establishment of a Groundwater Monitoring Network in Three Selected District | 2017034 | EUR | (77,385) | (29,818,329) | | | |
| INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | (1,698,467,417) | | | (2,809,002) |
| 152 | Metro Colombo Urban Development Project | 2012011 | USD | | | (7,807) | | (2,809,002) |
| 153 | Inclusive Connectivity & Development Project | 2021032 | USD | (5,226,054) | (1,698,467,417) | | | |
| Total | | | | | 831,951,611,110 | | | 783,326,415,649 |

NOTE - 12 - FOREIGN GRANTS

| | Actual | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Grants Received in the form of Cash for Projects | 5,333,045,314 | 3,217,665,999 |
| Grant Received through Special Foreign Currency Accounts | 4,475,929,923 | 2,664,450,918 |
| Grants Received in Materials & Equipments | 11,208,048,717 | 19,487,743,093 |
| Direct Payments | 3,786,415,343 | 8,032,543,952 |
| | 24,803,439,298 | 33,402,403,963 |

| | Actual | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| <u>NOTE - 13 - DOMESTIC NON BANK BORROWINGS</u> | | |
| Net Borrowings through Treasury Bills - 8085 | (33,929,805,527) | 1,855,672,243,371 |
| Treasury Bonds - 9093 | 7,614,523,684,231 | 2,373,044,861,000 |
| Net Borrowings through Foreign Currency Banking Unit (Non Project) - 9107 | (39,656,705,255) | (77,701,206,502) |
| Sri Lanka Development Bonds - 9105 | 344,448,394 | 67,441,067,797 |
| Foreign Currency Banking Unit (Project) 9196 | - | 71,921,234 |
| | 7,541,281,621,843 | 4,218,528,886,900 |
| Net Borrowings through Treasury Bills - 8085 | | |
| Borrowings through Treasury Bills | 15,667,082,540,000 | 9,942,825,710,000 |
| <u>Less:</u> Total Repayments | 15,701,012,345,527 | 8,087,153,466,629 |
| Net of Borrowings/Repayment | (33,929,805,527) | 1,855,672,243,371 |
| Net Borrowings through Foreign Currency Banking Unit (Non Project) - 9107 | | |
| Borrowings through Foreign Currency Banking Unit | 5,091,391,343 | 339,369,736 |
| <u>Less:</u> Total Repayments | 44,748,096,598 | 78,040,576,238 |
| Net of Borrowings/Repayment | (39,656,705,255) | (77,701,206,502) |
| <u>NOTE - 14 - DOMESTIC DEBT REPAYMENTS</u> | | |
| Treasury Bonds - 9093 | 4,285,299,016,320 | 618,838,035,500 |
| Sri Lanka Development Bonds - 9105 | 351,048,954,065 | 447,510,020,205 |
| Rupee Loan - 8249 | 24,088,000,000 | - |
| Foreign Currency Banking Unit (Project) - 9196 | 2,829,255,397 | 2,963,046,701 |
| Ministry of Defence -Suhurupaya Loan - 9198 | 568,919,602 | 568,919,602 |
| Retirement Gratuity Loan Account - 9207 | 4,070,416,569 | 4,070,416,569 |
| Treasury Bonds ALMA - 9202 | 7,000,000,000 | - |
| | 4,674,904,561,953 | 1,073,950,438,577 |
| Note: (1) Net Borrowings through Treasury Bills and Foreign Currency Banking Units reflect the difference between borrowings through Treasury Bills and Foreign Currency Banking Units their settlements on maturity taken place during the year. | | |
| <u>NOTE - 15- DOMESTIC GRANTS</u> | | |
| <u>Domestic Grants Received in the Form of Cash for Projects</u> | | |
| <u>DONOR</u> | | |
| Donation for Disaster Recilint Housing Project | 289,747,505 | - |
| Donation to 1990 Suwasariya Foundation | 407,900,000 | - |
| Donation for Swabbhimani National Festival | 530,000 | - |
| Donation for Batticaloa Vocational Training Centre Second Anniversary | 50,000 | - |
| Donation for International Sign language Day & White cane Grants | 150,500 | - |
| Total (a) | 698,378,005 | - |
| <u>Domestic Grants Received in Materials & Equipments</u> | | |
| Amount of Material for Eight Storied Building of Borella Ayurveda Teaching Hospital (Donation for D/O Ayurveda) | - | 2,645,500 |
| Total (b) | - | 2,645,500 |
| Grand Total = (a)+(b) | 698,378,005 | 2,645,500 |

| | Actual | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 |
| | Rs | Rs |
| <u>NOTE - 16- RECOVERIES FROM ON-LENDING</u> | | |
| National Development Bank | 1,054,886,927 | 1,040,464,389 |
| Sri Lanka Ports Authority | 6,970,833,269 | 6,674,775,802 |
| Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon | 2,856,666,834 | 4,939,464,256 |
| Hatton National Bank | 1,289,738,551 | 972,350,794 |
| Colombo Municipal Council | 201,632,574 | 154,793,476 |
| Sampath Bank | 1,223,134,699 | 1,038,290,122 |
| Commercial Bank | 1,302,295,369 | 2,133,750,957 |
| Seylan Bank | 992,160,513 | 666,033,376 |
| Regional Development Bank | 1,344,233,418 | 1,066,460,904 |
| Nations Trust Bank | 943,615,492 | 820,963,026 |
| Ceylon Petroleum Corporation | 228,770,919,566 | - |
| Local Loan Development Fund | 236,814,717 | 277,866,430 |
| Bank of Ceylon | 1,091,356,247 | 751,118,027 |
| People's Bank | 997,532,820 | 805,264,456 |
| Revolving Funds of Central Bank with Regional Development Banks | 5,208,298,669 | 753,213,301 |
| Airport & Aviation Service (Ltd) | 1,475,191,088 | 1,255,352,631 |
| Sarvodaya Economic & Enterprises Dev. Service | 51,000,000 | 28,000,000 |
| Litro Gas Lanka Limited | - | 25,846,233,846 |
| Ministry of Agriculture | 20,161,077,487 | 10,986,225,637 |
| Other Institutions | 24,239,847 | 37,537,845 |
| Sub Total (a) | 276,195,628,088 | 60,248,159,276 |

Treasury Funded Lending

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| AHF Loan Scheme | 2,588,833 | 10,875,658 |
| Other Loans | 76,743,174 | 223,707,971 |
| Sub Total (b) | 79,332,006 | 234,583,629 |
| Grand Total (a+b) | 276,274,960,094 | 60,482,742,905 |

**Reconciliation for Revenue Deficit and Budget Deficit
for the Year Ended 31st December 2023**

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Revenue Deficit As Per the Performance Statement | (2,172,190,285,821) |
| Less: | |
| Sale of Capital Assets | 515,895,718 |
| Grants | 25,501,817,303 |
| Acquisition of Capital Assets | |
| 2101 Vehicles | 15,087,983,972 |
| 2102 Furniture and Office Equipment | 5,178,566,439 |
| 2103 Plant, Machinery and Equipment | 15,544,365,480 |
| 2104 Buildings and Structures | 32,934,621,893 |
| 2105 Lands and Land Improvements | 22,061,904,792 |
| 2106 Software Development | 4,312,566,199 |
| 2108 Capital Payment for Leased Vehicles | 609,482,109 |
| | 95,729,490,885 |
| Acquisition of Financial Assets | |
| 2301 Equity Contribution | 270,520,862,759 |
| 2302 On-Lending | 19,143,592,671 |
| | 289,664,455,430 |
| Budget Deficit | |
| | (411,411,659,335) |
| | (2,583,601,945,156) |

Current Year Actual vs Budget

Rs. '000

| | Original Budget | Revised Budget | Actual | Variance | % |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Revenue | | | | | |
| Tax Revenue | 3,130,000,000 | 2,596,000,000 | 2,720,563,053 | (124,563,053,336) | -5 |
| Income Tax | 912,000,000 | 863,500,000 | 911,355,310 | (47,855,309,961) | -6 |
| Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services | 1,760,347,000 | 1,372,572,000 | 1,416,757,750 | (44,185,750,191) | -3 |
| Taxes on International Trade | 457,653,000 | 359,928,000 | 392,449,993 | (32,521,993,183) | -9 |
| Non Tax Revenue & Others | 303,000,000 | 272,000,000 | 357,966,075 | (85,966,074,652) | -32 |
| Foreign Grants | 6,900,000 | 11,400,000 | 24,803,439 | (13,403,439,298) | -118 |
| Domestic Grants | 100,000 | 600,000 | 698,378 | (98,378,005) | -16 |
| Recoveries from On-lending | 16,000,000 | 45,300,000 | 276,274,960 | (230,974,960,094) | -510 |
| Sale of Capital Assets | 500,000 | 400,000 | 515,896 | (115,895,718) | -29 |
| Total Revenue | 3,456,500,000 | 2,925,700,000 | 3,380,821,801 | (455,121,801) | -0.0156 |
| Expenditure | | | | | |
| Salaries, Wages and Other Employment Benefits | 701,941,171 | 686,839,716 | 664,614,848 | 22,224,867 | 3 |
| Other Goods & Services | 373,403,039 | 457,667,017 | 403,525,242 | 54,141,775 | 12 |
| Subsidies, Grants and Transfers | 1,245,210,399 | 1,295,649,045 | 1,205,467,615 | 90,181,430 | 7 |
| Interest Payments | 2,189,000,000 | 2,754,000,000 | 2,455,599,544 | 298,400,456 | 11 |
| Other Recurrent Expenditure | 124,708,753 | 6,661,252 | 178,899 | 6,482,354 | 97 |
| Total Recurrent Expenditure | 4,634,263,362 | 5,200,817,030 | 4,729,386,148 | 471,430,882 | 9 |
| Public Investments | 1,219,795,638 | 1,449,741,970 | 932,744,925 | 516,997,045 | 36 |
| Foreign Debt Repayments | 439,970,000 | 2,939,970,000 | 337,296,566 | 2,602,673,434 | 89 |
| Domestic Debt Repayments | 1,585,470,000 | 8,085,470,000 | 4,674,904,562 | 3,410,565,438 | 42 |
| Total Expenditure | 7,879,499,000 | 17,675,999,000 | 10,674,332,201 | 7,001,666,799 | 40 |

Statement of Receipts & Payments to the Consolidated Fund for the Year 2023

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| <u>Cash Flow from Operating Activities</u> | | |
| Tax Receipts | 2,716,668,427,765 | 1,748,216,603,529 |
| Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses | 94,272,300,123 | 68,832,640,488 |
| Profits | 60,496,772,520 | 22,004,727,426 |
| Other Receipts | 165,642,244,381 | 146,321,290,402 |
| Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities (a) | 3,037,079,744,790 | 1,985,375,261,846 |
| <u>Less - Cash Disbursed for:</u> | | |
| Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments | 1,068,140,090,041 | 952,779,374,151 |
| Subsidies & Transfer Payments | 1,205,467,614,745 | 1,021,054,450,565 |
| Finance Costs | 2,455,778,443,191 | 1,565,403,063,825 |
| Total Cash Disbursed for Operating Activities (b) | 4,729,386,147,977 | 3,539,236,888,541 |
| Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (c)=(a)-(b) | (1,692,306,403,187) | (1,553,861,626,695) |
| <u>Cash Flow from Investing Activities</u> | | |
| Interest | 26,245,034,955 | 7,325,545,826 |
| Dividends | 15,204,348,243 | 6,087,754,385 |
| Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets | 515,895,718 | 584,212,972 |
| Recoveries from On Lending | 276,274,960,094 | 60,482,742,905 |
| Total Cash Flow from Investing Activities (d) | 318,240,239,010 | 74,480,256,088 |
| <u>Less - Cash Disbursed for:</u> | | |
| Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other Investment | 932,744,925,167 | 1,014,292,931,441 |
| Total Cash Disbursed for Investing Activities (e) | 932,744,925,167 | 1,014,292,931,441 |
| Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities (f)=(d)-(e) | (614,504,686,157) | (939,812,675,353) |
| Net Cash Flow from Operating and Investing Activities (g)=(c) + (f) | (2,306,811,089,344) | (2,493,674,302,048) |
| <u>Cash Flow from Financing Activities</u> | | |
| Local Borrowings | 7,541,281,621,843 | 4,218,528,886,900 |
| Foreign Borrowings | 831,951,611,110 | 783,326,415,649 |
| Grants Received | 25,501,817,303 | 33,405,049,463 |
| Total Cash Flow from Financing Activities (h) | 8,398,735,050,256 | 5,035,260,352,012 |
| <u>Less - Cash Disbursed for:</u> | | |
| Repayment of Local Borrowings | 4,674,904,561,952 | 1,073,950,438,577 |
| Repayment of Foreign Borrowings | 337,296,566,144 | 358,504,739,872 |
| Conversion of Domestic Term Loan to Treasury Bills | - | 45,000,000,000 |
| Total Cash Disbursed for Financing Activities (i) | 5,012,201,128,097 | 1,477,455,178,449 |
| Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (j)=(h) - (i) | 3,386,533,922,160 | 3,557,805,173,563 |
| Net Cash Flow from Operating, Investing and Financing Activities | 1,079,722,832,816 | 1,064,130,871,515 |
| Opening Consolidated Fund Balance as at 01st January | 73,639,939,070 | (990,490,932,444) |
| Closing Consolidated Fund Balance as at 31st December | 1,153,362,771,885 | 73,639,939,070 |

**Reconciliation of the Cash Flow Statements & Statement of Receipts & Payments to
the Consolidated Fund for the Year 2023**

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December | 626,298,415,515 | |
| Net Change in Deposits and Other Liabilities ¹ | 424,518,665,086 | 1,050,817,080,602 |
| Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January | 28,905,752,213 | |
| Net Cash Flow from Operating, Investing and Financing Activities | 1,079,722,832,815 | |
| Opening Consolidated Fund Balance as at 01 st January | 73,639,939,070 | |
| Closing Consolidated fund Balance as at 31st December | 1,153,362,771,885 | |

Net Change in Deposits and Other Liabilities ¹

Add:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Advances to Government Departments | 408,326,052 |
| Advances to Public Officers | 442,335,236 |
| Deposits | 6,738,650,653 |
| Sundry Accounts | 33,654,727,465 |
| Stamps Stock Account | 212,713,938 |
| Foreign Loan Revolving Funds | 15,100,463,063 |
| Advance from the Central Bank | 235,638,700,400 |
| Accounts Operating with Government Departments | 132,760,978,218 |
| | 424,956,895,025 |

Less:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Miscellaneous Funds | 438,229,939 |
| | 424,518,665,086 |



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NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මටෙ අංශය
නොවු නිල.
My No.

TPD/A/DSA/IA/FA/2023/01

මටෙ අංශය
නොවු නිල.
Your No.

දිනය
තික්ති
Date

31 May 2024

Secretary

Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 31 December 2023 in terms of Sections 11 (1) and 15 (1) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of financial statements of the Government for the year ended 31 December 2023 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity and cash flow statement of the Government for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(3) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions in Section 15 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018. The annual detailed management audit report relating to the financial statements of the Government will be issued to the Chief Accounting Officer in due course in terms of Section 11(2) of the Audit Act, No 19 of 2018. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(6) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 10 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, will be tabled in due course.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Audit Opinion Paragraph in this report, the accompanying financial statements of the Government give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Government as at 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.





1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

The following observations are made.

- (a) Even though the opening balance of the general fund indicated in the statement of changes in equity/net assets prepared based on accounting principles should include the surplus or deficit of the year under review and other retrospective adjustments, the statement of changes in equity/net assets had been prepared by including variations of the net asset adjustment account during the year under review and by eliminating the balances that should be offset with the consolidated fund, out of that. Due to this, total net foreign exchange gain of Rs.1,572,718 million generated in the conversion of foreign loan balances, local loan balances in foreign currency and balances of on lending to local currency to be adjusted to the statement of financial performance, had been included in the statement of changes in equity/net assets. It was observed that if that exchange variation net profit was adjusted to the statement of financial performance the deficit of revenue of the year under review could have been reduced by Rs.1,572,718 million.

Furthermore, adjustments made to financial and non financial assets and adjustments made to loan balances and rectification made had been adjusted indirectly to the statement of changes in equity/net assets during the year under review as the statement of changes in equity/net assets had been prepared in this way, it was observed that the users of the financial statements could not obtain a clear understanding in this regard.

- (b) The balance of the Consolidated Fund of the statement of financial position in the year 2022 had been included under statutory and other funds, and the General Fund had been indicated under statutory and other funds in the statement of financial position of the year under review, which had been prepared only on the financial reporting requirement. Accordingly, a reconciliation statement had not been prepared and presented for the ease of using the financial statements in a way that the balance of the consolidated



fund is indicated based on the balance of the General Fund existed as at 31 December 2023.

- (c) Although the manner of financing the fiscal deficit had not been indicated in the statement of financial performance for the year under review, which had been prepared for the financial reporting requirement, it had been indicated under the notes to readers in the financial statements of the Government that the manner of financing the fiscal deficit for the year under review had been depicted in the statement of financial performance.
- (d) Although the deficit of Rs.2,172,190,285,821, generated from the statement of financial performance and the deficit of Rs.1,650,857,019,989, generated after deducting the recurrent expenditure from the total income of the statement of budget performance and financing the deficit were different to each other, both the deficits were presented under the same name as revenue deficit.
- (e) Assets and liabilities included in the statement of financial position were not classified as current and non-current. Due to this, users of financial statements and interested parties could not get a clear understanding of the amount of external liabilities to be paid by the Government in the ensuing year.
- (f) Even though the value of Rs. 515,895,718, obtained from the sale of non-financial assets during the year under review should be adjusted with the cost of them and the profit or loss that had arisen there should be adjusted to the statement of financial performance, the total value indicated above had been identified as other revenue in contrary to the accounting principles.
- (g) Provision for depreciation had not been made according to the prudent accounting concept for non-financial assets totaling to Rs. 882,576 million, excluding lands and work in progress in the financial statements of the Government, by systematically allocating the depreciable value of those assets over its useful life. Even though the residual value and useful life of these assets should be reviewed at least at the end of each financial year, this had not been done. Accordingly, the users of the financial statements of the Government had lost the opportunity to get a precise understanding of the



carrying amount after deducting the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses of these assets, if there are any.

- (h) Although the total value of non-financial assets in the financial statements of the Government as at 31 December 2022 had been Rs.2,093,287,997,716, this balance as at 01 January 2023 related to the year under review had been Rs.2,017,866,940,344. Accordingly, a difference of Rs.75,421,057,372 was observed between the closing balances of non-financial assets in the previous year and the opening balances of them in the year under review.
- (i) Even though a value of Rs.385,393,946,314 had been indicated under the purchase or construction of physical assets and acquisition of other investments in the cash flow statement of the financial statements of the Government, the relevant assets had been increased only by Rs.377,486,249,808 according to the financial statements. Accordingly, a difference of 7,907,696,506 was observed.
- (j) Even though the value of the capital installment payment for leased vehicles in the year under review amounting to Rs.609,482,108 should have been indicated as a cash flow under financing activities in the cash flow statement, it had been indicated as a cash flow under investing activities.
- (k) Even though Rs. 25,501,817,303 had been included as grants in the cash flow generated from financial activities in the cash flow statement contained in the financial statements of the Government, receipts as materials and equipment worth Rs. 11,208,048,717, where there is no cash flow, had been included in that value.
- (l) Even though the foreign currency exchange gain or loss that arises in the conversion of monetary assets in foreign currency in to local currency should be adjusted to the statement of financial performance as per the accounting principles, presenting the cumulative value of Rs.57,388,881,470 that has arisen in that way continuously as a fund account in the statement of financial position without adjusting it to the statement of financial performance in respective years and accounting it to the foreign debt revolving fund was not



complied with the accounting principles and it was observed that it had not been a fund constituted statutorily or non-statutorily.

- (m) The value of Rs. 1,028,542,891 that had not been accounted within the year 2022 and transferred to the Government, out of the profit of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, had been accounted in the year under review without conforming to the periodical concept.
- (n) Even though a sum of Rs.1,167,945,184 computed based on unutilized loan balances of the loan agreements in relation to 39 foreign loan agreements had been paid during the year under review as commitment fee and though that value should be indicated under the financial cost in the statement of financial performance, that had been indicated under other goods and services.
- (o) Although the balance of advances of the Public officers in the Central Government (8493) had been Rs. 30,720 million according to the financial statements of the Government as at 31 December 2023, the balance had been Rs.30,516 million as per the age analysis submitted to the audit. Accordingly, a difference of Rs. 204 million was observed.
- (p) Although capital contributions under investment activities in the cash flow statement of the financial statements of the Government had been indicated as Rs.270,520,862,758, it was Rs.269,386,448,439 according to note No. 15 of the financial statement, and a discrepancy of Rs.1,134,414,319 was observed.
- (q) Under the domestic debt restructuring during the year under review, Sri Lanka Development Bonds worth of US\$ 788,237,384 and the loan amount of USD 85,943,611 obtained from the People's Bank issued under the domestic Law of the Government in relation to Foreign Currency Banking Unit and Treasury Bonds, which had been Rs. 3,204,461,897,219 had been converted to new treasury bonds. Treasury bills worth Rs.2,368,416,351,609 purchased by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the advance amount of Rs.344,728,000,400 that had granted to the Government by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka had been converted to new treasury bonds worth Rs.2,492,347,352,009 and to new



treasury bills worth Rs.220,797,000,000. It was observed that although no cash inflows or outflows occurred in these conversions, the cash flow statement had been prepared considering those conversions as cash inflows and cash outflows.

- (r) The advance amounting to Rs.344,728,000,400 payable to the Central Bank of Sri Lanka during the year under review had been converted to treasury bills or treasury bonds. The amount of advance payable to the Central Bank of Sri Lanka as at 31 December 2022 had been Rs.235,638,700,400 and therefore, the amount of advance received during the year under review amounting to Rs.109,089,300,000 had not been indicated in the cash flow statement.
- (s) Although two reconciliation statements have been submitted with the financial statements for the year under review, namely the reconciliation statement for revenue deficit and budget deficit and cash flow statement and the reconciliation statement for receipts and payments to the consolidated fund, a note had not been submitted with the relevant reconciliation statements to clarify to the users the purpose of preparing the reconciliation statements.
- (t) When comparing the CSDRMS 854-1 report of the computer system used to record foreign public debt and the financial statements of the Government, the total value of such foreign debt not accounted in this way as at 31 December 2023 was Rs.15,823 million. Further, the total value of unaccounted foreign loans as at 31 December 2023 had been stated as Rs. 17,103.2 million in Note No. 24 (II) under the Explanatory Notes of the financial statements of the Government. Since there were loan values that were disbursed, but not accounted in the year under review and the previous years, the value of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 had been understated by Rs. 15,823 million.
- (u) It has been stated that all the expenses have been accounted within the period in which the payments have been made as per the accounting policy relating to the recognition of the expenses under the significant accounting policies of the financial statements of the government. However, any expense has been incurred using foreign borrowings not accounted for, it was further observed



that such expenses can exist without being included in the financial statements of the year under review.

- (v) Rs.10,645.2 million of disbursements related to the 19 types of loans that were disbursed in the year 2022 or previously and maintained outside the statement of financial position had been accounted in the year under review, and no disclosure had been made regarding that in the financial statements of the government. Accordingly, it was further observed that non-accounting of some foreign loans in the respective year continuously happen even if they are disbursed within the relevant year contrary to the periodic concept.
- (w) As an erroneous exchange rate was used in relation to Loan No. 2016035, the said loan value was understated by Rs. 962 million as of 31 December 2023 .
- (x) Even if there is no any disbursement in the CSDRMS 854-1 report for the year 2023 related to the Loan No. 2018003, it had been stated that a sum of EUR 727,053 has been disbursed as per the Note No. 24(II) to the Financial Statements of the Government and Note No. 11 under the Budget Performance and Deficit Financing. According to the information presented by the Department of Treasury Operations, the loan value disbursed within or before the year 2022 and accounted in the year 2023 was only EUR 335,930. Accordingly, there was a difference of EUR 391,123 between the disbursements in the year 2023 related to this loan amount.
- (y) A sum of USD 19,273,240 had been disbursed during the year under review according to the CSDRMS 854-1 report related to Loan No. 2019020, According to the information presented by the Department of Treasury Operations, the loan value disbursed within the previous years and accounted in the year 2023 was USD 829,937. Accordingly, even if the value of the total borrowings accounted in respect of this loan agreement during the year under review was USD 20,103,177, it had been stated as USD 34,140,577 in the Financial Statements of the Government.



- (z) USD 131,000,000 had been disbursed in the year under review according to the CSDRMS 854-1 report related to Loan No. 2022011, and According to the information presented by the Department of Treasury Operations, the loan value disbursed within the previous years and accounted in the year 2023 was USD 434,861. Accordingly, even if the value of the total borrowings accounted in respect of this loan agreement during the year under review was USD 131,434,861, it had been stated as USD 133,765,136 in the Financial Statements of the Government.
- (aa) A difference of Rs. 30,401 million was observed between the balances as at 31 December 2022 and 01 January 2023 in the CSDRMS 854-1 report in relation to 23 loan agreements. Accordingly, it was also observed that the correct value of actual loan disbursements during the year under review was not depicted from the Note No. 24(II) to the Financial Statements of the Government and Note No. 11 under the Budget Performance and Deficit Financing for the year ended 31 December 2023.
- (ab) In accounting the loan balances amounting to Rs.518,293 million relating to 08 types of loans maintained completely outside the statement of financial position of the financial statements of the Government in the year 2022, the investments or a capital grant made by the government corresponding to those loans had not been identified in the financial statements of the government. Further, as per the Cabinet Memorandum No. MF/PE/001/CM/2023/05 dated 20 January 2023, it was informed to refer to the Airport and Aviation Services (Private) Limited to remit an amount equal to the debt service amount to the general treasury in accordance with the said loan repayment schedule related to transfer the loan obtained for Mattala Airport Project included in the above loans to the financial statements of the government. Also, even if the Airport and Aviation Services (Private) Limited should sign a new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the general treasury, such an agreement was not presented to the audit, and the said loan amount; Rs. 29,852 million, had not been accounted as an on lending.



- (ac) Negative loan disbursements totaling Rs. 821,115,454 related to 04 loan agreements were observed in the Financial Statements of the Government in the year under review and CSDRMS 854 -1 report.
- (ad) Although a negative disbursement of EUR 77,385 in respect of the Loan No. 2017034 had been included as per the Note No. 24(II) to the Financial Statements of the Government and Note No. 11 under the Budget Performance and Deficit Financing, no such negative disbursement was found in the CSDRMS 854-1 report.
- (ae) The negative disbursements at a value of Rs. 5,081 million were observed only in Note No. 11 under the Budgetary Performance and Deficit Financing in the Financial Statements of the Government.
- (af) In perusal of CS-DRMS 854-1 report relating to Foreign Currency Banking Unit Loan (Project) Balances presented from the Note No. 24(1) to the Financial Statements of the Government, a difference of USD 227,823 or Rs. 82,724,927 as at 31 December 2022 and 01 January 2023 was observed in the CS-DRMS 854-1 report related to the Loan Agreement No. 2017045. Further, although a difference of USD 227,823 was observed between loan repayments, no difference was observed in its local currency value. Moreover, it was observed that an unusual foreign exchange rate of Rs.524.6050 per USD 1 has been used to convert the repaid amount of USD 332,704 into local currency as per the financial statements of the government.
- (ag) Even though information related to domestic loan repayments had been disclosed by the Note No.14 to the Statement of Budget Performance and Deficit Financing, no such note had been presented in relation to the foreign loan repayment value of Rs. 337,296 million made in the year 2023.
- (ah) When loan balance confirmations sent by the lenders are compared with the financial statements of the government and 854-1 report of the computerized debt management system, it was observed that the loan balances related to 13 types of loan had been overstated by Rs. 4,775 million and the loan balances



related to 14 types of loan had been understated by Rs. 5,126 million in the financial statements of the government.

- (ai) When checking the loan balance confirmation received from the lending institutions, a sum of USD 50,793 as Fee Overdue Amount and a sum of Euro 92,032 as Liquidity Fee had been indicated in some loan balance confirmation letters. Also, the details about giving Collaterals had been provided with the loan balance confirmations presented by the Raiffeisen bank. No accounting or disclosure had been made regarding this matter in the financial statements of the year under review.
- (aj) Although it is stated in the loan balance confirmations presented by the lending institution; that is International Development Association that the amount of XDR 89,037; that should have been paid related to the Loan No. 2021015, has been waived by the said institution, whether the adjustments related thereto were made in the financial statements of the year under review was not confirmed to the audit.
- (ak) According to the loan balance confirmation letters presented by the Embassy of United States of America regarding 18 types of loans of which the payments have been suspended and informing that the installment arrears result in additional late payment interests, the value of the loan balances as at 31 December 2023 was USD 58,784,368 and the value of the suspended loan installments was USD 25,439,860. However, it had not been accounted or disclosed in the financial statements of the year under review.
- (al) Considering the disbursement period, even though the some foreign loans disbursements related to the year 2023 were included in the 814-1 report of the computerized loan management system printed on 07 May 2023, those disbursements had not been included in the report printed on 17 February 2024. Accordingly, it was observed that a foreign loan balance of Rs.1,290 million had been left out without being accounted as disbursed loan in the financial statements of the government.



- (am) The government had provided Rs.1,124,665,353,761 as capital contribution for 13 public enterprises by 31 December 2023, and the said value as at 31 December 2022 was Rs.1,047,966,900,772. According to the financial statements of those institutions, the value of their net assets (total assets - total external liabilities) as at 31 December 2022 was a negative amount totaling Rs. 630,632,144,273. Accordingly, even if these capital contributions are shown under the financial assets in the financial statements of the government, it was observed that its value has been fully impaired and the related institutions have reached a state of being maintained under external liabilities. Further, it was further observed that the main reason for this situation is the negative value of the retained profit due to the losses of the respective institutions.
- (an) The value of net assets of 05 public enterprises having a capital contribution value of Rs.1,019,627,985,708 as at 31 December 2023 and Rs.892,034,785,542 as at 31 December 2022 was only Rs.371,771,137,033 as at 31 December 2022. Accordingly, it was observed that the value of the capital contribution invested in these public enterprises is being subjected to impairment.
- (ao) According to the financial statements of the government as at 31 December 2022, the value of capital contribution to public enterprises was Rs.2,165,981,657,905, and Rs.2,121,653,720,125 out of the said amount had been invested in government corporations, statutory boards and state-owned companies. The total value of the net assets of these business entities owned by the government had been Rs. 1,669,676,388,290. Accordingly, it was observed that the capital contribution of the government related to the above three categories has impaired by 21 percent or Rs. 451,977,331,835 compared to the net assets of those institutions.
- (ap) Even if a net profit of Rs.117,718,706,426 had been earned in relation to 32 statutory boards invested by the government in the year 2022, it was observed that a net loss of Rs.820,798,893,548 has been experienced in relation to these 98 institutions as the 36 state corporations and 30 state-owned companies



experienced the net losses of Rs.804,795,113,607 and Rs.133,722,486,417 respectively. According to the report of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the mid-year population in the year 2022 was 22,181,000 and accordingly, it was further observed that the per capita net loss for the year 2022 for 98 government-owned business entities is about Rs.37,000.

- (aq) According to the direct balance confirmations submitted by 8 public enterprises, the government's capital contribution of those entities as at 31 December 2023 was Rs. 10,803 million, and according to the financial statements of the government, the said balance was Rs. 4,323 million. Consequently, the capital contribution in the financial statements of the government as at 31 December 2023 had been understated by Rs. 6,479 million.
- (ar) Even though it had been noted down that the General Treasury had owned 52,472,573 shares of Rs.10 each as per the direct balance confirmations received from Sri Lanka Institute of Biotechnology (Pvt) Ltd, it had been indicated that the capital contribution of 200,000 shares of Rs.100 each had prevailed in the financial statements of the Government. Accordingly, a difference of Rs. 504,725,732 had been observed in the capital contribution in relation to such institute as at 31 December 2023.
- (as) When comparing the financial statements of 04 public enterprises with the financial statements of the Government, the capital contribution was Rs.113,071 million as at 31 December 2023 as per the financial statements of such institutions and since said balance was Rs.123,878 million in accordance with the financial statements of the Government, a difference of Rs.10,806 million had been observed in the capital contribution as at 31 December 2023.
- (at) Even though the share value was Rs.5,141 million as at 31 December 2023 in the calculation of number of shares owned in 02 public enterprises as per its nominal value, said value had been indicated as Rs.14,476 million in the financial statements of the Government. Accordingly, a difference of Rs.9,



336 million had been observed in the financial statements of the Government as at 31 December 2023.

- (au) Even though it had been indicated that all transactions related to the foreign aids should be performed by the Department of External Resources of the General Treasury in terms of State Accounts Circular No.30/94 dated 20 April 1994, the foreign grants aggregate worth of Rs.22,210 million had been directly received for 11 institutions without being aware of the General Treasury in 2023 as per the information obtained on a sample test and no action had been taken to include such values in the financial statements having gained the provisions.
- (av) Even though it had been entered into agreement on 31 December 2023 , the payment of capital amount of Rs. 1,439,066 million and interest of Rs. 673,964 million included in the loan installment in relation to 401 loan agreements from 13 April 2022 to the end of the year under review had been suspended in accordance with the policy decision for interim suspension of payment of foreign loans issued by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies on 12 April 2022 and no disclosure had been made in the financial statements of the Government.
- (aw) The foreign loan of XDR 148,500,000 that is Rs.63,725 million under loan No.2023015 entered into agreement and not disbursed in the year under review had not been disclosed in the financial statements of the Government.
- (ax) Eventhough the General Fund of Rs.15,030,789,064,018 by adding minus value of Rs.990,490,932,444 in the Consolidated Fund and minus value of Rs.14,040,298,131,574 in net assets adjustment account as at 31 December 2021 had been noted down in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity, no disclosure had been made in the financial statement on such accounting.
- (ay) It had been mentioned that a value of Rs. 6,053,920,627 had to be paid to the General Treasury with regard to 06 public enterprises when analyzing the financial statements of the public enterprises, it had not been disclosed in the



financial statements of the Government that these balances should be received from relevant institutions.

- (az) The Government equity contribution had not been classified as the investment made in the listed companies and the investment made in the unlisted companies in Colombo Stock Exchange. Furthermore, even though the equity value of the listed companies in Colombo Stock Exchange had been accounted based on its nominal value, its market value had not been disclosed in the financial statements as at 31 December 2023.

1.3 Emphasizing Matters

Under the change in presentation formats of Financial Statements with in the significant accounting policies of the financial statements it had been stated that the formats for presenting the the Financial Statements of the Government have been changed to improve fair presentation and new reporting formats have been developed to meet financial reporting requirements, constitutional requirements and for reporting budget performance, and reconciliation statements have been prepared and provided as and when necessary. However, it had been stated in the significant accounting policies of the financial statements that the comparative figures had been restated as and when applicable although it had not been stated above those values that restatement had been done in the presentation of comparative information of the previous year pertaining to the financial statements of the year under review.

My opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

1.4 Responsibility of the Chief Accounting Officer on the Financial Statements

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and provisions in terms of Section 38 of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018 and for determination of the internal control that is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. As per Section 16 (1) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018,



the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared.

In terms of Sub-section 38 (1) (c) of the National Audit Act, the Chief Accounting Officer shall ensure that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists and carry out periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of such system and accordingly make any alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also state the following matters;

- Appropriate audit procedures were designed and performed to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement in financial statements whether due to fraud or errors in providing a basis for the expressed my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- An understanding of internal control relevant to the audit was obtained in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not



for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Chief Accounting Officer regarding, among other matters significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

2. Operational Review

2.1. Non-compliance with laws, rules and regulations

Non-compliance with the following rules, rules and regulations was observed.

(a) Fiscal Management (Responsibility) (Amendment) Act, No.3 of 2003

- (i) In terms of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) (Amendment) Act, No. 12 of 2021 and the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) (Amendment) Act, No. 15 of 2013, as amended by the Fiscal Management (Responsibility)/Amendment) Act, No.3 of 2003, although the maximum liabilities that may exist at the end of a particular year should not exceed 80 percent of the estimated GDP for that year, as of December 31, 2023, that limit had been 104.06 percent. The details are as follows.



| Liabilities | Value as on 31 December 2023* | Rs.Billion |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|
| Bank overdraft | 80 | |
| Central Bank Advances | - | |
| public debt | 29,150 | |
| Liabilities not accounted for in the financial statements: | | |
| Unaccounted foreign debt | 15 | |
| Total credits | 29,245 | |
| Estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | 28,103 | |
| Total debt as a percentage of estimated GDP (%) | 104.06 | |

* According to the statement of liabilities and commitments of ministries, departments and special expenditure units, submitted to the audit, liabilities worth of Rs. 117 billion and the value of the letters of guarantee and comfort letters given to the Banks for the loans taken by the state owned enterprises on the guarantees of the Treasury is Rs. 2,034 billion had not been included in the above credits.

(ii) Section 3 (a) of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) (Amendment) Act, No. 3 of 2003 states that “Reducing government debt to prudent levels by ensuring that the budget gap at the end of 2006 does not exceed five percent of the estimated GDP for that year and that level is maintained thereafter” is an objective based on responsible financial management to be followed by the government;. However, it is observed that the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy has failed to estimate the estimated budget gap of the year under review to not exceed five percent of the estimated GDP and to maintain the actual budget gap at the end of the year under review to not exceed five percent of the estimated GDP. Accordingly, in the year under review, those percentages were 13.46 percent in relation to the estimated budget gap and 9.19 percent in relation to the actual budget gap respectively. Details are given below.



| Estimated GDP | Budget Gap | | Estimated budget gap, as a percentage of estimated GDP | Actual budget gap, as a percentage of estimated GDP |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|---|
| | Estimated | Actual | | |
| Rs.Billion | Rs.Billion | Rs.Billion | Per cent | per cent |
| 28,103 | 3,783 | 2,584 | 13.46 | 9.19 |

(b) **Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka**

According to F.R.373, as on December 31, 2023, the debit balance of Rs.3,782 million in 99 imprest accounts of ministries and departments remained outstanding. A balance of Rs. 50 million has been there for many years, and even on December 31, 2023, no action had been taken to settle those balances.

3. Management Activities

The following observations are made.

- (a) During the year under review, foreign grants amounting to Rs.73,426,055 had been received from 07 donors in relation to 10 projects but were not used for the relevant purpose and were sent back to the donors.
- (b) A balance of Rs.1,293,506,349 as on 31st December 2023 in 7 government approved treasury advance accounts had been continuously maintained for many years.
- (c) A total of Rs.9,027,522 balance in 14 advance accounts of public officials and a negative balance totaling Rs.408,233 in 2 other advance accounts had been continuously maintained for many years without settlement.
- (d) Pursuant to paragraph 7 of Extraordinary Gazette No. 1550/7 issued by the Ministry of Finance on 22 May 2008 in respect of every passenger ticket issued or sold outside Sri Lanka for flights originating in Sri Lanka



irrespective of the manner of sale and or issue of such tickets, USD 60 or an equivalent amount shall be levied and as per paragraph 8 of the said Gazette, the surcharge so collected shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund as may be prescribed by the Director General of Civil Aviation. Accordingly, from August 1, 2008 to December 31, 2023, the Civil Aviation Authority had collected Rs. 22,113 million as surcharge, but that money had not been credited to the Consolidated Fund. And in this regard, on 12 June, 2017, the Department of Legal Affairs stated that in the opinion of the Attorney General's Department, "This surcharge is capable of being collected further, and there is a legal obligation to credit the said surcharge to the Consolidated Fund" and issued by the Attorney General's Department dated April 07, 2017. Along with the letter, the Director General of the Public Enterprises Department had been informed. However, even as on the date of audit, the Public Enterprises Department had not taken steps to recover this surcharge from the Civil Aviation Authority.

- (e) According to the government's financial statements, there was an outstanding on lending balance of Rs.190,789,890,831 as on December 31, 2023. Due to the non-payment of the related institution as per the on lending agreement, there was an outstanding on lending balance of Rs.1, 316,324,489 for more than 05 years in relation to 03 institutions
- (f) As on December 31, 2023, the amount of interest to be received for the on lending was Rs.9,439,025,443, and the total amount of interest to be received for more than 05 years in relation to 03 institutions had been Rs.912,059,388.
- (g) As of January 01, 2023, the sum of on lending balances under 29 on lending agreements related to 14 institutions amounting to Rs.34,492,805,854 had not been able to recover any arrears during the year under review.
- (h) During the year under review, the domestic debt was restructured under the Domestic Debt Restructuring Program as follows.
 - (i) Treasury bills of Rs.2,368,416,351,609 purchased by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and advances of Rs.344,728,000,400 given by the Central



Bank of Sri Lanka had been converted in to new treasury bills worth Rs.220,797,000,000 and new Treasury Bonds worth Rs.2,492,347,352,009.

- (ii) The total value of the treasury bonds which was Rs.3,204,461,897,219 had been converted into new treasury bonds on September 14, 2023.
 - (iii) Sri Lanka Development Bonds worth USD 788,237,384 were converted into Treasury Bonds on August 15, 2023.
 - (iv) The loan amount of USD 85,943,611 received from People's Bank in relation to foreign currency banking units issued under the domestic law of the government had been converted into treasury bonds on November 11, 2023 and foreign currency banking unit loan restructuring agreement had been signed on November 02, 2023 regarding the loan of USD 240 million received from the Bank of Ceylon.
- (i) Support Services and Emergency Liability Expenditure as mentioned in Section 6(1) of the Appropriation Act No. 43 of 2022 regarding the damage caused to the personal property of Members of Parliament due to the crisis situation in the country during the period from March 31, 2022 to July 2022. It was observed that Rs.1,050,339,626 was paid as compensation for 41 members of parliament by utilizing the supplementary budget estimate allocations given to the Head 130, the Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government in the year under review.
- (j) The following observations were made in relation to the restructuring of public enterprises.
- (i) In relation to the restructuring of public enterprises, a public enterprises restructuring unit had been established under the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy and became operational from 01 December 2022.

(ii) Establishment of a holding company as stated in Principle 02 of the State-Owned Enterprises Reform Policy and in accordance with paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3 of the Cabinet Memorandum No. MF/036/CM/2023/107 dated May 15, 2023 and Cabinet Memorandum dated May 08, 2023. Although 72 entities listed in Annexes 02 and 03 of the Cabinet Memorandum were to be transferred to the Holding Company for Restructuring (HOCO) as its subsidiaries, a Holding Company for Restructuring (HOCO) had not been established as on 31 December 2023.

Furthermore, 08 institutions mentioned in the list of Annex 01 of the above memorandum which were proposed to be transferred to the holding company (HOCO) and restructured without being transferred to the holding company at present, the bidding process for these institutions had been entered into under the support of selected transaction advisors for the divesting process under restructuring.

- (k) Integrated Treasury Management Information System (ITMIS) had been introduced for the Ministry of Finance and Planning to automate treasury operations in 2010 and the estimated cost of the total investment had been 60. USD million equivalent to Rs.7,920 million for this purpose. As on 31 December 2023 approximately 13 years had elapsed and on the basis of audited information Rs. 5,647 million had been spent, but the 13 basic main activity areas expected to implement this system had not been fully developed and implemented. However, according to the information submitted to the audit, as of 31 December, 2023 and in terms of the agreements reached regarding the ITMIS system, and It was observed that an amount of Rs. 43,887,382 as of December 31, 2023, and 989,103 USD had to be paid to the respective companies.
- (l) Further, without establishing and implementing the salary management activity area that was expected to be implemented with the initiation of ITIMIS system, some other salary management system namely e-Payroll had been introduced to the Ministry of Finance and a sum of Rs. 5,704,871 had been incurred therefor as at 31 December 2023.



- (m) The total expenditure of the foreign grants No 05 (received in cash) mentioned in the financial statements of the year 2023, received in the year under review amounted to Rs.5,333 million and as per the relevant deposit ledger, the total expenditure thereof amounted to Rs.5,302 million. In this difference, foreign grants totaling Rs.31 million had been credited to the Government Revenue in the year under review without being utilized on the intended purpose.
- (n) Although foreign grants had been received to the Government of Sri Lanka even by 1 January 2023, the value of foreign grants remained idle without being utilized on the intended purpose even by 31 December 2023, amounted to Rs.107.6 million
- (o) As per the age analysis of Government Officers' Advances (8493) presented as at 31 December 2023, the total of the balances remained from 5 to 10 years of the officers left taking transfers to institutions under Provincial Councils, officers released permanently to Corporations, Boards and Provincial Councils, deceased officers, retired officers, officers dismissed from service, officers who have vacated their posts/officers whose services were terminated, officers who have taken transfers on Secondment / gone abroad/ offices on domestic leave and under the category of other, amounted to Rs.112,939,218 and the total of the balances over 10 years amounted to Rs. 277,066,082.
- (p) The current ratio related to 17 public enterprises remained in a weak position by the end of the year 2022. In particular, it was observed that the current ratio of Sri Lankan Airlines was at a very low value like 0.15. Accordingly, it was further observed that these public enterprises have a high risk of encountering liquidity difficulties.
- (q) A situation of high gearing was observed in respect of 16 public enterprises by the end of the year 2022. In some institutions therein, the long-term debt to be paid was higher than the government's capital. Further, the public enterprises of which the government's capital contribution has got a negative value was also observed, and those institutions had been fully financed by long-term



debt. Accordingly, it was further observed that all these institutions have faced a high financial risk as well as a severe risk of going concern.

- (r) In accordance with the financial statements of the Government, the increase of the capital contribution of the public enterprises was Rs.269,386 million in the year under review and Rs.34,090 million out of that 13 percent had consisted of the money released from the General Treasury for the payment of recurrent expenditure of each institution such as payment of loan and loan interest and the payment of salaries and wages.
- (s) Even though a capital contribution of Rs.176 million had been made for 05 public enterprises in the year under review in accordance with the financial statements of the Government, no difference had occurred in the number of shares owned by the General Treasury on behalf of that.
- (t) Approval had been granted by the Cabinet decision No. CP/17/2383/733/026-1 dated 08 November 2017 for the Proposal No.s (a), (b), and (c) of the Cabinet Memorandum No. MOF/DG/LAD/CO/142/2017 dated 30 October 2017 in relation to the liquidation of Mihin Lanka (Private) Limited. Accordingly, in a situation, where the Secretary to the Treasury had passed a special resolution to liquidate the company and a liquidator had been appointed by the court on 18 March 2018 as per the request made to the Commercial High Court, a total of Rs. 713 million comprised of Rs. 272 million and Rs. 441 million for the years 2021 and 2022 respectively had been provided by the General Treasury in the year under review for that company to pay the loan installments and the interest obtained by the company from the People's Bank.
- (u) The number of shares invested in Sri Lanka Telecom had not been recorded under Notes No. 15 in the financial statements of the Government in the year under review and the value had been recorded as Rs.1,271,480,516. Although the shareholding of the Government of Sri Lanka in Sri Lanka Telecom was 50.23 percent as at 31 December 2023 according to the balance confirmation



letter received from Sri Lanka Telecom, it was stated as 49.5 percent in the financial statement of the Government.

- (v) As per the financial statements of the Government, increase of the capital contribution of the public enterprises in the year under review was Rs.269,386 million and Rs.228,771 million that is 85 percent out of that had been increased due to the equity investments carried out under the restructure of the balance sheets of Ceylon Electricity Board and Sri Lankan Airlines Limited under the cabinet decision No. CP23/1812/604/118-1 dated 26 September 2023.
- (w) Even though the agreements had been entered into from various currencies of aggregate value of Japanese Yen 984,000, Euro 134,810,000, US \$ 58,417,841, Korean Won 400,000, Chinese Yuan 2,000,000,000 and Rs.4,545,750 with 13 foreign grant institutions by the General Treasury in order to obtain the foreign grants from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2023, no evidences had been submitted to the audit that said foreign grants had been received even up to 31 December 2023.
- (x) Eventhough it had been informed to the audit that the commitment fee on unutilized balance with regard to the above-mentioned loan agreements had not been paid since 12 April 2022 owing to the suspension of loan repayment, it had been further observed that there is a risk of payment of a higher value more than such value due to delay of payment of general commitment fee on unutilized balance in relation to this loan amount in due course.

4. Performance

4.1 Estimation of Revenue

- (a) The Gross Domestic Product of the year 2023 stood at Rs.27,630 billion and the gross domestic product of the year 2022 stood at Rs.24,063 billion. Accordingly, the gross domestic product had recorded an increase of Rs. 3,567 billion or 14.82 per cent as against previous year.



- (b) The revenue of the Government stood at Rs.3,408 billion as per the original annual budget estimate approved by the Parliament in respect of the year 2023, and it stood at Rs. 2,084 billion in the previous year. Accordingly, the revenue had been estimated with an increase of Rs.1, 324 billion or 64 per cent as against the previous year.
- (c) Although the budget deficit had been estimated based on that revenue estimate, the Revenue Accounting Officers had revised the original estimate as Rs. 2,880 billion with a reduction of Rs. 528 billion from the original estimate. As per that revised estimate, the Government revenue had stood at 10.4 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. Although more attention should have been paid towards the increase in the gross domestic product when preparing the revenue estimates, it was observed that over estimation in revenue had been made without paying attention towards the above mentioned fact.
- (d) The revenue collected in the year 2023 stood at Rs. 3,079 billion as per the Statement of Budget Performance and Deficit financing contained in the Government financial statements and it marked an increase of Rs. 199 billion over the revised revenue estimate. Accordingly, there was a reduction of Rs.329 billion when compared to the annual revenue original estimate presented to Parliament. The reduction of the collected revenue over the revenue estimate presented to Parliament each year during the period from 2012 to 2023, ranged from 4.08 per cent to 26.06 per cent and the maximum percentage during that period had been recorded in the year 2021.
- (e) It is stated in terms of Financial Regulations 85(2)(b) that the Accounting Officer should only report to the Department of Fiscal Policy for the purpose of revising the revenue estimate. However, it was observed that allowing the revision of a revenue estimate approved by the Parliament without obtaining its approval has weakened the accountability for preparing realistic estimate.



4.2 Revenue Deficit

- (a) As per the Statement of Budget Performance and Deficit financing contained in the financial statements submitted to the audit, the revenue deficit stood at Rs.1,650 billion and it had stood at Rs.1,540 billion in the previous year. The highest deficit in revenue had been reported in the year 2023 during the period from 2006 to 2023. The revenue collected in each year during that period had been insufficient to settle the Government recurrent expenditure. The minimum revenue deficit had been reported in the year 2007 and it had stood at Rs. 43 billion and it represented 7.52 per cent of the collected revenue. The total deficit of the revenue during that time period stood at Rs.7,969 billion. Foreign and domestic debts and foreign grants had been obtained to settle that deficit. Accordingly, a sum totaling Rs.36,614 billion figuring in it Rs.28,025 of domestic loans, Rs.8,318 of foreign loans and Rs.271 billion of foreign grants, had been obtained. The deficit of the revenue had been financed by debts and grants obtained in each year from a percentage ranging from 4.44 per cent to 45.59. Without utilising the money for investment, the debts and grants thus obtained had been utilized for settling recurrent expenditures as 20.25 per cent in 2019, 45.59 per cent in 2020, 42.39 in 2021, 30.59 in 2022 and 19.65 in 2023.
- (b) Interest amount of Rs.2,455 billion had been paid in the year under review and that represented 51.91 per cent of the recurrent expenditure. Payment of interest in the previous year had stood at Rs.1,565 billion or 44.22 per cent of the recurrent expenditure. The payment of interest had increased by Rs.890 billion as compared with the previous year. Ministry of Finance, Economic stabilization and National Policies as per the policy decision of suspending the payment of loans on an interim basis which was issued on 12 April 2022, although the payment of certain loan installments and interest had been suspended, there existed a likelihood of that deficit being further increased in case the relevant payments were made from 13 April 2022 to the last day of the year under review. The interest payment that stood at Rs.151 billion in 2006 had increased by 1,526 per cent to Rs. 2,455 billion by the year 2023. There existed a need to obtain debts to finance the budget deficit and the



payment of interest therefor had increased annually. Out of Rs.3,079 billion collected as per the statement of budget performance and deficit financing in 2023, a sum of Rs. 2,455 billion or 79.73 per cent had been incurred for paying the interest. This situation had been developing annually during the relevant time period and it had taken a turn for the worst since 2019.

- (c) The outstanding revenue balance owing to the main revenue collecting institutions namely; Inland Revenue Department, Sri Lanka Customs, Excise Department and Department of Motor Trafic, stood at Rs.1,127 billion by the last day of the year under review.
- (d) Revenue amounting to Rs.1,066 billion that should have been collected related to 2023 by the Inland Revenue Department, had been outstanding failing the collection thereof. Provided that amount could have been collected in the year 2023, the revenue deficit could have been reduced by Rs.584 billion or 35.39 per cent. That outstanding revenue related to the years 2021 and 2022 stood at Rs. 620 billion and 904 billion respectively. Provided those outstanding amounts could have been collected in those years, the revenue deficit could be reduced by Rs.670 billion or 51.94 per cent and Rs. 636 billion or 41.30 per cent in the years 2021 and 2022 respectively.
- (e) Accordingly, the drawbacks prevailing in the Revenue Administration Management Information System, the lengthy nature of outstanding tax appeal process, non-establishment of special court system for implementation of legal activities related to recovering outstanding taxes, had caused the delays in collecting the outstanding taxes by the Inland Revenue Department.
- (f) The Government had been compelled to obtain debts owing to the reasons such as non-preparation of revenue estimates accurately or non-collection of revenue in accordance with prepared revenue estimates, and due to non-management of expenditure in an economical way. Since the obtaining of those debts had increased annually causing the increase in the loan interest cost , the recurrent expenditure had increased too. The revenue deficit had increased annually due to the failure of collecting the estimated revenue as



expected and increase in the recurrent expenditure due to the revenue being insufficient to annually settle expenditure.

4.3 Budget Deficit

The budget deficit of the year 2023 stood at Rs. 2,584 billion as per the Government financial statements and it was 9.35 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. The budget deficit of the year 2022 stood at Rs. 2,584 billion and it was 10.62 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. The budget deficit has been existing throughout the entire period between 2006 to 2023 and such budget deficit has increased from Rs. 300 billion in 2006 to Rs. 2,584 billion by the year 2023. During that period the highest budget deficit has been reported in the year 2023. The budget deficit during the period from 2006 to 2023 had ranged from 5.55 per cent to 14.08 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. As per the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act No 3 of 2003, the actual budget deficit that should have been prevailed at 5 per cent of the actual Gross Domestic Product, had never been maintained at that rate in any of the years during that time period. However, in the years 2016, 2017, and 2018, it had been possible to maintain at 5.55 per cent, 5.69 per cent and 5.59 per cent respectively.

4.4 Increase in the Loan Balance

Obtaining of debts had increased with the annual increase in the budget deficit. It had been mentioned in Government financial statements that the loan balance owed by the Government stood as Rs.29,150 billion by the end of the year 2023. That balance consisted of Rs. 17,074 billion as domestic loans and Rs. 12,077 billion as foreign debts. The Government loan balance stood at Rs. 27,379 billion in the year 2022. Accordingly, the loan balance in 2023 as compared with 2022 had increased by Rs.1,771 billion or 5 per cent. The loan balance amounting to Rs. 2,431 billion prevailed in the year 2006 was 82.72 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product and the loan balance as at the end of 2023 stood at Rs. 29,150 billion and it was 105.5 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. Further, as per section 3(f) of the fiscal Management (Responsibility) (Amendment) Act No 15 of 2013, the Government liabilities should have been less than 80 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, only the Government debt liability except for other liabilities was reach 105.5 per cent of



the Gross Domestic Product. That situation prevailed in the years 2020, 2021 and 2022.

4.5 Government Investments

Although it was not possible to collect sufficient revenue during the period from 2006 to 2023 to settle the recurrent expenditure, a sum of Rs.10,145 billion had been utilized as Government investments. It was observed at the analysis of the financial statements that the required funds for that utilization had been mostly made through public debts. A sum of Rs.932 billion had been utilized as Government investments in the year 2023. As compared with the previous year's utilized Government investments amounting to Rs.932 billion, a reduction of Rs.82 billion is observed in the year under review. A sum of Rs. 932 billion as Government investment in the year 2023 had been mentioned as construction of physical assets or purchasing thereof and acquisition of other investments under cash flow generated out of investment activities in cash flow statement. A sum totaling Rs. 10,145 billion of Government investments from the year 2006 to 2023, had been mentioned in the cash flow statement as construction of physical assets or purchasing thereof and acquisition of other investments. However, only a sum of Rs.2,537 billion out of that amount had been identified and accounted as non-financial assets in the statement of financial position of 2023. Accordingly, out of the amount totalling Rs. 10,145 billion as construction of physical assets or purchasing thereof and acquisition of other investments mentioned in the cash flow statement, assets valued at Rs. 7,608 billion or 75 per cent had not been identified and accounted. Further, the non-financial assets had not been accounted in financial statements during the time period from 2005 to 2014 and accounting thereof had been started since 2015.



4.6 Public debts

As per the performance plan of the year 2023, estimate of disbursement of public debt including grants and actual disbursement value stands as follows.

| Development Partner | Disbursement Estimate 2023(USD Million) | Actual Disbursement Value 2023(USD Million) | Variance (USD Million) | Variance, as a percentage of the Disbursement Estimate (percentage) |
|---|---|---|------------------------|---|
| World Bank | 806 | 753.2 | (52.8) | (7) |
| Asian Development Bank | 1,011 | 856.9 | (154.1) | (15) |
| Republic of China and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) | 21 | 24.2 | 3.2 | 15 |
| Japan | 31 | 39.6 | 8.6 | 28 |
| Korea | 10 | 0 | (10) | (100) |
| Middle East Countries | 47 | 28.9 | (18.1) | (38) |
| South Asian Countries | 90 | 142.5 | 52.5 | 58 |
| Russia, Australia and Western Countries | 30 | 32.2 | 2.2 | 7 |
| United Nations Agencies including IFAD | 15 | 9.7 | (5.3) | (35) |
| International Monetary Fund | 682 | 681.5 | (0.5) | 0.07 |
| Total | 2,743 | 2,568.7 | (174.3) | |

The following observations are made in this regard.

- Even though the total value of the disbursement estimate in the year 2023 had been USD 2,743 million, the actual disbursement value had been USD 2,568.7



million. As a result, the actual disbursement value had been decreased by USD 174.3 million, viz, about 6 percent than the disbursement estimate.

- (ii) When compared with the disbursement estimate, the actual disbursement value of loans, obtained from the countries such as, South Asian countries, Japan, China and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and Russia, Australia and Western countries, had been increased by 58, 28, 15 and 7 per cent respectively.
- (iii) Loans expected to be obtained from World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Middle East countries and United Nation agencies including IFAD had been decreased by 7, 15, 38 and 35 percent respectively.
- (i) It was estimated to obtain loans from Korea during the year under review, loan had not been received even by the end of the year.

4.7 Profits and Dividends

The following observations are made.

- (i) The revenue had been estimated at Rs. 41,669 million and Rs. 8,733 million from profit income symbol of 20.02.03.00 and dividend income symbol of 20.02.04.00 respectively for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Department of Public Enterprises had managed to collect Rs. 60,496 million and 15,204 million respectively in the year under review by exceeding the estimate and it had been 145 percent and 174 percent of the estimated profit and dividend income.
- (ii) Although the capital contribution of the Government-owned enterprises had been Rs.2,407,633 million in the financial statements of the Government as at 31 December 2023, only Rs.75,700 million of profits and dividends had been received for those investments in the year under review. It was 3.4 percent of the value of the investment.
- (iii) Although the number of government-owned enterprises and other institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Enterprises as at 31



December 2023 had been 305, income estimates had been prepared only by 55 institutions of that and only 47 institutions, out of that, had remitted profits and dividends to the General Treasury.

- (iv) Even though all sums remaining out of the net surplus revenue of public corporations should be credited to the consolidated fund according to Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971, instances of not taking sufficient measures by the Department of Public Enterprises to make the surpluses of the public enterprises that had reported surpluses credited to the consolidated fund in accordance with those provisions were observed.

4.8 Treasury Guarantees and Letters of Comfort

The following observations are made.

- (a) The period of validity of 17 treasury guarantees worth Rs. 168,541.48 million and USD 59.88 million and 9 letters of comfort worth Rs. 29,250 million and USD 200 million that had been expired during the year 2023 and prior to that were extended again by 31 December 2023.
- (b) It was observed as per the financial statements of the Government of the year under review that treasury guarantees worth Rs.115,977.35 million issued on 10 occasions to external institutions and letters of comfort worth Rs.28,838.4 million issued on 10 occasions had expired by 31 December 2023, and action had not been taken to extend their period of validity.

Sgd/W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

Statistical Appendix

Table 1 | Sri Lanka: Demographic and Related Trends

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Mid Year Population | '000 | 20,450 | 20,653 | 20,869 | 20,328 | 20,483 | 20,771 | 20,966 | 21,203 | 21,444 | 21,670 | 21,803 | 21,919 | 22,156 | 22,181 | 22,037 |
| Mid-Year Population by Age Group ^(e) | '000 | 5,378 | 5,431 | 5,488 | 5,132 | 5,171 | 5,235 | 5,288 | 5,348 | 5,411 | 5,470 | 5,504 | 5,534 | 5,596 | 5,603 | 5,568 |
| 0-14 Years | 13,784 | 13,921 | 14,065 | 13,604 | 13,707 | 13,901 | 14,030 | 14,187 | 14,349 | 14,499 | 14,589 | 14,665 | 14,823 | 14,840 | 14,742 | |
| 15-64 Years | 1,288 | 1,301 | 1,316 | 1,592 | 1,605 | 1,635 | 1,648 | 1,668 | 1,684 | 1,701 | 1,710 | 1,720 | 1,737 | 1,738 | 1,727 | |
| 65 Years and Over | % | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -0.7 | |
| Growth of Population ^(g) | Persons persq.km | 326 | 329 | 333 | 324 | 327 | 331 | 334 | 338 | 342 | 346 | 348 | 350 | 353 | 354 | 351 |
| Density of Population | Years | - | - | 74.9 | 75.1 | 74.3 | 74.9 | 75 | n.a. | 75.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Life Expectancy at Birth | Per'000 | 18.4 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 12.4 | |
| Crude Birth Rate | Per'000 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 8.1 | |
| Crude Death Rate | Per'000 Live Births | 9.7 | - | - | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | Per' 000 Live Births | 22.3 | 22.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) | Per 100,000 Live Births | -1.4 | -1.1 | -2.2 | -2.6 | -2.3 | -2.0 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | -2.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -8.10 | |
| Net Migration Rate | Per' 000 | % | 48.36 | 48.38 | 49.40 | 52.90 | 49.40 | 49.10 | 49.40 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 49.5 |
| Dependency Ratio | Overall % of Population | % | 9.34 | 9.35 | 9.36 | 11.70 | 14.10 | 11.80 | 11.50 | 11.76 | 11.73 | 11.72 | 11.72 | 11.71 | 11.71 | |
| Dependency Ratio-65 years and Over | Literacy Rate ^(b) | % | 91.4 | 91.9 | 92.2 | 95.7 | 92.5 | 93.3 | 93.20 | 93.10 | 92.60 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 93.10 | n.a. |
| Computer Literacy Rate ^(c) | % of Population | - | 20.3 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 40.0 | 24.9 | 27.1 | 27.60 | 28.6 | 29.0 | 30.8 | 32.3 | 35.00 | 36 ^{d)} | 39.5 ^{f)} |
| Average Daily Calorie Intake | Kilocalories | - | - | 2,094 | - | 2,111 | - | - | - | - | 2,095 ^(e) | 2,095 ^(e) | 2,120 ^(e) | 2,120 ^(e) | 2,120 ^(e) | |

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics, Department of Immigration and Emigration and Ministry of Education

(a) Provisional

(b) Based on Quarterly Labour Force Survey conducted by DCS

(c) Computer Literacy Survey 2006/07, 2009, 2014 & 2017

(d) Household Income and Expenditure Survey in 2016 and 2019

(e) Based on Census of Population and Housing 2012, Department of Census and Statistics

(f) First 6 months

(g) As reported by Registrar General's Department

(h) As reported by Registrar General's Department – 2019

n.a. not available

Table 2 | Climate

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Annual Rainfall (Average) Total | mm | 1,711 | 1,992 | 2,027 | 1,776 | 1,687 | 2,375 | 2,387 | 1,351 | 1,757 | 1,944 | 2,054 | 1,613 | 2,312 | 1,966 | 2,536 |
| Highest Rain fall | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cities with Highest Rainfall | mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura | | 89.3 | 98.6 | 114.4 | 130.8 | 145.4 | 162.5 | 121.6 | 192.5 | 122.4 | 92.1 | 172.1 | 128.8 | 154.7 | 156.4 | 165.3 |
| Badulla | | 72.6 | 90.9 | 131.6 | 102.9 | 108.6 | 195.9 | 79.4 | 73.8 | 78.8 | 69.7 | 93.4 | 70.4 | 96.6 | 182.2 | 215.3 |
| Batticaloa | | 241.7 | 145.5 | 312.2 | 127.5 | 229.2 | 147.8 | 182.9 | 210.6 | 97.4 | 145.9 | 127.3 | 180.3 | 142.4 | 185.3 | 199.6 |
| Colombo | | 207.0 | 440.2 | 81.9 | 114.6 | 134.3 | 102.8 | 114.4 | 256.9 | 95.2 | 125.9 | 148.3 | 150.8 | 140.6 | 239.0 | 339.3 |
| Hambantota | | 62.6 | 82.9 | 100.6 | 176.5 | 104.8 | 112.0 | 92.2 | 104.0 | 75.4 | 60.3 | 94.9 | 40.1 | 99.3 | 74.0 | 204.2 |
| Kandy | | 93.0 | 115.6 | 137.3 | 181.2 | 94.8 | 139.6 | 80.4 | 133.5 | 64.5 | 74.9 | 71.6 | 70.6 | 99.4 | 197.3 | 226.5 |
| Kurunegala | | 123.2 | 135.4 | 144.4 | 315.5 | 139.6 | 162.6 | 97.9 | 156.4 | 85.2 | 104.8 | 188.6 | 100.2 | 93.1 | 224.2 | 240.0 |
| NuwaraEliya | | 62.8 | 68.2 | 94.1 | 109.5 | 73.2 | 77.1 | 120.0 | 78.7 | 73.6 | 65.2 | 106.8 | 62.0 | 91.9 | 182.8 | 215.7 |
| Ratnapura | | 126.2 | 139.9 | 166.9 | 99.1 | 114.9 | 178.1 | 82.7 | 136.0 | 348.5 | 181.3 | 184.0 | 193.3 | 147.2 | 437.7 | 478.1 |
| Vavuniya | | 104.7 | 163.9 | 123.2 | 225.7 | 81.8 | 205.2 | 136.5 | 202.5 | 93.6 | 88.6 | 77.6 | 138.5 | 77.1 | 156.0 | 204.7 |
| Annual Average Minimum Temperature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Country | °C | 24.7 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.8 |
| Hill Country | °C | 16.9 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 17.7 |
| Annual Average Maximum Temperature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Country | °C | 31.4 | 31.1 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 32.1 | 31.8 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 31.8 | 31.6 | 32.1 | |
| Hill Country | °C | 26.1 | 25.9 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 27.3 | 25.8 | 27.7 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 26.1 |

Source: Department of Meteorology
Note: Badulla, Bandarawela, Nuwaraeliya and Katugastota stations have been considered for the calculation of hill country temperature.

Table 3 | Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Inflation and Exchange Rate

| Year | GDP at Current Market Prices (Rs.Mn.) | | | GDP(e) | | | Share of GDP (at Current Factor Cost Prices)(%) | | | GDP Deflator (%) | | | Inflation Annual Average Price Change of CCPI (%) | | | Exchange Rate Annual Average | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------|------|-------------|---|----------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| | GDP at Current Market Prices (Rs.Mn.) | Per Capita GD Pat Current Market Prices (US\$Mn.) | Real GDP Growth (%) | Rs. | USD | Agriculture | Industry | Services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 4,410,682 | 40,714 | 217,855 | 2,011 | 6.0 | 13.4 | 29.4 | 57.2 | 16.3 | 22.6(c) | - | 113.14 | 1.25 | 159.45 | 2.36 | 108.33 | 1.05 | 159.31 | 2.52 |
| 2009 | 4,835,293 | 42,066 | 236,144 | 2,054 | 3.5 | 12.7 | 29.7 | 57.6 | 5.9 | 3.5(d) | - | 114.38 | 1.24 | 163.72 | 2.46 | 114.94 | 1.23 | 160.21 | 2.40 |
| 2010 | 6,413,668 | 56,726 | 310,214 | 2,744 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 26.6 | 54.6 | 7.3 | 6.2(d) | - | 110.95 | 1.36 | 147.56 | 2.48 | 113.06 | 1.30 | 150.10 | 2.49 |
| 2011 | 7,219,106 | 65,293 | 345,544 | 3,125 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 28.0 | 55.1 | 3.8 | 6.7(d) | - | 113.90 | 1.47 | 147.42 | 2.15 | 110.57 | 1.39 | 153.86 | 2.38 |
| 2012 | 8,732,463 | 68,434 | 427,538 | 3,351 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 30.1 | 55.6 | 10.8 | 7.6(d) | - | 127.16 | 1.48 | 168.12 | 2.33 | 127.60 | 1.60 | 164.00 | 2.39 |
| 2013 | 9,592,125 | 74,294 | 465,976 | 3,609 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 29.2 | 56.4 | 6.2 | 6.9(d) | - | 130.75 | 1.24 | 180.45 | 2.11 | 129.11 | 1.32 | 171.51 | 2.21 |
| 2014 | 10,361,151 | 79,359 | 498,660 | 3,819 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 28.3 | 56.9 | 2.9 | 3.3(d) | - | 131.05 | 1.10 | 159.42 | 2.07 | 130.56 | 1.24 | 173.59 | 2.14 |
| 2015 | 11,566,987 | 85,110 | 551,597 | 4,059 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 29.5 | 54.2 | 0.6 | 2.2(f) | 3.8(f) | 144.06 | 1.20 | 157.37 | 2.17 | 135.94 | 1.12 | 150.84 | 2.12 |
| 2016 | 12,812,975 | 87,992 | 604,129 | 4,149 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 30.5 | 53.4 | 5.4 | 4.0(f) | 4.0(f) | 149.80 | 1.29 | 157.87 | 2.21 | 145.60 | 1.34 | 161.16 | 2.17 |
| 2017 | 14,387,319 | 94,356 | 670,644 | 4,398 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 31.1 | 52.2 | 5.5 | 6.6(f) | 7.7(f) | 152.85 | 1.36 | 182.49 | 2.39 | 152.46 | 1.36 | 171.73 | 2.34 |
| 2018 | 15,351,933 | 94,749 | 708,442 | 4,372 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 30.1 | 53.6 | 4.3 | 4.3(f) | 2.1(f) | 182.75 | 1.65 | 208.99 | 2.61 | 162.54 | 1.47 | 191.71 | 2.37 |
| 2019(a) | 15,910,976 | 88,989 | 729,761 | 4,082 | -0.2 | 7.3 | 29.2 | 55.7 | 3.9 | 4.3(f) | 3.5(f) | 181.63 | 1.67 | 203.67 | 2.55 | 178.78 | 1.64 | 200.14 | 2.54 |
| 2020(a) | 15,646,254 | 84,420 | 713,822 | 3,851 | -4.6 | 8.3 | 28.2 | 57.8 | 3.1 | 4.6(f) | 6.2(f) | 186.40 | 1.80 | 229.42 | 2.55 | 185.52 | 1.73 | 212.06 | 2.50 |
| 2021(a) | 17,612,370 | 88,611 | 794,926 | 3,999 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 30.0 | 55.9 | 8.0 | 6.0(f) | 7.0(f) | 200.43 | 1.74 | 226.86 | 2.69 | 198.88 | 1.81 | 235.10 | 2.69 |
| 2022(a) | 24,063,722 | 76,845,1,084,882 | 3,464 | -7.3 | 8.5 | 29.8 | 57.0 | 47.5 | 46.4(f) | 50.4(f) | 363.11 | 2.74 | 386.93 | 4.39 | 324.55 | 2.44 | 339.04 | 4.11 | |
| 2023(b) | 27,629,665 | 84,403,1,253,785 | 3,830 | -2.3 | 8.3 | 25.6 | 59.9 | 17.5 | 17.4(g) | 16.5(g) | 323.92 | 2.29 | 358.75 | 3.90 | 327.53 | 2.34 | 354.11 | 3.97 | |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) 2002=100

(d) 2006/07=100

(e) National Accounts data from 2003 onwards based on the GDP estimates of the Department of Census and Statistics with base year 2002. From 2010 onwards, data is based on the year 2010 GDP estimates of the Department of Census and Statistics. National Accounts estimates were revised in 1982 and 1996 by Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

(f) 2013=100

(g) 2021=100

Table 4 | Gross Domestic Product – Sectoral Composition (2015 – 2023) Constant Prices

| Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 950,452 | 906,100 | 889,557 | 945,292 | 949,582 | 941,046 | 950,548 | 910,842 |
| 1 Growing of Cereals (except rice) | 18,063 | 15,972 | 14,371 | 14,676 | 13,355 | 21,342 | 21,949 | 16,507 |
| 2 Growing of Rice | 116,706 | 81,151 | 73,247 | 106,333 | 112,919 | 121,663 | 107,359 | 94,730 |
| 3 Growing of vegetables | 107,241 | 110,669 | 104,540 | 105,072 | 102,037 | 111,088 | 109,147 | 103,161 |
| 4 Growing of Sugarcane, Tobacco and other non-perennial crops | 3,310 | 3,892 | 3,267 | 3,116 | 3,275 | 4,021 | 3,729 | 3,797 |
| 5 Growing of Fruits | 60,865 | 59,191 | 63,514 | 70,906 | 77,200 | 81,823 | 72,949 | 73,310 |
| 6 Growing of Oleaginous Fruits (Coconut, King Coconut, Oilpalm) | 104,257 | 103,335 | 85,798 | 89,706 | 102,800 | 92,197 | 102,490 | 111,196 |
| 7 Growing of Tea (Green Leaves) | 80,361 | 70,662 | 73,767 | 75,219 | 72,733 | 67,971 | 74,604 | 62,867 |
| 8 Growing of other beverage crops (Coffee, Cocoa, etc) | 1,396 | 1,492 | 1,407 | 1,748 | 1,302 | 1,613 | 1,352 | 1,229 |
| 9 Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops | 83,404 | 86,234 | 86,727 | 91,543 | 90,880 | 93,776 | 97,767 | 101,234 |
| 10 Growing of Rubber | 27,915 | 24,526 | 25,583 | 26,050 | 24,029 | 24,081 | 26,464 | 23,871 |
| 11 Growing of other perennial crops | 26,077 | 25,438 | 26,157 | 27,185 | 28,751 | 29,781 | 26,963 | 27,533 |
| 12 Animal Production | 76,613 | 81,672 | 90,822 | 94,582 | 90,284 | 86,907 | 94,039 | 83,322 |
| 13 Plant propagation | 995 | 849 | 961 | 795 | 772 | 622 | 813 | 964,7 |
| 14 Agricultural supporting activities | 29,724 | 23,156 | 16,811 | 23,159 | 22,969 | 26,102 | 29,019 | 33,062 |
| 15 Forestry & Logging | 44,507 | 46,078 | 51,611 | 44,606 | 43,133 | 42,587 | 44,348 | 50,931 |
| 16 Marine Fishing and Marine Aquaculture | 153,055 | 154,249 | 151,558 | 149,782 | 141,700 | 111,307 | 112,814 | 95,447 |
| 17 Fresh water fishing Fresh water Aquaculture | 15,962 | 17,536 | 19,417 | 20,815 | 21,444 | 24,166 | 24,742 | 27,682 |
| Industries | 3,416,358 | 3,670,106 | 4,145,813 | 4,101,467 | 3,933,728 | 3,724,566 | 3,937,895 | 3,308,578 |
| 18 Mining and Quarrying | 260,710 | 296,763 | 331,386 | 322,522 | 318,658 | 284,079 | 287,969 | 198,612 |
| 19 Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products | 827,248 | 838,355 | 855,603 | 896,813 | 929,371 | 980,863 | 1,014,150 | 869,373 |
| 20 Manufacture of Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Related products | 407,635 | 419,018 | 441,181 | 463,618 | 469,028 | 416,312 | 473,911 | 511,863 |
| 21 Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood and Cork, except Furniture | 31,874 | 38,341 | 38,346 | 39,879 | 36,321 | 32,831 | 35,579 | 29,758 |
| 22 Manufacture of Paper Products, Printing and Reproduction of Media Products | 48,578 | 53,085 | 56,009 | 57,716 | 54,064 | 51,896 | 56,811 | 52,069 |
| 23 Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products | 21,739 | 22,237 | 21,395 | 19,846 | 24,630 | 22,108 | 15,492 | 6,474 |
| 24 Manufacture of Chemical Products and Basic Pharmaceutical Products | 74,478 | 80,785 | 84,781 | 88,399 | 90,144 | 92,157 | 95,793 | 82,349 |
| 25 Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products | 90,681 | 91,787 | 102,246 | 101,890 | 98,429 | 81,182 | 97,436 | 67,505 |

Table 4 | Gross Domestic Product – Sectoral Composition (2015,2023) Constant Prices Contd...

| | Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 ^(a) | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 26 | Manufacture of Other Non-metallic Mineral Products | 94,374 | 87,492 | 97,743 | 102,554 | 107,062 | 102,685 | 119,973 | 85,182 | 84,671 |
| 27 | Manufacture of Basic Metals and Fabricated Metal Products | 50,239 | 66,089 | 76,380 | 84,102 | 80,312 | 77,859 | 81,174 | 58,780 | 60,303 |
| 28 | Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment | 49,144 | 58,083 | 63,885 | 64,638 | 66,114 | 65,187 | 73,090 | 59,181 | 50,229 |
| 29 | Manufacture of Furniture | 89,571 | 91,297 | 92,650 | 88,078 | 95,470 | 81,651 | 82,694 | 60,837 | 56,089 |
| 30 | Other Manufacturing and Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment | 85,625 | 88,689 | 97,692 | 97,155 | 96,432 | 87,586 | 101,048 | 79,088 | 66,747 |
| 31 | Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply | 150,038 | 154,072 | 159,607 | 175,518 | 184,041 | 180,176 | 188,924 | 178,057 | 174,018 |
| 32 | Water Collection, Treatment and Supply | 16,065 | 17,812 | 18,948 | 15,857 | 14,701 | 15,908 | 13,099 | 14,059 | 11,590 |
| 33 | Sewerage, Waste, Treatment and Disposal Activities | 19,692 | 23,196 | 25,562 | 27,271 | 29,253 | 28,960 | 27,992 | 28,070 | 27,955 |
| 34 | Construction | 1,098,666 | 1,243,005 | 1,582,397 | 1,455,612 | 1,239,700 | 1,123,127 | 1,172,761 | 927,321 | 734,859 |
| Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Whole sale and Retail Trade | 1,417,861 | 1,453,289 | 1,509,059 | 1,579,590 | 1,636,752 | 1,650,889 | 1,675,083 | 1,675,534 | 1,677,928 |
| 36 | Transport of Goods and Passenger including Warehousing | 1,228,777 | 1,299,605 | 1,342,326 | 1,370,263 | 1,398,230 | 1,313,312 | 1,325,233 | 1,364,679 | 1,418,410 |
| 37 | Postal Courier Activities | 15,392 | 15,957 | 16,385 | 16,495 | 17,099 | 17,620 | 18,886 | 19,780 | 20,349 |
| 38 | Accommodation, Food and BeverageS service Activities | 200,624 | 213,001 | 219,701 | 230,929 | 216,976 | 128,556 | 130,743 | 166,030 | 209,140 |
| 39 | Programming and Broadcasting Activities and Audio Video Productions | 42,535 | 45,736 | 45,416 | 40,839 | 42,752 | 43,841 | 42,161 | 37,350 | 36,551 |
| 40 | Telecommunication | 65,274 | 70,727 | 79,288 | 87,840 | 103,325 | 118,845 | 131,952 | 140,524 | 137,403 |
| 41 | IT Programming Consultancy and Related Activities | 113,552 | 124,840 | 143,360 | 158,565 | 175,634 | 194,893 | 243,971 | 238,455 | 187,341 |
| 42 | Financial Service Activities and Auxiliary Financial Services | 370,616 | 405,268 | 439,437 | 511,418 | 510,367 | 557,357 | 596,106 | 529,907 | 477,047 |
| 43 | Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Funding | 80,879 | 91,882 | 95,004 | 111,838 | 120,550 | 117,595 | 148,658 | 78,728 | 99,192 |
| 44 | Real Estate Activities, Including Ownership of Dwelling | 466,486 | 512,192 | 549,511 | 580,367 | 610,231 | 604,259 | 630,570 | 554,456 | 521,465 |
| 45 | Professional Services | 261,583 | 266,733 | 271,832 | 282,095 | 297,462 | 287,781 | 301,890 | 248,468 | 254,360 |
| 46 | Public Administration and Defence: Compulsory Social Security | 594,840 | 616,412 | 589,829 | 600,932 | 605,938 | 616,176 | 621,834 | 629,031 | 618,542 |
| 47 | Education | 240,037 | 256,481 | 269,953 | 267,448 | 283,605 | 284,751 | 290,475 | 302,435 | 307,740 |
| 48 | Human Health Activities, Residential Care and Social Work Activities | 201,179 | 207,484 | 219,153 | 228,368 | 235,136 | 246,735 | 260,482 | 237,677 | 236,092 |
| 49 | Other Personal Service Activities | 970,902 | 988,285 | 1,017,303 | 1,032,097 | 1,052,980 | 983,900 | 992,662 | 995,154 | 998,877 |
| Gross Value Added (GVA), at basic prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (+) Taxes less Subsidies on Products | 929,642 | 1,007,442 | 1,093,685 | 1,089,616 | 1,015,930 | 763,432 | 826,356 | 723,576 | 743,954 |
| | Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at market prices | 11,566,987 | 12,151,540 | 12,936,612 | 13,235,458 | 13,206,276 | 12,595,550 | 13,125,505 | 12,161,202 | 11,881,736 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

Note: Rebased GDP estimates (base year 2015) of the Department of Census and Statistics have been used from 2015 onwards.

Table 5 | Savings, Investments and Selected External Sector Indicators

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 ^(a) | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Investment ^(c) | Rs.Bn | 1,181 | 1,947 | 2,409 | 3,411 | 3,189 | 3,348 | 3,415 | 3,341 | 4,211 | 5,842 | 5,427 | 5,168 | 6,467 | 6,883 | 6,991 |
| Savings ^{(c)(d)} | Rs.Bn | 1,148 | 1,825 | 1,897 | 2,909 | 2,865 | 3,088 | 3,157 | 3,087 | 3,860 | 4,781 | 4,508 | 4,202 | 5,166 | 6,026 | 6,578 |
| Savings-Investment Gap ^(c) | Rs.Mn | -33 | -121 | -511 | -502 | -324 | -259 | -259 | -254 | -351 | -1,062 | -919 | -966 | -1,301 | -858 | -413 |
| Investment ^(c) | % of GDP | 24.4 | 30.4 | 33.4 | 39.1 | 33.2 | 29.5 | 26.1 | 29.3 | 38.1 | 34.1 | 33.0 | 36.7 | 28.6 | 25.3 | |
| Savings ^{(c)(d)} | % of GDP | 23.7 | 28.5 | 26.3 | 33.3 | 29.9 | 27.3 | 24.1 | 26.8 | 31.1 | 28.3 | 26.9 | 29.3 | 25.0 | 23.8 | |
| Savings-Investment Gap ^(c) | % of GDP | -0.7 | -1.9 | -7.1 | -5.7 | -3.4 | -2.5 | -2.2 | -2.0 | -2.4 | -5.8 | -6.2 | -7.4 | -3.6 | -1.5 | |
| Exports of Goods | USD Mn | 7,085 | 8,626 | 10,559 | 9,774 | 10,394 | 11,130 | 10,546 | 10,310 | 11,360 | 11,890 | 11,940 | 10,047 | 12,499 | 13,106 | 11,911 |
| Imports of Goods | USD Mn | 10,207 | 13,451 | 20,269 | 19,190 | 18,003 | 19,417 | 18,935 | 19,183 | 20,980 | 22,233 | 19,937 | 16,055 | 20,637 | 18,291 | 16,811 |
| Trade Balance | USD Mn | -3,122 | -4,825 | -9,710 | -9,417 | -7,609 | -8,287 | -8,388 | -8,873 | -9,620 | -10,343 | -7,997 | -6,008 | -8,138 | -5,185 | -4,900 |
| % of GDP | % of GDP | -7.4 | -8.5 | -14.9 | -13.8 | -10.2 | -10.4 | -9.9 | -10.1 | -10.2 | -11.0 | -9.0 | -7.1 | -9.2 | -7.0 | -5.8 |
| Exports of Goods & Services | USD Mn | 8,972 | 11,092 | 13,644 | 13,562 | 15,079 | 16,735 | 16,943 | 17,448 | 19,084 | 20,264 | 19,414 | 13,083 | 14,974 | 16,169 | 17,327 |
| Imports of Goods & Services | USD Mn | 11,704 | 15,210 | 22,256 | 21,678 | 21,508 | 23,142 | 23,006 | 23,442 | 25,401 | 26,841 | 24,562 | 18,271 | 21,526 | 19,244 | 18,823 |
| Exports and Imports of Goods & Services | USD Mn | 20,676 | 26,301 | 35,899 | 35,239 | 36,587 | 39,877 | 39,949 | 40,890 | 44,485 | 47,105 | n.a. | -5,189 | -6,552 | -3,075 | -1,496 |
| Foreign Remittances | USD Mn | 3,330 | 4,116 | 5,145 | 5,985 | 6,407 | 7,018 | 6,980 | 7,242 | 7,164 | 7,015 | 6,717 | 7,104 | 5,491 | 3,789 | 5,970 |
| Earnings from Tourism | USD Mn | 350 | 576 | 830 | 1,039 | 1,715 | 2,431 | 2,981 | 3,518 | 3,925 | 4,381 | 3,607 | 682 | 507 | 1,136 | 2,068 |
| Earnings from Computer and Information Services | USD Mn | 245 | 265 | 355 | 564 | 604 | 628 | 677 | 724 | 786 | 848 | 899 | 971 | 1,168 | 1,066 | 795 |
| Current Account Balance | USD Mn | -214 | -1,075 | -4,615 | -3,982 | -2,541 | -1,988 | -1,883 | -1,742 | -2,309 | -2,799 | -1,848 | -1,083 | -3,284 | -1,448 | 1,559 |
| % of GDP | % of GDP | -0.5 | -1.9 | -7.1 | -5.8 | -3.4 | -2.5 | -2.2 | -2.0 | -2.4 | -3.0 | -2.1 | -1.3 | -3.7 | -1.9 | 1.8 |
| Foreign Direct Investments including loans | USD Mn | 601 | 516 | 1,066 | 1,382 | 1,438 | 1,635 | 1,160 | 1,078 | 1,839 | 2,071 | 1,112 | 593 | -928 | 1,151 | 724 |
| Inflows | USD Mn | 404 | 478 | 956 | 941 | 933 | 894 | 680 | 897 | 1,373 | 1,614 | 743 | 434 | 592 | 884 | 712 |
| Outflows | USD Mn | 20 | 43 | 60 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 53 | 237 | 72 | 68 | 77 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 34 |
| Loans&Other | USD Mn | -6 | -230 | -171 | 2,126 | 2,068 | 2,065 | 686 | 993 | 1,771 | 129 | 2,313 | 2,383 | -1,547 | 370 | 757 |
| Portfolio Investments | USD Mn | 375 | 819 | 452 | 2,116 | 2,068 | 2,065 | 686 | 993 | 1,771 | 129 | 2,313 | 2,383 | -1,547 | 370 | 931 |
| Inflows | USD Mn | 381 | 1,049 | 623 | -10 | 0.0 | -0.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 173 |
| Outflows | USD Mn | 217 | 81 | 170 | 505 | 571 | 808 | 533 | 418 | 538 | 525 | 445 | 174 | -1,503 | 282 | 46 |
| Total Reserves | USD Mn | 7,030 | 8,621 | 7,991 | 8,586 | 8,574 | 9,884 | 9,337 | 8,433 | 10,436 | 9,583 | 10,402 | 8,521 | 6,122 | 5,874 | 9,373 |
| Gross Official Reserves | USD Mn | 5,357 | 7,197 | 6,749 | 7,106 | 7,495 | 8,208 | 7,304 | 6,019 | 7,959 | 6,919 | 7,642 | 5,664 | 3,139 | 1,898 | 4,392 |
| Total External Debt | USD Mn | 18,662 | 21,438 | 32,748 | 37,098 | 39,905 | 42,989 | 44,839 | 46,418 | 51,604 | 52,412 | 54,811 | 49,041 | 51,775 | 49,667 | 54,832 |

Sources: Department of census and Statistics and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

...negligible

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) Rebased GDP estimates (base year 2015) of the Department of Census and Statistics have been used from 2018 onwards.

(d) National Savings

Note: Since 2012, refers to data "Computer Services" and "Portfolio Investment" as per BPM6 Presentation Format.

Table 6 | Economic Classification of Government Fiscal Operations

| Item | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Revenue and Grants | 834,188 | 983,003 | 1,067,533 | 1,153,306 | 1,204,621 | 1,460,892 | 1,693,557 | 1,839,562 | 1,932,459 | 1,898,808 | 1,373,308 | 1,463,810 | 2,012,589 | 3,074,324 |
| 1.1 Total Revenue | 817,279 | 967,862 | 1,051,462 | 1,137,447 | 1,195,206 | 1,454,878 | 1,686,061 | 1,831,531 | 1,919,974 | 1,890,899 | 1,367,960 | 1,457,071 | 1,979,184 | 3,048,822 |
| Tax | 724,747 | 845,697 | 908,915 | 1,005,895 | 1,050,362 | 1,355,779 | 1,463,689 | 1,620,178 | 1,712,318 | 1,734,925 | 1,216,542 | 1,298,019 | 1,751,132 | 2,720,563 |
| Non-Tax | 92,532 | 122,165 | 142,547 | 131,552 | 144,844 | 99,099 | 222,372 | 161,353 | 207,656 | 155,974 | 151,417 | 159,052 | 228,052 | 328,259 |
| 1.2 Grants | 16,909 | 15,141 | 16,071 | 15,859 | 9,415 | 6,014 | 7,496 | 8,031 | 12,485 | 7,909 | 5,348 | 6,740 | 33,405 | 25,502 |
| 2. Expenditure and Lending minus Repayments | 1,280,206 | 1,433,182 | 1,556,497 | 1,669,396 | 2,290,394 | 2,353,883 | 2,573,056 | 2,693,228 | 3,337,896 | 3,040,996 | 3,521,735 | 4,472,556 | 5,356,591 | |
| 2.1 Recurrent | 937,094 | 1,024,906 | 1,131,021 | 1,205,180 | 1,205,180 | 1,701,657 | 1,757,782 | 1,927,692 | 2,089,714 | 2,424,582 | 2,548,359 | 2,747,512 | 3,519,633 | 4,699,679 |
| o/w Arrears | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 123,428 | -123,428 | - | - | - |
| 2.2 Capital and Net Lending | 343,112 | 408,276 | 425,476 | 464,216 | 464,216 | 588,737 | 576,101 | 645,364 | 603,514 | 913,314 | 492,638 | 774,223 | 952,923 | 656,912 |
| o/w Public Investment | 356,519 | 422,300 | 443,973 | 481,204 | 486,610 | 602,768 | 594,012 | 657,386 | 624,969 | 631,235 | 811,773 | 789,636 | 1,014,293 | 932,745 |
| Arrears | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 299,178 | -299,178 | - | - | - |
| 3. Current Account Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) | -119,815 | -57,043 | -79,560 | -67,733 | -9,974 | -246,779 | -71,721 | -96,161 | -169,740 | -533,683 | -1,180,399 | -1,290,441 | -1,540,448 | -1,650,857 |
| 4. Budget Deficit | -446,017 | -450,180 | -488,964 | -516,090 | -464,774 | -829,502 | -640,326 | -733,494 | -760,769 | -1,439,088 | -1,667,688 | -2,057,925 | -2,459,967 | -2,282,267 |
| 5. Financing of Budget Deficit | 446,017 | 450,180 | 488,964 | 516,090 | 591,244 | 829,502 | 640,326 | 733,494 | 760,769 | 1,439,088 | 1,667,688 | 2,057,925 | 2,459,967 | 2,282,267 |
| 5.1. Total Foreign Financing (Net) | 194,912 | 193,888 | 180,760 | 88,421 | 315,564 | 369,257 | 429,130 | 381,956 | 464,593 | 542,641 | -83,199 | -13,901 | 424,822 | 494,655 |
| Gross Borrowings | 270,004 | 287,060 | 364,593 | 183,317 | 422,543 | 556,370 | 574,249 | 601,306 | 771,608 | 935,101 | 600,888 | 516,606 | 783,326 | 831,952 |
| Repayments | -75,092 | -93,172 | -183,833 | -94,896 | -106,979 | -187,113 | -145,119 | -219,350 | -307,015 | -572,338 | -504,209 | -530,508 | -358,505 | -337,297 |
| Arrears | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 179,878 | -179,878 | - | - | - |
| 5.2. Total Domestic Financing (Net) | 251,104 | 256,291 | 308,204 | 427,669 | 275,680 | 460,245 | 211,196 | 351,538 | 296,176 | 896,448 | 1,750,887 | 2,071,826 | 2,035,145 | 1,787,611 |
| Non-Bank Financing (Net) | 193,891 | 44,171 | 70,984 | 256,942 | 192,812 | 196,737 | 398,575 | 120,165 | 279,653 | 477,221 | 1,783,764 | 1,897,760 | 3,609,879 | 3,295,295 |
| Gross Borrowings | 583,563 | 484,065 | 486,425 | 862,081 | 652,970 | 817,741 | 995,004 | 2,173,081 | 2,416,279 | 2,487,326 | 3,922,608 | 5,583,397 | 12,315,871 | 23,281,606 |
| Repayments | -389,672 | -439,894 | -415,441 | -605,139 | -460,158 | -621,004 | -596,429 | -2,052,916 | -2,136,627 | -2,010,105 | -2,138,844 | -3,685,637 | -8,705,992 | -19,986,311 |
| Sri Lanka Development Bond | 48,875 | 25,068 | 105,693 | 140,148 | 20,971 | 222,967 | -120,516 | 53,289 | -129,461 | -49,982 | -83,771 | -68,324 | -380,069 | -350,705 |
| Banks Financing (Net) | -1,892 | 191,850 | 131,527 | 30,578 | 61,897 | 40,541 | -66,863 | 133,407 | 38,101 | 166,787 | 206,395 | 229,550 | -809,630 | -957,417 |
| Other Borrowings (Net) ^(c) | 10,230 | -4,798 | - | - | - | - | - | 44,677 | 107,883 | 59,694 | 87,226 | 12,840 | -385,035 | -199,562 |
| Arrears | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 242,728 | -242,728 | - | - | - |

Sources: Department of Inland Revenue, Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Excise, Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, Department of State Accounts, Department of Fiscal Policy and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Included arrears

(b) Provisional

(c) Includes domestic grants, divestiture proceeds and other non market borrowings

Table 7 | Economic Classification of Government Fiscal Operations

| Item | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. Revenue and Grants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Total Revenue | 13.0 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 11.1 |
| Tax | 12.7 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 11.0 |
| Non-Tax | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 9.8 |
| 1.2 Grants | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| 2. Expenditure and Lending minus Repayments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Recurrent | 20.0 | 19.9 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 19.8 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 19.4 |
| o/w Arrears | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.8 | -0.8 | - | 0.0 |
| 2.2 Capital and Lending minus Repayment | 14.6 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 17.0 |
| o/w Public Investment | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| Arrears | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| 3. Current Account Surplus (+) / deficit (-) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Budget Deficit | -1.9 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.1 | -2.1 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -1.1 | (3.4) | -7.5 | -7.3 | -6.4 | -6.0 |
| 5. Financing of Budget Deficit | -7.0 | -6.2 | -5.6 | -5.4 | -4.5 | -7.2 | -5.0 | -5.1 | -5.0 | -9.0 | -10.7 | -11.7 | -10.2 | -8.3 |
| 5.1 Total Foreign Financing (Net) | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 8.3 |
| Gross Borrowings | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Repayments | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| -1.2 | -1.3 | -2.1 | -1.0 | -1.0 | -1.6 | -1.1 | -1.5 | -2.0 | -3.6 | -3.2 | -3.0 | -1.5 | -1.2 | - |
| Arrears | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5.2 Total Domestic Financing (Net) | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 8.5 | 6.5 |
| Non-Bank Financing (Net) | 3.0 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 11.9 |
| Gross Borrowings | 9.1 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 25.1 | 31.7 | 51.2 | 84.3 |
| Repayments | -6.1 | -6.1 | -4.8 | -6.3 | -4.4 | -5.4 | -4.7 | -14.3 | -13.9 | -12.6 | -13.7 | -20.9 | -36.2 | -72.3 |
| SriLanka Development Bonds | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.9 | -0.9 | 0.4 | -0.8 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -1.6 | -1.3 |
| Bank Financing (Net) | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | -0.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | -3.4 | -3.5 | - |
| Other Borrowings (Net) ^(c) | 0.2 | -0.1 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | -1.6 | -0.7 |
| Arrears | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.5 | -1.6 | - | 0.0 |

Sources: Department of Inland Revenue, Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Excise, Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, Department of Census and Statistics, Department of Treasury Operations, Department of State Accounts, Department of Fiscal Policy and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Included arrears

(b) Provisional

(c) Includes domestic grants, divestiture proceeds and other non market borrowings.

Note: Rebased GDP estimates (base year 2015) of the Department of Census and Statistics have been used from 2010 onwards.

Table 8 | Economic Classification of Government Revenue

| Item | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Rs.Million | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Tax Revenue | 618,931 | 724,748 | 845,697 | 908,914 | 1,005,894 | 1,050,360 | 1,355,778 | 1,463,688 | 1,670,177 | 1,712,318 | 1,734,925 | 1,216,544 | 1,298,019 | 1,751,132 | 2,720,563 |
| Income Tax | 139,558 | 135,624 | 157,310 | 172,594 | 205,666 | 198,115 | 262,583 | 258,857 | 274,562 | 310,450 | 427,699 | 268,249 | 302,115 | 534,021 | 911,356 |
| Personal and Corporate Income Tax | 72,162 | 78,914 | 97,814 | 98,124 | 121,136 | 122,343 | 193,531 | 182,493 | 176,508 | 211,057 | 322,047 | 243,310 | 288,977 | 513,980 | 753,198 |
| Corporate & Non Corporate | 57,716 | 62,646 | 83,016 | 83,360 | 102,578 | 100,046 | 167,325 | 154,324 | 143,588 | 169,672 | 272,602 | 228,336 | 273,624 | 488,434 | 608,243 |
| Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) | 14,446 | 16,268 | 14,798 | 14,764 | 18,558 | 22,297 | 26,206 | 28,169 | 32,920 | 41,385 | 49,445 | 14,973 | 15,353 | 25,546 | 144,955 |
| Economic Service Charge (ESC) | 14,207 | 18,048 | 21,335 | 14,864 | 6,596 | 6,155 | 6,148 | 20,458 | 44,720 | 52,979 | 55,301 | 14,950 | 728 | 202 | 247 |
| Tax on Interest Income | 53,188 | 38,662 | 38,160 | 59,606 | 77,934 | 69,617 | 62,904 | 55,906 | 53,334 | 46,414 | 50,351 | 9,989 | 12,410 | 19,839 | 57,911 |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | 171,510 | 219,990 | 225,858 | 229,604 | 250,757 | 275,350 | 219,700 | 283,470 | 44,5739 | 461,650 | 443,877 | 233,786 | 308,213 | 463,072 | 694,460 |
| Domestic (Net) | 103,891 | 120,412 | 104,897 | 109,370 | 124,440 | 140,084 | 130,527 | 168,134 | 275,346 | 282,487 | 273,963 | 148,061 | 185,462 | 291,619 | 469,107 |
| Import (net) | 67,619 | 99,578 | 120,961 | 120,234 | 126,317 | 135,266 | 89,173 | 115,336 | 168,393 | 179,163 | 169,914 | 85,725 | 122,751 | 171,452 | 225,353 |
| Excise Tax | 97,604 | 129,864 | 204,822 | 225,960 | 250,700 | 256,690 | 497,623 | 454,952 | 469,500 | 484,242 | 399,477 | 321,933 | 306,861 | 342,523 | 469,622 |
| Liquor | 28,525 | 36,654 | 55,286 | 60,086 | 66,008 | 69,100 | 105,234 | 120,238 | 113,684 | 113,944 | 115,443 | 120,990 | 138,637 | 165,188 | 170,260 |
| Cigarettes / Tobacco | 37,602 | 40,675 | 49,623 | 53,563 | 58,567 | 57,240 | 80,015 | 88,792 | 86,002 | 92,198 | 87,367 | 94,345 | 88,539 | 104,160 | 118,481 |
| Petroleum | 23,018 | 28,038 | 22,470 | 28,466 | 27,131 | 28,732 | 45,092 | 55,719 | 73,983 | 66,318 | 61,740 | 53,111 | 55,339 | 53,074 | 143,642 |
| Motor Vehicles | 3,192 | 21,199 | 71,646 | 78,509 | 96,478 | 98,531 | 263,470 | 186,499 | 189,740 | 204,081 | 130,378 | 48,760 | 18,113 | 14,504 | 32,526 |
| Other | 5,268 | 3,298 | 5,798 | 3,336 | 2,516 | 3,087 | 3,812 | 3,704 | 6,091 | 7,701 | 4,549 | 4,727 | 6,234 | 5,598 | 4,713 |
| Stamp Duties ^(b) | 3,328 | 4,439 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ports & Airports Development Levy (PAL) | 36,286 | 49,632 | 66,028 | 70,111 | 61,987 | 68,646 | 58,644 | 88,823 | 102,360 | 113,950 | 112,174 | 115,442 | 154,125 | 180,595 | 175,486 |
| Debits Tax ^(c) | 8,036 | 10,843 | 4,232 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Import Duties | 79,560 | 64,165 | 79,811 | 80,155 | 83,123 | 81,108 | 132,189 | 156,487 | 136,501 | 96,991 | 98,427 | 114,183 | 64,339 | 50,009 | 105,120 |
| Cess Levy | 28,520 | 29,752 | 29,662 | 32,741 | 36,091 | 38,707 | 46,289 | 61,730 | 59,554 | 53,369 | 50,703 | 49,309 | 75,543 | 70,318 | 57,184 |
| Special Commodity Levy (SCL) | 18,965 | 10,173 | 15,622 | 33,666 | 46,705 | 47,953 | 52,276 | 55,825 | 71,402 | 75,807 | 70,364 | 82,709 | 55,828 | 40,194 | 51,327 |
| Nation Building Tax (NBT) ^(d) | 27,205 | 46,022 | 35,667 | 38,756 | 40,937 | 44,583 | 45,004 | 57,424 | 69,035 | 71,357 | 70,673 | 2,351 | 434 | 413 | 328 |
| Domestic | 11,594 | 19,310 | 19,040 | 23,076 | 25,243 | 28,494 | 28,044 | 39,029 | 49,715 | 51,192 | 52,446 | 2,036 | 355 | 352 | 68 |
| Imports | 15,611 | 26,712 | 16,627 | 15,660 | 15,694 | 16,089 | 16,960 | 18,395 | 19,320 | 20,165 | 18,227 | 315 | 79 | 61 | 260 |
| Social Security Contribution Levy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36,111 | 216,181 |
| Telecommunications Levy ^(e) | - | 8,869 | 18,651 | 22,290 | 24,445 | 31,351 | 33,358 | 35,976 | 33,399 | 28,326 | 18,261 | 13,130 | 12,840 | 14,995 | 17,304 |
| License Taxes & Other | 8,361 | 15,376 | 8,035 | 5,058 | 5,485 | 7,858 | 8,113 | 10,145 | 10,126 | 16,177 | 43,269 | 15,451 | 17,720 | 18,881 | 22,195 |

Table 8 | Economic Classification of Government Revenue Contd...

| Item | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(b) | 2023 ^(a) |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 2. Non Tax Revenue | 80,712 | 92,532 | 122,165 | 142,547 | 131,552 | 144,844 | 99,099 | 222,372 | 161,353 | 207,656 | 155,974 | 151,417 | 159,052 | 228,052 | 328,259 |
| Rent | 1,425 | 2,048 | 3,580 | 2,197 | 2,351 | 5,669 | 2,823 | 10,980 | 4,450 | 5,591 | 4,727 | 12,055 | 5,090 | 5,862 | 6,986 |
| Interest | 9,043 | 8,017 | 9,847 | 9,489 | 9,664 | 7,978 | 4,498 | 4,826 | 7,395 | 8,140 | 13,819 | 7,297 | 6,466 | 7,326 | 26,245 |
| Profit and Dividends | 11,982 | 31,301 | 34,351 | 46,761 | 35,169 | 46,814 | 29,798 | 108,160 | 53,998 | 41,828 | 27,857 | 17,624 | 30,591 | 28,092 | 75,701 |
| Fine, fees and Charges | 25,387 | 22,925 | 37,292 | 26,019 | 40,720 | 38,492 | 44,632 | 72,606 | 66,575 | 105,202 | 73,884 | 47,370 | 42,645 | 90,050 | 146,566 |
| Social Security Contributions | 11,165 | 11,120 | 12,628 | 11,738 | 15,145 | 14,919 | 15,213 | 18,046 | 22,940 | 25,214 | 28,985 | 32,417 | 34,619 | 37,416 | 36,258 |
| Central Bank Profit Transfers | 20,000 | 15,000 | 22,000 | 43,000 | 26,350 | 11,500 | - | 5,000 | - | 15,000 | - | 24,009 | 15,012 | 30,007 | 1,029 |
| Other | 1,710 | 2,122 | 2,468 | 3,343 | 2,173 | 19,472 | 2,135 | 2,754 | 5,995 | 6,081 | 6,701 | 10,646 | 24,630 | 29,300 | 35,474 |
| Total Revenue | 699,642 | 817,279 | 967,862 | 1,051,461 | 1,137,446 | 1,195,206 | 1,454,877 | 1,686,060 | 1,831,530 | 1,919,974 | 1,890,899 | 1,367,961 | 1,457,071 | 1,979,184 | 3,048,822 |

Sources: Department of Inland Revenue, Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Excise, Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, Department of Treasury Operations, Department of State Accounts, Department of Fiscal Policy and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional

(b) Under this venue sharing mechanism introduced in 2011 with the Provincial Councils (PCs), 100 percent of their revenue from stamp duties transferred to PCs. The BTT collected by Provincial Councils was abolished in 2011 and NBT was extended to buy in goodselling activities.

(c) Debit tax was abolished with effect from April 2011.

(d) Data from 2011 represents only two thirds of the total revenue from NBT as the balance one third is transferred to PC under the revenue sharing mechanism with them.

(e) Data from 2011 represents the revenue from Telecommunications Levy, which was introduced as a composite tax to the telecommunications sector by removing VAT, NBT, Regional Infrastructure Development Levy, Environment Conservation Levy and the Mobile Subscribers' Levy on this sector in 2011.

Table 9 | Economic Classification of Government Expenditure and Lending Minus Repayments

| | Item | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 ^(a) | 2020 ^(a) | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(b) | |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 Recurrent Expenditure | | 879,575 | 937,094 | 1,024,906 | 1,131,022 | 1,205,180 | 1,322,899 | 1,701,657 | 1,757,782 | 1,927,693 | 2,089,714 | 2,424,582 | 2,548,359 | 2,747,512 | 3,519,635 | 4,659,679 | |
| 1.1 Expenditure on Goods & Services | | 379,731 | 388,286 | 451,605 | 487,833 | 512,624 | 568,829 | 746,011 | 722,054 | 734,490 | 764,900 | 848,279 | 974,351 | 1,014,612 | 1,139,068 | 1,239,196 | |
| Salaries and Wages | | 271,229 | 300,558 | 319,601 | 347,747 | 393,228 | 440,982 | 561,750 | 570,761 | 588,518 | 626,045 | 686,452 | 794,158 | 845,680 | 956,211 | 939,496 | |
| Central Government | | 71,859 | 75,817 | 83,072 | 95,965 | 113,223 | 133,584 | 172,491 | 184,856 | 197,914 | 212,481 | 240,329 | 270,521 | 297,349 | 367,467 | 327,290 | |
| Provincial Councils | | 74,634 | 81,887 | 90,818 | 88,217 | 105,034 | 121,789 | 150,796 | 143,740 | 149,715 | 162,086 | 179,971 | 239,034 | 256,142 | 268,864 | 300,210 | |
| Defence | | 94,189 | 110,355 | 112,703 | 126,950 | 134,295 | 141,138 | 176,810 | 180,829 | 180,998 | 189,055 | 189,508 | 199,474 | 205,542 | 222,996 | 217,868 | |
| Police and Public Security | | 30,547 | 32,519 | 33,008 | 36,615 | 40,677 | 44,471 | 61,633 | 61,336 | 59,891 | 62,423 | 76,644 | 85,129 | 86,646 | 96,884 | 94,127 | |
| Other Purchases of Goods and Services | | 108,502 | 87,728 | 132,004 | 140,086 | 119,396 | 127,847 | 184,281 | 151,293 | 145,972 | 138,855 | 161,827 | 180,193 | 168,932 | 182,857 | 299,700 | |
| Central Government | | 42,970 | 38,618 | 71,741 | 92,738 | 74,307 | 50,767 | 106,567 | 60,157 | 61,705 | 55,479 | 62,492 | 73,447 | 53,619 | 55,528 | 111,332 | |
| Provincial Councils | | 3,110 | 3,112 | 3,784 | 3,676 | 3,810 | 4,417 | 18,959 | 26,011 | 16,633 | 18,010 | 19,997 | 26,559 | 28,460 | 29,874 | 33,357 | |
| Defence | | 50,695 | 33,471 | 43,400 | 32,631 | 31,855 | 51,463 | 50,923 | 47,119 | 50,908 | 49,025 | 59,449 | 60,251 | 66,717 | 74,094 | 118,678 | |
| 1.2 Interest Payments | | 309,676 | 352,592 | 356,699 | 408,498 | 444,007 | 436,395 | 527,227 | 610,895 | 735,566 | 852,190 | 901,352 | 980,302 | 1,048,382 | 1,565,190 | 2,455,600 | |
| Foreign | | 35,698 | 55,464 | 68,565 | 90,839 | 100,985 | 108,461 | 77,174 | 101,076 | 138,546 | 184,532 | 233,970 | 266,679 | 253,750 | 128,621 | 2,332,208 | |
| Domestic | | 273,978 | 297,127 | 288,134 | 317,659 | 343,022 | 327,934 | 450,053 | 509,819 | 597,020 | 667,658 | 667,383 | 713,623 | 794,633 | 1,456,569 | 123,391 | |
| 1.3 Subsidies and Transfers | | 190,168 | 196,216 | 216,601 | 254,691 | 248,549 | 317,674 | 428,419 | 424,833 | 457,636 | 472,624 | 551,524 | 717,133 | 684,518 | 815,377 | 1,004,884 | |
| Households | | 148,993 | 156,194 | 171,438 | 187,895 | 195,288 | 249,710 | 354,484 | 341,349 | 372,519 | 383,659 | 456,241 | 610,486 | 595,696 | 719,467 | 912,416 | |
| o/w Pensions | | 85,139 | 90,995 | 99,961 | 111,682 | 123,293 | 127,049 | 156,577 | 173,152 | 181,696 | 194,488 | 227,670 | 257,833 | 269,827 | 309,067 | 372,364 | |
| Samurdhi | | 9,267 | 9,241 | 9,043 | 10,553 | 15,256 | 15,042 | 39,994 | 40,740 | 39,707 | 39,239 | 44,660 | 52,434 | 55,400 | 120,988 | 90,092 | |
| Fertilizer Subsidy | | 26,935 | 26,028 | 29,802 | 36,456 | 19,706 | 31,858 | 49,571 | 27,771 | 30,361 | 26,979 | 34,966 | 36,687 | 21,235 | 56,810 | 52,334 | |
| Non Financial Public Enterprises | | 14,126 | 12,361 | 12,999 | 11,817 | 13,854 | 21,387 | 27,927 | 29,120 | 23,438 | 23,367 | 26,153 | 17,711 | 17,110 | 28,949 | 27,333 | |
| Institutions and other | | 27,049 | 27,661 | 32,164 | 34,979 | 39,407 | 46,577 | 54,364 | 61,679 | 65,598 | 69,130 | 88,936 | 71,712 | 66,961 | 65,335 | | |
| 1.4 Arrears | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 123,428 | -123,428 | - | - | |
| 2 Capital Expenditure | | 277,416 | 302,087 | 377,812 | 400,082 | 454,303 | 459,854 | 588,176 | 577,035 | 638,343 | 612,561 | 918,247 | 496,189 | 767,606 | 715,429 | 913,601 | |
| 2.1 Acquisition of Fixed Capital Assets | | 143,590 | 154,488 | 208,963 | 176,562 | 252,535 | 252,303 | 313,260 | 328,202 | 348,260 | 350,034 | 385,366 | 483,543 | 438,753 | 445,521 | 647,958 | |
| 2.2 Capital Transfers | | 133,826 | 143,599 | 168,849 | 223,520 | 201,768 | 207,551 | 274,916 | 248,833 | 290,083 | 262,527 | 233,703 | 311,824 | 328,854 | 269,909 | 265,644 | |
| Institutions | | 90,291 | 99,151 | 105,603 | 143,504 | 147,166 | 197,712 | 184,689 | 242,322 | 221,135 | 200,172 | 254,384 | 265,074 | 229,425 | 218,379 | | |
| Non Financial Public Enterprises | | 19,750 | 20,345 | 35,168 | 50,860 | 27,193 | 28,322 | 42,473 | 32,066 | 13,394 | 17,911 | 20,704 | 34,365 | 27,801 | 19,194 | 12,625 | |
| Sub National Governments | | 23,780 | 24,101 | 27,619 | 25,266 | 29,692 | 31,547 | 34,063 | 29,887 | 34,511 | 23,481 | 18,812 | 19,168 | 33,704 | 19,982 | 34,640 | |
| Abroad | | 5 | 1 | 1,459 | 1,379 | 516 | 668 | 2,191 | -144 | - | -5,985 | 3,907 | 2,275 | 1,308 | - | - | |
| 2.3 Arrears | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 299,178 | -299,178 | - | - | - | |
| 3 Lending Minus Repayments | | 44,936 | 41,025 | 30,464 | 25,394 | 9,913 | 13,113 | 561 | -934 | 7,021 | -9,047 | -4,933 | -4,129 | 1,172 | -529 | -257 | -887 |
| 3.1 Net Lending through Advance Accounts | | 1,932 | 2,126 | 854 | -2,088 | -1,019 | 1,249 | -1,070 | 708 | 4,396 | 4,129 | 1,172 | - | - | - | - | |
| 3.2 Lending to Public Enterprises | | 53,032 | 54,433 | 44,488 | 43,891 | 26,901 | 26,756 | 14,592 | 16,977 | 19,043 | 12,408 | 12,166 | 16,405 | 22,030 | 298,864 | 19,144 | |
| 3.3 Loan Repayments by Public Enterprises | | -11,978 | -15,535 | -14,878 | -16,409 | -15,969 | -14,892 | -12,961 | -18,619 | -16,418 | -25,584 | -18,271 | -19,429 | -15,156 | -60,483 | -276,275 | |
| 3.4 Restructuring Expenditure | | 1,950 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | | 1,201,927 | 1,280,205 | 1,433,182 | 1,556,498 | 1,669,396 | 1,795,865 | 2,290,394 | 2,333,883 | 2,573,057 | 2,693,228 | 3,337,896 | 3,04,996 | 3,521,735 | 4,472,557 | 5,356,589 | |

Sources: Department of National Budget, Department of State Accounts, Department of Fiscal Policy and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Included arrears

(b) Provisional

Table 10 | Composition of Government Debt (as at end year)^(a)

| Source | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 ^(a) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(c) | 2023 ^{(b)(c)} | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------|
| 1. Foreign Debt^{(d)(e)} | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Project Loans | 1,760,467 | 2,024,583 | 2,329,280 | 2,767,299 | 2,960,424 | 3,113,116 | 3,544,031 | 4,045,796 | 4,718,618 | 5,959,547 | 6,201,283 | 6,052,179 | 6,516,958 | 12,458,155 | 11,644,094 | |
| 1.2 Non-project Loans | 1,362,806 | 1,461,729 | 1,640,117 | 1,846,772 | 1,938,909 | 1,904,599 | 2,180,388 | 2,361,118 | 2,610,547 | 3,149,905 | 3,231,464 | 3,458,461 | 3,789,126 | 7,347,329 | 6,893,850 | |
| Commodity | 397,661 | 567,854 | 689,163 | 920,527 | 1,021,515 | 1,208,516 | 1,363,643 | 1,584,678 | 2,108,071 | 2,809,642 | 2,969,819 | 2,553,718 | 2,777,832 | 5,110,826 | 4,750,244 | |
| Other | 62,304 | 54,653 | 53,460 | 56,599 | 61,597 | 69,993 | 71,470 | 69,101 | 62,727 | 63,267 | 52,312 | 43,023 | 34,904 | 183,082 | 20,8724 | |
| 2. Domestic Debt^(d) | 2,400,955 | 2,565,662 | 2,804,085 | 3,232,813 | 3,832,825 | 4,277,783 | 4,959,197 | 5,433,073 | 5,664,214 | 6,071,001 | 6,830,260 | 9,065,068 | 11,097,223 | 15,033,876 | 17,051,854 | |
| 2.1 Rupee Loans | 112,292 | 87,709 | 61,961 | 58,386 | 55,518 | 55,518 | 24,088 | 24,088 | 24,088 | 24,088 | 24,088 | 24,088 | 24,088 | 24,088 | - | |
| 2.2 Treasury Bills ^(e) | 441,032 | 514,442 | 590,885 | 629,070 | 700,137 | 694,767 | 658,240 | 779,581 | 697,154 | 746,887 | 873,943 | 1,620,705 | 2,270,508 | 4,113,907 | 4,017,035 | |
| 2.3 Treasury Bonds | 1,535,512 | 1,643,887 | 1,819,251 | 2,095,054 | 2,452,360 | 2,844,054 | 3,305,248 | 3,806,353 | 3,892,408 | 4,197,323 | 4,606,232 | 5,713,300 | 6,966,218 | 8,709,057 | 12,002,337 | |
| 2.4 Sri Lanka Development Bonds (SLDBs) ^(g) | 168,079 | 173,877 | 183,845 | 222,994 | 369,215 | 391,083 | 668,458 | 572,199 | 637,886 | 614,219 | 559,284 | 486,870 | 455,203 | 382,092 | - | |
| 2.5 International Sovereign Bonds ^{(g)(h)} | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 202,099 | 415,756 | 372,612 | 635,443 | 566,866 |
| 2.6 Central Bank Provisional Advances | 73,881 | 77,879 | 94,743 | 111,292 | 109,167 | 143,898 | 151,132 | 83,307 | 199,801 | 198,633 | 236,609 | 153,079 | 150,129 | 235,639 | - | |
| 2.7 Other ^{(i)(j)} | 92,160 | 67,869 | 53,400 | 116,017 | 146,429 | 148,463 | 152,031 | 167,545 | 212,878 | 289,851 | 328,006 | 651,269 | 858,466 | 933,651 | 465,616 | |
| Total | 4,161,422 | 4,590,245 | 5,133,365 | 6,000,112 | 6,793,249 | 7,390,899 | 8,503,227 | 9,478,869 | 10,382,832 | 12,030,548 | 13,031,543 | 15,117,247 | 17,614,181 | 27,492,031 | 28,695,949 | |
| Government Debt to GDP Ratio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign Debt | 36.4 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 30.9 | 30.0 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 32.8 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 37.0 | 51.8 | 42.1 | |
| Domestic Debt | 49.7 | 40.0 | 38.8 | 37.0 | 40.0 | 41.3 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 42.9 | 58.0 | 63.0 | 62.5 | 61.7 | |
| Total Debt | 86.1 | 71.6 | 71.1 | 68.7 | 70.8 | 71.3 | 73.5 | 74.0 | 72.2 | 78.4 | 81.9 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 114.2 | 103.9 | |

Sources: Department of Public Debt of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Department of External Resources, Department of National Budget, Department of Treasury Operations, Department of State Accounts and Department of Fiscal Policy

- (a) As per the guidelines of compiling government debt statistics in the Manual of Government Finance Statistics published by the IMF in 2014, non resident holdings of outstanding SLDBs have been classified under foreign debt and resident holdings of outstanding ISBs of the Sri Lankan Government have been classified under domestic debt. Further, debt statistics are presented on net basis (net of deposits)
- (b) Provisional
- (c) The outstanding central government debt excludes several debt service payments that became overdue after 12 April 2022, the date of which the Interim Policy regarding the servicing of Sri Lanka's external public debt was announced by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies. These debt service payments comprise of overdue interest payments of affected debt which deemed to be capitalised as per the Interim Policy. Further, December 2022 balances excluded certain coupon payments pending settlement in relation Sri Lanka Development Bonds from April 2022 till end 2022.

- (d) From 2023 onwards, domestic debt compilation method was change and is based on the data confirmed by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies
- (e) Excludes outstanding Treasury bills held by non resident investors

- (f) For data from 2019 to 2022 includes liabilities of the Central Government to commercial banks reported in the Monetary Survey of the Central Bank. Thereafter such liabilities were taken from the data confirmed by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies
- (g) Several interest payments that fell overdue after the debt standstill may not be included in the outstanding balance for 2022 since recording of these debt service payments in the debt recording systems is not yet finalised. (Not applicable for SLDBs for 2023)
- (h) Represents ISB outstanding owned by the Licensed Commercial Banks

- (i) Data for 2022 includes outstanding balance of the government guaranteed foreign currency debt of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation that was absorbed into central government debt
- (j) Foreign loan debt statistics and classification of foreign debt for 2021, 2022 and 2022 are prepared based on the data sourced from the Commonwealth Secretariat Debt Recording and Management System (CS-DRMS) maintained by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies
- (k) From December 2022 onwards, several outstanding project loan which were previously classified under Ceylon Electricity Board, Airport and Aviation Services Ltd and Sri Lanka Ports Authority were absorbed into central government debt.

Table 11 | Domestic Production of Selected Items

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| Plantation Crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | (kg Mn) | 291.0 | 331.0 | 327.5 | 328.4 | 340.2 | 338.0 | 328.9 | 292.6 | 307.7 | 303.8 | 300.1 | 278.9 | 299.5 | 251.5 | 256.0 |
| Rubber | (kg Mn) | 136.9 | 153.0 | 158.2 | 152.0 | 130.4 | 98.6 | 88.5 | 79.1 | 83.1 | 82.6 | 74.8 | 78.2 | 76.88 | 70.9 | 64.4 |
| Coconut | (Nuts Mn) | 2,853 | 2,584 | 2,808 | 2,940 | 2,513 | 2,870 | 3,056 | 3,011 | 2,445 | 2,623 | 3,086 | 2,792 | 3,120 | 3,391 | 3,170 |
| Seasonal Crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy | (t'000) | 3,652.0 | 4,300.6 | 3,894.2 | 3,846.0 | 4,620.7 | 3,380.7 | 4,819.4 | 4,420.1 | 2,383.0 | 3,929.83 | 4,592.0 | 5120.9 | 5,150.0 | 3,393.0 | 4,586.0 |
| Potatoes | (t'000) | 61.7 | 51.9 | 59.4 | 72.2 | 78.8 | 82.7 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 73.3 | 88.9 | 101.6 | 65.1 | 75.9 | 47.6 | 40.7 |
| Sweet Potatoes | (t'000) | 47.3 | 46.5 | 47.3 | 43.6 | 51.3 | 50.9 | 51.9 | 44.7 | 40.7 | 43.3 | 35.6 | 44.6 | 43.4 | 45.0 | 53.5 |
| Chilies-Green | (t'000) | 46.4 | 49.0 | 44.4 | 61.5 | 71.0 | 62.9 | 72.3 | 51.8 | 79.0 | 60.6 | 79.3 | 68.6 | 63.0 | 67.3 | n.a. |
| Chilies-Dried | (t'000) | 11.6 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 15.4 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 15.7 | 18.1 | 13 | 19.8 | 15.1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Big Onions | (t'000) | 81.7 | 58.9 | 45.7 | 83.6 | 69.6 | 101.2 | 89.6 | 65.2 | 53.6 | 28.1 | 18.6 | 43.0 | 65.9 | 17.8 | 5.0 |
| Red Onions | (t'000) | 46.2 | 61.8 | 72.3 | 74.0 | 55.6 | 63.1 | 61.2 | 63.7 | 57.7 | 61.1 | 58.2 | 65.9 | 53.8 | 49.5 | 49.3 |
| Maize | (t'000) | 129.8 | 161.7 | 137.8 | 202.3 | 209.0 | 240.6 | 261.1 | 243.9 | 195.7 | 270.0 | 245.6 | 313.5 | 472.4 | 259.0 | 221.2 |
| Green Gram | (t'000) | 9.3 | 11.7 | 17.0 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 18.9 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| Black Gram | (t'000) | 7.1 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 4.9 | 9.6 | 14.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| Kurakkan | (t'000) | 6.4 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 10.9 | 9.3 |
| Cowpea | (t'000) | 13.5 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 15.1 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 8.6 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 13.2 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 12.8 |
| Soya Beans | (t'000) | 3.8 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 7.8 |
| Gingerly | (t'000) | 8.5 | 16.9 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 11.3 |
| Ground Nuts | (t'000) | 13.1 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 22.0 | 27.5 | 25.1 | 28.5 | 24.2 | 22.5 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 36.4 | 36.9 | 27.2 | 29.7 |
| Other Agricultural Crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugar | (t'000) | 32.0 | 31.0 | 35.0 | 36.7 | 53.0 | 51.8 | 56.0 | 62.0 | 56.0 | 51.3 | 52.0 | 60.0 | 81.0 | 79.0 | 805.61 ^(b) |
| Coffee | (t'000) | 3.1 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.7 | |
| Cinnamon | (t'000) | 15.8 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 19.0 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.02 | 24.8 | 22.9 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 22.4 |
| Pepper | (t'000) | 15.8 | 17.3 | 10.8 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 28.4 | 35.4 | 32.1 | 35.1 | 48.3 | 41.4 | 43.6 | 42.5 | 44.1 | 45.2 |
| Cloves | (t'000) | 3.0 | 9.6 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| Livestock and Fish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk | (Ltr Mn) | 233.4 | 247.6 | 258.3 | 299.2 | 329.2 | 333.9 | 374.4 | 384.0 | 396.2 | 467.7 | 447.6 | 491.5 | 513.3 | 506.4 | 504.2 |
| Fish | (t'000) | 339.7 | 384.7 | 444.8 | 486.2 | 512.8 | 535.1 | 520.2 | 530.9 | 531.3 | 527.06 | 505.8 | 428.7 | 435.9 | 397.2 | 407.1 |

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture, Department of Export Agriculture and Central Bank of Sri Lanka
 (a) Provisional
 (b) Production of Sugar Cane
 n.a. – not available

Table 12 | Value of Exports

| Category | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agricultural Exports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | 1,835 | 2,306 | 2,528 | 2,332 | 2,581 | 2,794 | 2,481 | 2,326 | 2,767 | 2,579 | 2,462 | 2,336 | 2,729 | 2,568 | 2,567 |
| Black Tea | 1,185 | 1,441 | 1,491 | 1,412 | 1,542 | 1,628 | 1,340 | 1,269 | 1,530 | 1,429 | 1,346 | 1,241 | 1,324 | 1,259 | 1,310 |
| Bulk | 1,072 | 1,383 | 1,430 | 1,354 | 1,471 | 1,555 | 1,280 | 1,208 | 1,462 | 1,359 | 1,270 | 1,173 | 1,246 | 1,184 | 1,225 |
| Packets | 616 | 567 | 534 | 512 | 561 | 563 | 504 | 473 | 605 | 553 | 490 | 479 | 491 | 487 | 471 |
| Bags | 301 | 607 | 667 | 640 | 693 | 754 | 593 | 547 | 669 | 620 | 590 | 523 | 555 | 517 | 550 |
| Instant | 156 | 209 | 229 | 203 | 217 | 238 | 183 | 188 | 185 | 191 | 172 | 199 | 180 | 204 | |
| Green Tea | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 26 | 25 | 29 |
| Other | 29 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 56 | 55 | 45 | 44 | 50 | 50 | 53 | 45 | 52 | 50 | 55 |
| Rubber | 99 | 173 | 206 | 125 | 71 | 45 | 26 | 33 | 39 | 24 | 30 | 42 | 41 | 28 | |
| Crepe Rubber | 30 | 73 | 116 | 64 | 47 | 35 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 16 | 15 | 28 | 29 | 17 |
| Smoked Sheets | 42 | 69 | 63 | 38 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Natural Rubber Latex | 11 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| TSNR (f) | 9 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Other Natural Rubber | 7 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Coconut | 166 | 266 | 209 | 205 | 356 | 352 | 366 | 348 | 311 | 330 | 345 | 425 | 400 | 337 | |
| Kernal Product | 58 | 56 | 136 | 80 | 86 | 214 | 222 | 216 | 190 | 149 | 161 | 163 | 201 | 180 | 148 |
| Other | 108 | 110 | 130 | 129 | 119 | 142 | 130 | 150 | 158 | 162 | 168 | 182 | 224 | 220 | 188 |
| Other Agricultural Exports | 215 | 335 | 379 | 388 | 529 | 511 | 600 | 489 | 610 | 542 | 762 | 720 | 938 | 868 | 892 |
| Vegetables | 11.7 | 23.4 | 16.9 | 13.3 | 24.9 | 40.1 | 30.5 | 26.5 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 32.0 | 36.6 | 29.0 | 27.7 | |
| Fruits (Fresh or Dry) | 12.1 | 14.5 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 29.1 | 44.2 | 38.0 | 34.7 | 41.5 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 33.1 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 41.7 |
| Arecanut | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 15.9 | 63.6 | 67.5 | 34.1 | 37.7 | 17.9 | 21.3 | 45.3 | 43.0 | 63.0 | 62.1 |
| Coffee | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| Pepper | 20.6 | 42.7 | 32.1 | 70.2 | 128.3 | 72.4 | 149.0 | 76.4 | 88.0 | 77.7 | 50.4 | 52.2 | 119.0 | 81.0 | 94.0 |
| Cinnamon ^(c) | 74.1 | 82.9 | 128.9 | 135.5 | 138.6 | 139.8 | 139.6 | 171.4 | 218.4 | 228.5 | 187.5 | 227.3 | 251.0 | 227.0 | 213.8 |
| Cloves ^(d) | 12.0 | 37.4 | 35.4 | 18.5 | 49.7 | 14.0 | 48.3 | 13.8 | 47.7 | 16.8 | 30.6 | 16.2 | 35.0 | 21.0 | 44.1 |
| Nutmeg and Maize | 8.1 | 16.0 | 28.2 | 23.0 | 31.2 | 29.8 | 33.3 | 39.9 | 35.2 | 28.8 | 35.8 | 29.0 | 40.0 | 33.0 | 31.2 |
| Cardamoms | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | |
| Other Oil Seeds ^(e) | 0.1 | ... | 0.1 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Betel Leaves | 6.0 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 20.7 | 16.2 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.8 |
| Cocoa | 0.2 | 4.1 | 21.3 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Un manufactured Tobacco | 33.5 | 32.6 | 38.4 | 42.2 | 47.6 | 41.3 | 31.8 | 31.2 | 36.5 | 35.6 | 34.7 | 25.5 | 32.0 | 24.0 | 28.1 |
| Sesame Seeds | 1.6 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 11.0 | 3.8 |
| Cashew Nuts | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 |

Table 12 | Value of Exports contd...

| Category | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2022 ^(b) |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Essential Oils | 2.4 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 8.0 |
| Cinnamon Bark Oil | 2.4 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 12.3 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 21.0 | 20.0 | 10.0 | 4.3 |
| Clove Oil | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Other Minor Agricultural Crops | 27.6 | 52.4 | 38.4 | 28.7 | 33.5 | 32.9 | 34.1 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 25.8 | 30.3.1 | 232.4 | 325.0 | 322.0 | 319.6 |
| Seafood | 171 | 192 | 185 | 198 | 234 | 253 | 163 | 170 | 241 | 266 | 190 | 274 | 269 | 262 | 262 |
| Industrial Exports | 5,228 | 6,097 | 7,992 | 7,371 | 7,749 | 8,262 | 8,017 | 7,940 | 8,541 | 9,258 | 9,426 | 7,672 | 9,702 | 10,465 | 9,278 |
| Food, Beverages and Tobacco | 183 | 245 | 348 | 284 | 235 | 289 | 307 | 324 | 393 | 462 | 447 | 464 | 587 | 520 | 539 |
| Milling Industry Products | 40 | 71 | 142 | 90 | 37 | 43 | 31 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 43 | 44 | 47 | 46 | 44 |
| Vegetable, Fruit and Nut Preparations | 55 | 51 | 61 | 59 | 63 | 80 | 87 | 100 | 129 | 147 | 143 | 185 | 232 | 208 | 203 |
| Cereal Preparations | 9 | 11 | 19 | 20 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 |
| Fish Preparations | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 19 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 13 |
| Manufactured Tobacco | 24 | 26 | 41 | 47 | 49 | 56 | 58 | 73 | 73 | 93 | 78 | 60 | 80 | 65 | 66 |
| Other | 54 | 85 | 85 | 67 | 61 | 88 | 109 | 105 | 141 | 162 | 145 | 141 | 183 | 164 | 185 |
| Textile and Garments | 3,261 | 3,356 | 4,191 | 3,991 | 4,508 | 4,930 | 4,820 | 4,884 | 5,032 | 5,318 | 5,596 | 4,423 | 5,435 | 5,952 | 4,879 |
| Garments | 3,120 | 3,178 | 3,986 | 3,784 | 4,265 | 4,682 | 4,556 | 4,603 | 4,739 | 4,961 | 5,206 | 3,939 | 4,952 | 5,483 | 4,441 |
| Woven Fabrics | 55 | 70 | 85 | 92 | 124 | 90 | 102 | 107 | 119 | 148 | 162 | 122 | 234 | 230 | 211 |
| Yarn | 42 | 50 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 68 | 63 | 70 | 69 | 83 | 92 | 76 | 93 | 100 | 88 |
| Other Made Up Textile Articles | 44 | 57 | 64 | 56 | 61 | 90 | 100 | 105 | 104 | 126 | 137 | 286 | 157 | 139 | 140 |
| Petroleum Products | 134 | 263 | 553 | 463 | 428 | 338 | 374 | 287 | 434 | 622 | 521 | 374 | 506 | 568 | 539 |
| Bunkers and Aviation Fuel | 133 | 259 | 524 | 457 | 423 | 327 | 364 | 271 | 404 | 559 | 485 | 323 | 369 | 537 | 533 |
| Other Petroleum Products | 2 | 4 | 28 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 30 | 63 | 36 | 51 | 137 | 31 | 6 |
| Ceramic Products | 36 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 40 | 41 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 24 | 37 | 38 | 34 |
| Tiles | 8 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Tableware, Household Items and Sanitary ware | 24 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 25 | 29 | 25 |
| Other | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Rubber Products | 385 | 558 | 885 | 860 | 888 | 890 | 761 | 768 | 835 | 875 | 866 | 786 | 1,050 | 977 | 902 |
| Rubber Tyres | 213 | 336 | 569 | 540 | 551 | 564 | 467 | 476 | 510 | 545 | 512 | 421 | 591 | 593 | 589 |
| Surgical Gloves and Other Gloves | 114 | 137 | 181 | 177 | 195 | 176 | 165 | 176 | 198 | 188 | 207 | 248 | 365 | 296 | 226 |
| Other Rubber Products | 58 | 85 | 135 | 143 | 141 | 150 | 130 | 116 | 128 | 143 | 147 | 117 | 94 | 88 | 88 |
| Leather, Travel Goods and Footwear | 47 | 60 | 65 | 77 | 139 | 166 | 158 | 148 | 103 | 54 | 59 | 86 | 71 | | |
| Footwear | 17 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 87 | 86 | 118 | 108 | 89 | 52 | 16 | 15 | 24 | 20 |
| Travel Goods | 20 | 27 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 35 | 35 | 27 | 34 | 47 | 31 | |
| Other | 10 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 20 | |

Table 12 | Value of Exports contd...

| Category | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Machinery and Mechanical Appliances | 187 | 259 | 312 | 297 | 312 | 343 | 294 | 318 | 371 | 435 | 400 | 338 | 501 | 581 | 598 |
| Gems, Diamonds and Jewellery | 402 | 409 | 532 | 559 | 446 | 394 | 332 | 274 | 257 | 278 | 306 | 181 | 277 | 451 | 500 |
| Gems | 69 | 70 | 95 | 118 | 130 | 173 | 164 | 149 | 145 | 142 | 155 | 78 | 121 | 218 | 206 |
| Diamonds | 317 | 322 | 414 | 417 | 295 | 198 | 148 | 105 | 94 | 120 | 134 | 95 | 144 | 216 | 277 |
| Jewellery | 17 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 17 |
| Transport Equipment | 127 | 144 | 225 | 165 | 146 | 152 | 244 | 131 | 162 | 120 | 146 | 71 | 148 | 129 | 150 |
| Road Vehicles | 50 | 58 | 49 | 86 | 32 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 39 | 57 | 54 | 47 | 77 | 71 | 34 |
| Ships, Boats and Floating Structures | 58 | 59 | 149 | 57 | 82 | 86 | 182 | 65 | 97 | 27 | 65 | 2 | 38 | 17 | 79 |
| Other | 20 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 33 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 37 | 26 | 23 | 33 | 41 | 37 |
| Printing Industry Products | 48 | 246 | 235 | 42 | 36 | 52 | 46 | 42 | 49 | 32 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 53 | 55 |
| Other Industrial Exports | 418 | 517 | 608 | 619 | 633 | 694 | 669 | 712 | 816 | 937 | 963 | 909 | 1,052 | 887 | 1,011 |
| Chemical Products | 74 | 93 | 118 | 117 | 120 | 134 | 126 | 126 | 146 | 167 | 176 | 173 | 223 | 223 | 194 |
| Mineral Exports | 20 | 24 | 33 | 61 | 52 | 59 | 28 | 29 | 34 | 34 | 25 | 45 | 50 | 39 | |
| Unclassified Exports | - | 199 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 23 | 23 | 28 |
| Total Exports | 7,085 | 8,626 | 10,559 | 9,774 | 10,394 | 11,130 | 10,547 | 10,310 | 11,360 | 11,890 | 11,940 | 10,047 | 12,499 | 13,106 | 11,911 |

Sources: Department of Customs, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) Includes Cinnamon Oil

(d) Includes Clove Oil

(e) Includes Soya beans, Mustard Seeds and Oil/Seeds

(f) Technically Specified Natural Rubber

... negligible

| Category | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Consumer Goods | 1,565 | 2,410 | 3,654 | 2,995 | 3,182 | 3,853 | 4,713 | 4,319 | 4,503 | 4,980 | 3,957 | 3,402 | 3,849 | 2,811 | 3,044 |
| Food and Beverages | 933 | 1,256 | 1,567 | 1,304 | 1,368 | 1,634 | 1,627 | 1,627 | 1,841 | 1,606 | 1,427 | 1,554 | 1,666 | 1,606 | 1,693 |
| Sugar | 218 | 363 | 426 | 345 | 289 | 255 | 253 | 343 | 256 | 248 | 200 | 276,0001 | 288 | 256 | 435 |
| Milk and Milk Products | 165 | 259 | 345 | 307 | 291 | 339 | 251 | 249 | 316 | 332 | 312 | 334 | 318 | 225 | 274 |
| Rice | 23 | 59 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 282 | 135 | 13 | 301 | 107 | 13 | 11 | 73 | 292 | 17 |
| Flour | 1 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 113 | 76 |
| Fish | 119 | 128 | 147 | 134 | 162 | 141 | 218 | 234 | 214 | 197 | 215 | 189 | 122 | 66 | 79 |
| Other Food and Beverages | 407 | 446 | 617 | 489 | 607 | 614 | 768 | 787 | 752 | 719 | 685 | 739 | 861 | 654 | 812 |
| Potatoes | 23.0 | 36.9 | 35.7 | 22.7 | 28.5 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 31.5 | 35.7 | 32.6 | 33.9 | 39.8 | 37.3 | 38.7 | 34.1 |
| Chilies | 42.5 | 44.2 | 82.4 | 46.4 | 49.3 | 59.6 | 77.3 | 92.7 | 51.8 | 68.7 | 82.9 | 94.8 | 92.7 | 112.5 | 96.2 |
| Onions | 60.0 | 96.0 | 86.0 | 51.9 | 100.1 | 65.3 | 122.0 | 100.0 | 123.0 | 108.9 | 124.3 | 148.7 | 154.9 | 112.9 | 115.8 |
| Lentils | 113.0 | 129.0 | 116.8 | 68.9 | 104.1 | 121.2 | 148.0 | 139.4 | 114.4 | 78.6 | 79.9 | 96.9 | 143.0 | 116.9 | 146.2 |
| Green Gram | 10.7 | 15.6 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 13.6 | 27.2 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 10.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Peas | 12.9 | 14.9 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 19.9 | 21.8 | 31.8 | 25.6 | 23.0 | 25.2 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 19.4 | 24.0 | 20.8 |
| Chick Peas | 17.7 | 17.8 | 26.9 | 25.6 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 23.7 | 30.1 | 32.7 | 26.0 | 20.5 | 24.4 | 21.8 | 17.3 | 30.8 |
| Kurakkan | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | ... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil and Fat | 14.0 | 19.0 | 25.9 | 20.0 | 59.2 | 20.1 | 33.5 | 35.9 | 46.0 | 47.0 | 29.4 | 106.9 | 184.1 | 43.9 | 133.9 |
| Spices ^(c) | 65.0 | 72.0 | 111.0 | 68.0 | 79.9 | 98.2 | 113.3 | 132.0 | 92.8 | 114.0 | 115.4 | 126.9 | 127.2 | 136.6 | 133.4 |
| Other | 47.4 | 99.3 | 158.7 | 134.1 | 157.9 | 156.7 | 183.2 | 216.0 | 203.1 | 244.2 | 159.3 | 173.1 | 163.5 | 101.1 | 101.1 |
| Non-food Consumables | 632 | 1,154 | 2,087 | 1,691 | 1,814 | 2,219 | 3,086 | 2,692 | 2,662 | 3,374 | 2,530 | 1,847 | 2,182 | 1,205 | 1,351 |
| Vehicles | 93 | 455 | 881 | 495 | 582 | 897 | 1,360 | 795 | 773 | 1,574 | 816 | 283 | 13 | 12 | 27.7 |
| Home appliances-Radio and Television Sets | 24 | 45 | 118 | 118 | 103 | 86 | 120 | 136 | 141 | 124 | 102 | 84 | 126 | 29 | 31.9 |
| Rubber Products | 46 | 72 | 83 | 80 | 88 | 90 | 114 | 112 | 94 | 95 | 83 | 58 | 102 | 61 | 59.2 |
| Medical and Pharmaceutical Products | 202 | 217 | 348 | 372 | 378 | 460 | 526 | 520 | 532 | 553 | 595 | 883 | 533 | 667.0 | 667.0 |
| Household and Furniture Items | 61 | 88 | 127 | 117 | 125 | 134 | 150 | 182 | 186 | 169 | 172 | 147 | 161 | 116 | 122.1 |
| Other | 206 | 277 | 530 | 509 | 538 | 632 | 882 | 941 | 948 | 880 | 805 | 680 | 897 | 454 | 445.0 |
| Garments | 98.9 | 94.4 | 112.0 | 131.9 | 157.6 | 227.0 | 321.4 | 290.9 | 292.3 | 237.3 | 215.1 | 159.6 | 167.5 | 171.0 | 133.7 |
| Other Articles of Plastics ^(b) | 18.3 | 20.7 | 33.0 | 35.4 | 33.2 | 34.0 | 52.8 | 28.9 | 24.3 | 20.4 | 26.4 | 18.8 | 21.5 | 23.4 | 19.8 |
| Printed Books | 21.5 | 19.8 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 13.0 | 17.3 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 8.4 |
| Fans | 7.0 | 12.3 | 23.1 | 23.4 | 27.4 | 24.4 | 33.5 | 41.8 | 34.9 | 29.5 | 33.5 | 27.9 | 32.5 | 15.7 | 13.6 |
| Washing Preparations | 11.0 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Powders, Makeup | 4.8 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 3.4 | 4.5 |
| Cookers | 3.7 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 |
| Intermediate Goods | 6,159 | 8,054 | 12,274 | 11,578 | 10,554 | 11,398 | 9,638 | 9,869 | 11,435 | 12,488 | 11,370 | 9,077 | 12,309 | 12,439 | 11,007 |
| Fertilizer | 182 | 240 | 407 | 311 | 239 | 272 | 290 | 137 | 103 | 262 | 221 | 259 | 158 | 276 | 235 |
| Petroleum | 2,184 | 3,041 | 4,795 | 5,045 | 4,308 | 4,597 | 2,700 | 2,481 | 3,428 | 4,152 | 3,892 | 2,543 | 3,743 | 4,897 | 4,703 |
| Chemical Products | 432 | 520 | 702 | 670 | 734 | 808 | 870 | 856 | 835 | 904 | 831 | 1074 | 966 | 815 | 815 |
| Paper and Paper Boards | 264 | 350 | 427 | 363 | 380 | 490 | 477 | 485 | 529 | 457 | 383 | 466 | 466 | 466 | 466 |

Table 13 | Value of Imports contd...

| Category | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Wheat and Maize | 269 | 265 | 429 | 364 | 323 | 405 | 357 | 249 | 357 | 374 | 346 | 384 | 418 | 303 | 338 |
| Textile | 1,529 | 1,812 | 2,321 | 2,266 | 2,046 | 2,328 | 2,296 | 2,705 | 2,724 | 2,859 | 2,909 | 2,335 | 3,067 | 3,065 | 2,371 |
| Diamond and Precious Metals | 277 | 378 | 1,076 | 588 | 483 | 175 | 162 | 514 | 772 | 573 | 201 | 117 | 144 | 204 | 268 |
| Base Metal | 167 | 239 | 354 | 440 | 406 | 478 | 471 | 456 | 629 | 683 | 563 | 460 | 866 | 323 | 314 |
| Vehicle and Machinery Parts | 127 | 176 | 223 | 211 | 210 | 228 | 264 | 281 | 295 | 296 | 270 | 239 | 349 | 255 | 233 |
| Other Intermediate Goods | 728 | 1,033 | 1,540 | 1,320 | 1,425 | 1,616 | 1,752 | 1,703 | 1,809 | 1,857 | 1,678 | 1,524 | 2020 | 1684 | 1,318 |
| Semi Finished Products of Iron | 72 | 91 | 157 | 256 | 238 | 168 | 151 | n.a. |
| Polymer of Ethylene | 76 | 103 | 109 | 99 | 106 | 142 | 147 | 144 | 134 | 149 | 126 | 116 | 144 | 128 | 86 |
| Unmanufactured Tobacco | 39 | 31 | 52 | 71 | 62 | 70 | 83 | 68 | 68 | 79 | 62 | 68 | 57 | 62 | 62 |
| Palm Oil (Refined ^(b)) | 35 | 68 | 161 | 67 | 81 | 123 | 111 | 84 | 148 | 146 | 92 | 90 | 84 | 28 | 24 |
| Investment Goods | 2,093 | 2,758 | 4,286 | 4,590 | 4,253 | 4,152 | 4,567 | 4,981 | 4,895 | 4,690 | 4,603 | 3,563 | 4,463 | 3,031 | 2,745 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 1,077 | 1,339 | 2,141 | 2,356 | 2,222 | 2,131 | 2,278 | 2,741 | 2,621 | 2,492 | 2,490 | 2,176 | 2810 | 1969 | 1,868 |
| Recorders and Primary Batteries | 107 | 87 | 124 | 138 | 152 | n.a. | 17 | 17 | n.a. |
| Medical Instrument and Appliance – Used | 54 | 63 | 81 | 87 | 92 | 104 | 117 | 137 | n.a. |
| Wire Cables (Electrical) | 11 | 38 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 31 | n.a. |
| Gas Cylinders (For Industries) | 3 | 6 | 12 | n.a. |
| Transport Equipment | 357 | 593 | 1,065 | 992 | 668 | 707 | 931 | 663 | 675 | 668 | 597 | 348 | 399 | 132 | 99 |
| Building Material | 656 | 822 | 1,076 | 1,237 | 1,357 | 1,309 | 1,352 | 1,569 | 1,591 | 1,525 | 1,509 | 1,036 | 1249 | 926 | 775 |
| Iron Pipe & Tube | 88 | 108 | 85 | 84 | 70 | 56 | 70 | 79 | 103 | 115 | 132 | 64 | 55 | 47 | 34 |
| Other Investment Goods | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Unclassified Imports | 390 | 162 | 54 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 147 | 75 | 8 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 16 |
| Total Imports | 10,207 | 13,385 | 20,269 | 19,190 | 18,003 | 19,417 | 18,935 | 19,183 | 20,980 | 22,233 | 19,937 | 16,055 | 20,638 | 18,291 | 16,811 |

Sources: Department of Customs, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional

(b) Includes Plastic kitchenware, plastic furniture, plastic ornamental articles, plastic clothing articles and plastic stationary articles

(c) Includes Chilis

n.a. – not available

... negligible

| Item | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------------------|
| Sugar | 460.7 | 539.2 | 596.6 | 559.0 | 539.0 | 509.5 | 624.0 | 638.7 | 483.2 | 624.3 | 537.5 | 682.6 | 582.0 | 446.7 | 641.7 |
| Milk Powder | 62.4 | 72.4 | 84.1 | 79.5 | 66.0 | 67.2 | 81.8 | 94.0 | 93.1 | 99.0 | 93.7 | 83.0 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 67.5 |
| Potatoes | 99.6 | 129.9 | 130.5 | 112.8 | 123.2 | 118.2 | 142.2 | 148.1 | 151.4 | 158.7 | 142.1 | 126.8 | 116.7 | 153.8 | 168.2 |
| Chillies – Red | 36.0 | 37.7 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 44.1 | 47.8 | 49.9 | 51.0 | 51.7 | 52.8 | 52.6 | 50.8 | 50.1 | 47.7 | 40.1 |
| Big Onions | 143.2 | 158.1 | 170.7 | 145.9 | 168.9 | 150.5 | 210.3 | 215.6 | 232.3 | 246.2 | 240.1 | 265.9 | 257.4 | 263.8 | 294.4 |
| Red Onions | 16.2 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 15.4 | 11.8 | 15.2 | 19.8 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 11.5 |
| Dhal | 108.0 | 134.3 | 151.3 | 114.0 | 150.9 | 153.4 | 160.9 | 154.3 | 165.9 | 162.6 | 176.9 | 178.4 | 205.3 | 132.6 | 198.3 |
| Rice | 51.7 | 125.8 | 27.8 | 36.2 | 22.9 | 599.7 | 285.6 | 29.5 | 748.0 | 248.9 | 24.2 | 15.8 | 147.1 | 783.4 | 29.6 |
| Maize | 27.2 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 86.8 | 67.2 | 41.9 | 179.6 | 120.6 | 102.5 | 43.5 | 8.2 | 178.6 | 197.2 |
| Green Gram | 14.2 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 11.5 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 13.3 | 10.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Black Gram | 3.3 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 7.7 | 0.5 | ... | 0.0 | 200.0 |
| Peas | 26.7 | 33.0 | 36.1 | 31.9 | 30.8 | 35.9 | 45.4 | 35.6 | 36.7 | 47.8 | 39.4 | 44.3 | 38.0 | 35.5 | 36.1 |
| Chick Peas | 20.0 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 25.3 | 25.7 | 27.7 | 27.0 | 26.5 | 27.3 | 25.6 | 29.9 | 22.2 | 16.3 | 23.4 |
| Kurakkan | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 12.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cowpea | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Soya Bean | 1.8 | 1.6 | ... | 0.1 | 1.1 | ... | 7.3 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| Coriander | 10.9 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 10.1 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 12.2 | 18.0 | 13.3 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 10.5 | 16.8 |
| Turmeric | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 0.8 | ... | n.a. | 0.0 |
| Turmeric (Powder) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | 12.0 | 25.0 | 18.0 | 0.0 | ... | n.a. | n.a. |
| Tamarind | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | ... | ... | ... | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.03 | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Garlic | 21.2 | 20.4 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 27.0 | 28.2 | 26.0 | 27.5 | 32.9 | 31.8 | 35.8 | 36.7 | 33.9 | 36.2 |
| Apples | 20.1 | 22.4 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 20.1 | 15.9 | 20.2 | 25.3 | 26.7 | 27.3 | 23.4 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| Grapes | 3.4 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 10 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| Orange | 4.3 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Mandarin | 7.4 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 11.0 | n.a. | 7.0 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 6.5 |
| Melon | 0.1 | ... | — | ... | — | — | ... | ... | ... | 0.3 | 0.05 | 0.0 | ... | ... | 1.0 |
| Canned Fish | 13.6 | 16.7 | 20.7 | 19.6 | 22.2 | 19.7 | 49 | 37.1 | 40.6 | 28.1 | 36.8 | 26.0 | 8.8 | 3.4 | 7.9 |
| Maldive Fish | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Sprats | 25.4 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 25.2 | 23.5 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 24.8 | 31.1 | 25.1 | 23.7 | 22.8 |
| Other Dry Fish | 20.1 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 11.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Palm Oil | 49.7 | 74.3 | 135.5 | 51.1 | 45.3 | 142.0 | 161.8 | 120.5 | 195.3 | 217.7 | 156.0 | 120.1 | 80.9 | 21.0 | 21.6 |
| Coconut Oil | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 1.5 | 79.1 | 98.9 | 12.319 | 95.4 |

Sources: Department of Customs, Department of Census and Statistics and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional

n.a. – not available

... negligible

Table 15 | Value of Food Imports

| Item | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| Sugar | 218.0 | 363.0 | 426.0 | 345.0 | 288.9 | 255.5 | 252.5 | 342.5 | 256.0 | 248.0 | 199.7 | 276.0 | 273.9 | 240.0 | 421.1 |
| Milk Powder and Milk Products | 165.0 | 259.0 | 345.0 | 307.0 | 291.0 | 339.4 | 250.9 | 249.3 | 315.8 | 332.3 | 311.9 | 333.8 | 316.1 | 210.0 | 269.8 |
| Flour | 1.0 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 120.1 | 76.6 |
| Potatoes | 23.0 | 36.9 | 35.7 | 22.7 | 28.4 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 31.5 | 36.0 | 32.6 | 33.9 | 39.8 | 37.1 | 36.1 | 34.1 |
| Chillies – Red | 42.5 | 44.2 | 82.4 | 46.4 | 49.3 | 59.6 | 77.3 | 92.7 | 52.0 | 68.7 | 82.9 | 94.8 | 92.5 | 109.7 | 96.4 |
| Big Onions | 40.8 | 58.8 | 59.3 | 29.5 | 71.1 | 42.0 | 79.8 | 46.7 | 79.0 | 79.4 | 84.6 | 104.7 | 99.2 | 71.5 | 73.6 |
| Red Onions | 9.4 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 11.5 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Dhal | 113.0 | 129.0 | 116.8 | 68.9 | 104.1 | 121.2 | 148.0 | 139.4 | 114.4 | 78.6 | 79.9 | 96.9 | 142.7 | 119.1 | 144.0 |
| Rice | 22.9 | 59.0 | 18.4 | 24.2 | 17.9 | 281.7 | 135.1 | 12.8 | 300.9 | 106.8 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 73.8 | 269.4 | 17.1 |
| Maize | 0.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 23.9 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 53.0 | 39.4 | 34.8 | 19.3 | 8.7 | 72.3 | 58.6 |
| Green Gram | 10.7 | 15.6 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 10.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Black Gram | 2.7 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 11.3 | 22.4 | 13.0 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 0.5 | ... | ... | 0.2 |
| Peas | 12.9 | 14.9 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 31.8 | 25.6 | 23.0 | 25.2 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 19.2 | 24.1 | 20.8 |
| Chick Peas | 17.7 | 17.8 | 26.9 | 25.6 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 23.7 | 30.1 | 33.0 | 26.0 | 20.5 | 24.4 | 21.8 | 17.3 | 30.8 |
| Kurakkan | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | ... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cowpea | 0.3 | ... | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 3.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Soya Bean | 0.7 | 0.8 | ... | 0.1 | ... | ... | 3.4 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Coriander | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 14.8 | 19.2 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 17.5 | 18.7 | 9.9 | 13.5 |
| Turmeric | 4.2 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 1.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Turmeric (Powder) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tamarind | ... | 0.2 | 0.2 | ... | ... | 0.4 | ... | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Garlic | 9.9 | 31.2 | 22.0 | 19.1 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 25.5 | 44.3 | 36.0 | 20.0 | 35.3 | 36.9 | 43.9 | 28.4 | 36.6 |
| Apples | 7.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 14.4 | 19.8 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 26.5 | 22.6 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| Grapes | 4.4 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 8.4 | 13.4 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 9.4 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 7.6 |
| Orange | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Mandarin | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 3.6 |
| Melon | 0.2 | ... | - | ... | - | ... | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Canned Fish | 32.1 | 38.6 | 50.7 | 43.6 | 47.5 | 39.5 | 81.9 | 66.2 | 63.0 | 53.3 | 76.6 | 57.8 | 24.6 | 8.2 | 18.8 |
| Maldivine Fish | 14.1 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Sprats | 31.4 | 35.1 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 55.2 | 44.9 | 49.1 | 62.1 | 59.0 | 58.2 | 53.3 | 58.7 | 45.9 | 30.7 | 27.5 |
| Other Dry Fish | 37.0 | 32.0 | 36.8 | 30.0 | 25.3 | 18.1 | 15.4 | 22.5 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 29.6 | 34.3 | 24.6 | ... | 1.4 |
| Palm Oil | 35.3 | 68.1 | 160.6 | 67.2 | 81.4 | 123.0 | 103.5 | 84.1 | 148.0 | 146.2 | 92.5 | 89.7 | 83.3 | 26.7 | 23.5 |
| Coconut Oil | 1.8 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 16.0 | 20.1 | 4.7 | 90.3 | 165.2 | 22.5 | 115.4 |

Sources: Department of Customs, Department of Census and Statistics and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

... negligible
(a) Provisional

| Item | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Motor Vehicle Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 169,493 | 383,099 | 533,056 | 374,175 | 308,398 | 482,003 | 655,086 | 469,305 | 460,261 | 494,488 | 345,703 | 105,987 | 21,832 | 7,490 | 9,206 |
| Motor Bicycles | 117,913 | 221,832 | 252,036 | 186,372 | 159,791 | 322,257 | 349,523 | 329,978 | 364,346 | 354,998 | 266,659 | 71,306 | 1,861 | 2,826 | 5,025 |
| Three-Wheelers | 30,356 | 92,207 | 137,389 | 93,284 | 80,586 | 83,233 | 132,779 | 47,976 | 19,021 | 20,782 | 16,997 | 4,864 | 2,094 | 226 | 13 |
| Tractors | 12,874 | 18,617 | 26,870 | 18,967 | 13,247 | 5,511 | 14,234 | 13,185 | 10,295 | 6,992 | 5,132 | 6,560 | 13,520 | 3,455 | 2,394 |
| Transport Vehicles (goods) | 5,639 | 20,655 | 55,786 | 45,560 | 25,655 | 25,664 | 44,287 | 32,161 | 25,964 | 25,077 | 18,591 | 6,925 | 2,067 | 235 | 197 |
| Passenger Vans and Buses | 649 | 2,766 | 3,836 | 3,245 | 1,627 | 3,906 | 4,690 | 2,849 | 3,732 | 2,581 | 1,458 | 470 | 52 | 177 | 455 |
| Motor Cars | 1,852 | 26,745 | 56,370 | 26,312 | 27,084 | 41,030 | 109,059 | 42,208 | 36,125 | 82,627 | 34,800 | 15,785 | 1,979 | 523 | 1,113 |
| Quadricycle | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 642 | 1,644 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Other | 210 | 277 | 769 | 435 | 408 | 402 | 514 | 948 | 772 | 789 | 422 | 77 | 259 | 48 | 9 |
| New Registration of Motor Vehicles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 204,075 | 359,243 | 525,421 | 397,295 | 326,651 | 429,556 | 668,907 | 491,036 | 451,653 | 480,799 | 367,303 | 202,628 | 33,850 | 20,511 | 27,890 |
| Motor Cars | 5,762 | 23,072 | 57,886 | 31,546 | 28,380 | 38,780 | 105,628 | 45,172 | 39,182 | 80,776 | 38,232 | 21,021 | 3,495 | 1,489 | 1,816 |
| Three Wheelers | 37,364 | 85,648 | 138,426 | 98,815 | 83,673 | 79,038 | 129,547 | 56,945 | 23,557 | 20,063 | 15,490 | 7,150 | 2,093 | 36 | 60 |
| Motor Cycles | 135,421 | 204,811 | 253,331 | 192,284 | 169,280 | 272,885 | 370,889 | 340,129 | 344,380 | 339,763 | 284,301 | 151,634 | 8,011 | 9,060 | 20,200 |
| Buses | 739 | 2,491 | 4,248 | 3,095 | 1,805 | 3,851 | 4,140 | 2,685 | 3,331 | 2,957 | 1,613 | 578 | 281 | 404 | 685 |
| Dual Purpose Vehicles | 1,280 | 11,712 | 33,518 | 37,397 | 24,603 | 20,799 | 39,456 | 26,887 | 16,742 | 16,931 | 13,459 | 9,532 | 771 | 760 | 586 |
| Goods Transport Vehicles – Lorries | 8,225 | 11,845 | 14,818 | 12,266 | 5,872 | 5,121 | 7,142 | 5,271 | 11,432 | 9,371 | 5,223 | 3,941 | 4,432 | 1,833 | 523 |
| Land Vehicles – Tractors | 13,951 | 17,343 | 20,073 | 18,450 | 10,772 | 7,070 | 9,977 | 10,285 | 8,821 | 7,460 | 5,696 | 6,025 | 10,420 | 4,369 | 2,784 |
| Land Vehicles – Trailers | 1,333 | 2,301 | 3,121 | 3,442 | 2,266 | 2,012 | 2,128 | 3,662 | 4,228 | 2,822 | 1,970 | 2,277 | 4,344 | 2,560 | 1,236 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 656 | 1,319 | 470 | 3 | - |
| Total Vehicle Fleet * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,595,068 | 3,954,311 | 4,479,732 | 4,877,027 | 5,203,678 | 5,633,234 | 6,302,141 | 6,793,177 | 7,247,122 | 7,727,921 | 8,095,224 | 8,297,852 | 8,331,702 | 8,352,213 | 8,380,103 |
| Motor Cars | 387,210 | 410,282 | 468,168 | 499,714 | 528,094 | 566,874 | 672,502 | 717,674 | 756,856 | 837,632 | 875,864 | 896,885 | 900,380 | 901,869 | 903,685 |
| Three Wheelers | 443,895 | 529,543 | 667,969 | 766,784 | 850,457 | 929,495 | 1,059,042 | 1,115,987 | 1,139,524 | 1,159,587 | 1,175,077 | 1,182,227 | 1,184,320 | 1,184,356 | 1,184,416 |
| Motor Cycles | 1,896,021 | 2,100,832 | 2,354,163 | 2,546,447 | 2,715,727 | 2,988,612 | 3,359,501 | 3,699,630 | 4,044,010 | 4,383,773 | 4,668,074 | 4,819,708 | 4,827,719 | 4,836,779 | 4,856,979 |
| Buses | 81,789 | 84,280 | 88,528 | 91,623 | 93,428 | 97,279 | 101,419 | 104,104 | 107,435 | 110,392 | 112,005 | 112,583 | 112,864 | 113,268 | 113,953 |
| Dual Purpose Vehicles | 197,516 | 209,228 | 242,746 | 280,143 | 304,746 | 325,545 | 365,001 | 391,888 | 408,630 | 425,561 | 439,020 | 448,552 | 449,323 | 450,083 | 450,669 |
| Goods Transport Vehicles - Lorries | 284,847 | 296,692 | 311,510 | 323,776 | 329,648 | 334,769 | 341,911 | 347,182 | 360,906 | 370,277 | 375,500 | 379,441 | 383,873 | 385,706 | 386,229 |
| Land Vehicles – Tractors | 259,634 | 276,997 | 297,070 | 315,520 | 326,292 | 333,362 | 343,339 | 353,624 | 362,445 | 369,905 | 375,601 | 381,626 | 392,046 | 396,415 | 399,199 |
| Land Vehicles – Trailers | 44,156 | 46,457 | 49,578 | 53,020 | 55,286 | 57,298 | 59,426 | 63,088 | 67,316 | 70,138 | 72,108 | 74,385 | 78,729 | 81,289 | 82,525 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 656 | 1,975 | 2,445 | 2,448 | 2,448 |

Sources: Department of Customs and Department of Motor Traffic

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

* Cumulative number of all vehicles registered in Sri Lanka
n.a. – not available

Table 17 | Power Sector

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Installed Capacity | MW | 2,684 | 2,818 | 3,146 | 3,312 | 3,356 | 3,932 | 3,847 | 4,018 | 4,086 | 4,046 | 3,807 | 4,265 | 4,186 | 4,084 | 4,381 |
| Hydro Power | MW | 1,379 | 1,383 | 1,401 | 1,584 | 1,625 | 1,665 | 1,680 | 1,726 | 1,745 | 1,793 | 1,399 | 1,793 | 1,797 | 1,827 | 1,832 |
| Thermal | MW | 1,290 | 1,390 | 1,396 | 1,338 | 1,335 | 1,215 | 1,115 | 1,215 | 1,233 | 1,137 | 1,282 | 1,268 | 1,087 | 924 | 1,188 |
| Coal | MW | - | - | 300 | 300 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| Wind* | MW | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 128 | 128 | 179 | 252 | 267 |
| Other ^(c) | MW | 12 | 42 | 46 | 87 | 93 | 150 | 149 | 174 | 205 | 88 | 98 | 125 | 565 | 181 | 194 |
| Maximum Demand | MW | 1,868 | 1,955 | 2,163 | 2,146 | 2,164 | 2,152 | 2,283 | 2,453 | 2,523 | 2,616 | 2,669 | 2,717 | 2,802 | 2,708 | 2,415 |
| Total sales by CEB | GWh | 8,441 | 9,268 | 10,023 | 10,474 | 10,621 | 11,063 | 11,786 | 12,785 | 13,431 | 14,091 | 14,611 | 14,286 | 15,214 | 14,520 | 14,153 |
| Generation ** | GWh | 9,882 | 10,714 | 11,528 | 11,800 | 11,898 | 12,357 | 13,090 | 14,149 | 14,671 | 15,286 | 15,922 | 15,714 | 16,716 | 15,942 | 15,588 |
| Average Electricity Price | Rs | 13.10 | 13.03 | 13.21 | 15.56 | 17.93 | 18.50 | 15.93 | 16.18 | 16.26 | 16.29 | 16.63 | 16.72 | 16.37 | 21.24 | 42.86 |
| Average Cost of Electricity | Rs | 14.93 | 13.03 | 15.59 | 23.66 | 16.94 | 19.97 | 15.06 | 18.10 | 20.34 | 19.13 | 25.29 | 21.67 | 18.63 | 36.15 | 40.92 |
| Access to Electricity | 000' | 4,158 | 4,327 | 4,611 | 4,979 | 5,211 | 5,418 | 5,649 | 5,964 | 6,193 | 6,354 | 6,501 | 6,636 | 6,810 | 6,937 | 7,025 |
| Access to Electricity | % | 85.4 | 88.0 | 91.0 | 94.0 | 96.0 | 98.0 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 65.3 |

Source: Ceylon Electricity Board

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) Including Solar, Dendro and Biomass

*Wind capacity installed under CEB only

** Net Generation considered

Note: Installed capacity of Thermal includes hired plants from 2000-2004

n.a. – not available

Table 18 | Roads

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Total Road Length | km | 113,674 | 114,272 | 114,768 | 115,272 | 115,383 | 117,012 | 116,407 | 118,059 | 119,480 | 119,638 | 155,996 | 144,937 | 144,967 | | |
| National Roads | | 11,922 | 12,019 | 12,258 | 12,289 | 12,369 | 12,380 | 12,380 | 12,380 | 12,390 | 12,438 | 12,496 | 12,537 | 12,537 | 12,567 | |
| Class A | | 4,219 | 4,219 | 4,219 | 4,219 | 4,219 | 4,215 | 4,215 | 4,215 | 4,215 | 4,215 | 4,215 | 4,217 | 4,217 | 4,217 | |
| Class B | | 7,703 | 7,800 | 7,800 | 7,944 | 7,949 | 7,993 | 7,995 | 7,995 | 7,995 | 8,005 | 8,005 | 8,007 | 8,007 | 8,038 | |
| Expressways | | - | - | 95 | 95 | 121 | 161 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 218 | 272 | 313 | 313 | 312 | |
| Provincial Roads | | 16,532 | 16,973 | 17,429 | 17,614 | 17,614 | 19,083 | 18,397 | 18,353 | 18,900 | 18,900 | n.a | 18,924 | 18,400 | 18,400 | |
| Rural Roads | | 85,220 | 85,280 | 85,320 | 85,400 | 85,480 | 85,560 | 85,630 | 87,326 | 88,200 | 88,200 | 88,200 | 124,576 | 114,000 | 114,000 | |
| Total Roads Density | km/km ² | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.80 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.53 | 2.38 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 0.19 |
| National Roads Density | | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | |
| Provincial Roads Density | | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.28 | |
| Rural Roads Density | | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.90 | 1.74 | 1.74 | n.a | |
| Road Condition of National Roads as per IRI* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent | % | 11 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 35 | 36 | n.a | 39 | 42 | 46 | 46 | |
| Good | % | 24 | 27 | 23 | 29 | 36 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | n.a | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | |
| Fair | % | 17 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | n.a | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | |
| Poor | % | 37 | 33 | 26 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 10 | n.a | 10 | 9 | 8 | 6 | |
| Bad | % | 11 | 11 | 18 | 20 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 11 | n.a | 16 | 14 | 11 | 9 | |

Sources: Road Development Authority and Department of National Planning

*IRI = International Roughness Index

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

n.a. – not available

Table 19 | Port Services

| | Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2022 ^(b) | |
|--|------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Vessels Arrived * | | No. | 4,592 | 4,075 | 4,358 | 4,178 | 4,024 | 4,298 | 4,760 | 5,023 | 4,942 | 4,933 | 4,708 | 4,337 | 3,685 | 4,073 | 4,823 | |
| Colombo | | | 4,114 | 3,910 | 4,124 | 3,870 | 3,667 | 3,742 | 4,197 | 4,405 | 4,329 | 4,331 | 4,198 | 3,806 | 3,180 | 3,648 | 4,237 | |
| Sri Lanka Ports Authority | | | 2,939 | 2,928 | 3,040 | 2,750 | 2,600 | 2,424 | 2,169 | 2,061 | 1,998 | 1,934 | 1,948 | 1,777 | 1,286 | 1,664 | 1,867 | |
| South Asia Gateway Terminal | | | 1,175 | 982 | 1,084 | 1,120 | 1,011 | 855 | 1,026 | 1,087 | 1,073 | 1,152 | 1,016 | 926 | 867 | 838 | 1,001 | |
| Colombo International Container Terminal | | | – | – | – | – | – | 56 | 463 | 1,002 | 1,257 | 1,258 | 1,234 | 1,103 | 1,027 | 1,146 | 1,369 | |
| Galle | | | 32 | 48 | 73 | 69 | 36 | 60 | 72 | 96 | 87 | 84 | 43 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 23 | |
| Trincomalee | | | 310 | 109 | 126 | 161 | 134 | 127 | 164 | 216 | 233 | 189 | 142 | 135 | 117 | 95 | 102 | |
| Magam Ruhunupura Mahinda Rajapaksa Port | | | – | – | 9 | 34 | 139 | 335 | 295 | 281 | 230 | 270 | 314 | 374 | 323 | 447 | | |
| KKS, Myliddy, Point Pedro & Karrainagar | | | 136 | 8 | 26 | 44 | 48 | 34 | 32 | 25 | 63 | 59 | 11 | – | – | – | | |
| Total Cargo Handled | | t '000 | 48,778 | 61,240 | 65,097 | 65,030 | 66,292 | 74,431 | 77,611 | 86,546 | 93,879 | 104,952 | 106,982 | 102,907 | 109,358 | 100,372 | 103,791 | |
| Colombo | | | 46,373 | 58,768 | 62,016 | 61,669 | 63,482 | 70,794 | 73,718 | 81,879 | 89,034 | 100,151 | 101,926 | 97,681 | 103,826 | 96,168 | 99,672 | |
| Sri Lanka Ports Authority | | | 27,281 | 33,775 | 36,019 | 36,867 | 39,186 | 39,998 | 36,668 | 35,172 | 35,001 | 39,216 | 38,322 | 35,493 | 37,362 | 31,721 | 34,257 | |
| South Asia Gateway Terminal | | | 19,092 | 24,993 | 25,997 | 24,802 | 23,551 | 22,148 | 16,893 | 21,196 | 23,622 | 27,042 | 26,515 | 24,878 | 24,062 | 22,731 | 22,812 | |
| Colombo International Container Terminal | | | – | – | – | – | – | 745 | 8,648 | 20,157 | 25,511 | 30,411 | 33,893 | 37,089 | 37,310 | 42,402 | 42,603 | |
| Galle | | | 167 | 318 | 464 | 422 | 207 | 394 | 542 | 771 | 712 | 729 | 510 | 404 | 106 | 1 | 1 | |
| Trincomalee | | | 2,238 | 2,154 | 2,574 | 2,859 | 2,435 | 2,748 | 3,027 | 3,514 | 3,897 | 3,560 | 3,304 | 3,072 | 3,177 | 2,088 | 2,013 | |
| Magam Ruhunupura Mahinda Rajapaksa Port | | | – | – | 15 | 20 | 119 | 474 | 292 | 355 | 213 | 494 | 1,239 | 1,750 | 2,249 | 2,115 | 2,105 | |
| KKS, Myliddy, Point Pedro & Karrainagar | | | 246 | 11 | 28 | 60 | 49 | 21 | 32 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 3 | – | – | – | | |
| Total Container Traffic (c) | | TEUs '000 | 3,464 | 4,137 | 4,263 | 4,187 | 4,306 | 4,908 | 5,185 | 5,735 | 6,209 | 7,047 | 7,228 | 6,855 | 7,249 | 6,862 | 6,950 | |
| Sri Lanka Ports Authority | | | 1,714 | 2,167 | 2,299 | 2,317 | 2,502 | 2,559 | 2,252 | 2,100 | 2,011 | 2,304 | 2,283 | 2,098 | 2,198 | 1,926 | 1,965 | |
| South Asia Gateway Terminal | | | 1,750 | 1,970 | 1,963 | 1,870 | 1,747 | 1,662 | 1,371 | 1,632 | 1,810 | 2,067 | 2,052 | 1,872 | 1,839 | 1,752 | 1,764 | |
| Colombo International Container Terminal | | | – | – | – | – | – | 57 | 687 | 1,562 | 2,003 | 2,388 | 2,676 | 2,893 | 2,885 | 3,212 | 3,184 | |
| Transshipment Container ** | | TEUs '000 | 2,712 | 3,205 | 3,216 | 3,167 | 3,274 | 3,781 | 3,967 | 4,435 | 4,826 | 5,704 | 5,955 | 5,765 | 6,050 | 5,832 | 5,960 | |
| Sri Lanka Ports Authority | | | 1,301 | 1,604 | 1,652 | 1,825 | 1,916 | 1,711 | 1,617 | 1,623 | 1,976 | 2,008 | 1,867 | 1,877 | 1,670 | 1,757 | | |
| South Asia Gateway Terminal | | | 1,411 | 1,601 | 1,564 | 1,515 | 1,405 | 1,325 | 1,043 | 1,314 | 1,434 | 1,687 | 1,651 | 1,607 | 1,573 | 1,523 | 1,571 | |
| Colombo International Container Terminal | | | – | – | – | – | – | 44 | 540 | 1,213 | 1,504 | 1,769 | 2,041 | 2,296 | 2,291 | 2,600 | 2,640 | |
| Employment (Sri Lanka Ports Authority) | | No. | 13,357 | 12,828 | 11,008 | 10,200 | 9,886 | 9,598 | 9,550 | 9,651 | 9,414 | 9,748 | 9,937 | 9,484 | 9,203 | 8,706 | 8,243 | |
| Colombo | | | 12,263 | 11,681 | 10,059 | 9,325 | 9,014 | 8,747 | 8,725 | 8,856 | 8,625 | 8,948 | 8,975 | 8,567 | 8,285 | 7,838 | 7,433 | |
| Galle | | | 513 | 500 | 433 | 391 | 378 | 373 | 355 | 348 | 351 | 362 | 384 | 339 | 331 | 315 | 276 | |
| Trincomalee | | | 591 | 598 | 466 | 436 | 426 | 419 | 417 | 402 | 401 | 400 | 400 | 387 | 381 | 363 | 341 | |
| Magam Ruhunupura Mahinda Rajapaksa Port | | | – | 49 | 50 | 48 | 68 | 59 | 53 | 45 | 37 | 38 | 178 | 191 | 206 | 190 | 193 | |
| Revenue (Sri Lanka Ports Authority) *** | | Rs Mn | 23,331 | 28,279 | 31,086 | 38,098 | 37,232 | 37,492 | 40,805 | 44,080 | 43,963 | 52,636 | 52,283 | 54,636 | 52,657 | 60,606 | 99,362 | 92,821 |

Source: Sri Lanka Ports Authority, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) TEUs=Twenty-foot Equivalent Container Units

**Excluding Re-Stowing

*** For the comparison purpose Port of Hambantota has been removed from the 2017 actual values.
The South Asia Gateway Terminal commenced its operations in 1990.

n.a.- not available

Table 20 | Water Supply and Sewerage

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|--|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Access to Pipe Borne Water ** | % Household | % 37.0 | 40.0 | 42.4 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 44.3 | 45.9 | 47.7 | 49.2 | 50.5 | 51.8 | 53.1 | 54.2 | 60.2 | 61.6 |
| Access to Safe Drinking Water ** | % Household | % 80.0 | 81.0 | 82.9 | 84.1 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 86.0 | 87.8 | 89.3 | 90.6 | 91.9 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 96 | 97.3 |
| Access to Piped Sewerage * | % Total population | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Average Cost (per month) | Rs.000' | 946,918 | 1,066,353 | 1,160,719 | 1,331,254 | 1,440,848 | 1,607,839 | 1,774,605 | 1,934,313 | 2,077,083 | 2,334,333 | 2,413,636 | 2,439,912 | 2,897,250 | 3,455,083 | 5,331,000 |
| Average Household Bill (per month) | Rs | 412.7 | 438.2 | 437.7 | 473.9 | 557.0 | 570.7 | 547.9 | 632.5 | 610.6 | 615.26 | 625.3 | 668.94 | 610.66 | 810.29 | 1,451.6 |
| Water Supply Connections | No. | 1,266,328 | 1,353,573 | 1,449,301 | 1,587,663 | 1,707,742 | 1,831,998 | 1,953,721 | 2,092,471 | 2,219,172 | 2,328,654 | 2,437,504 | 2,560,237 | 2,752,324 | 2,905,541 | 3,021,050 |
| Water Production | Mn m3 | 449 | 470 | 490 | 525 | 547 | 575 | 600 | 649 | 686 | 707 | 746 | 782 | 815 | 818 | 803 |
| Water Consumption | Mn m3 | 309 | 322 | 342 | 368 | 381 | 411 | 436 | 483 | 508 | 531 | 560 | 589 | 605 | 612 | 600 |
| Water Sales (Bill Revenue) | Rs Mn | 11,119 | 12,409 | 13,343 | 13,209 | 18,167 | 19,969 | 20,472 | 23,975 | 24,846 | 26,164 | 23,579 | 25,218 | 25,258 | 32,533 | 57,537 |
| Non-Revenue Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo City | % | 53.1 | 52.0 | 50.0 | 49.2 | 47.7 | 46.6 | 46.2 | 45.7 | 43.1 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 39.2 | 34.75 | 24.11 | 19.25 |
| Island wide | % | 31.1 | 31.6 | 30.4 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 28.5 | 27.3 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| Employees | No. | 9,063 | 9,018 | 9,199 | 9,670 | 9,953 | 10,483 | 10,245 | 10,352 | 10,338 | 10,046 | 9,716 | 9,358 | 9,296 | 9,059 | 8,471 |
| Employees | Per 1000 connections | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.12 | 2.8 |
| Collection Efficiency (Collection/Billing) | | 0.94 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 1.1 | 0.99 | 0.9 |

Source: National Water Supply and Drainage Board

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

*The number of sewerage connections provided is not comparable with the population increase to show improvements

**Correction has been made in "unit"

Table 21 | Communications

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Telecommunication | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fixed Access Services | No. | 3,435,958 | 3,534,575 | 3,608,392 | 3,444,9391 | 2,706,787 | 2,709,848 | 2,601,196 | 2,550,432 | 2,603,178 | 2,484,616 | 2,299,767 | 2,613,140 | 2,851,589 | 2,651,287 | 2,307,741 |
| Wireline in Service | No. | 872,120 | 896,710 | 941,780 | 999,354 | 1,062,065 | 1,123,126 | 1,128,291 | 1,166,348 | 1,198,483 | 1,215,967 | 1,244,549 | 1,246,045 | 1,264,196 | 1,263,068 | 1,145,238 |
| Wireless Access (c) | No. | 2,563,838 | 2,637,865 | 2,666,612 | 2,450,037 | 1,644,722 | 1,586,722 | 1,472,905 | 1,384,084 | 1,404,695 | 1,268,649 | 1,055,218 | 1,367,095 | 1,587,393 | 1,388,219 | 1,162,503 |
| Cellular Phones (c) | No. | 14,264,442 | 17,246,567 | 18,319,447 | 20,324,070 | 20,315,150 | 22,123,000 | 24,384,544 | 26,227,631 | 28,199,083 | 32,528,104 | 32,884,099 | 28,739,277 | 29,958,852 | 28,838,038 | 28,936,361 |
| Telephone Density (Including Cellular Phones) | per 100 persons | 86.6 | 100.8 | 105.1 | 116.9 | 112.4 | 119.6 | 128.7 | 135.7 | 143.6 | 161.5 | 161.4 | 141.0 | 147.9 | 142.0 | 137.0 |
| Public Pay Phones | No. of Booths | 7,378 | 7,054 | 6,458 | 6,983 | 6,788 | 6,642 | 5,809 | 5,297 | 5,137 | 2,135 | 476 | 461 | - | - | - |
| Internet and Email Subscribers (Fixed) | No. | 249,756 | 280,000 | 359,216 | 423,194 | 507,845 | 606,100 | 682,512 | 929,089 | 1,221,960 | 1,530,099 | 1,654,174 | 1,956,383 | 2,684,307 | 2,686,955 | 2,556,911 |
| Mobile Broadband Subscribers* | No. | 91,356 | 200,000 | 485,533 | 942,461 | 1,501,611 | 2,790,195 | 3,408,408 | 3,991,465 | 4,682,300 | 5,733,062 | 11,754,166 | 15,567,665 | 19,422,091 | 18,980,661 | 20,307,262 |
| Internet Service Providers | No. | 8 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Postal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Post Offices | No. | 4,057 | 4,059 | 4,058 | 4,062 | 4,061 | 4,063 | 4,063 | 4,062 | 4,062 | 4,063 | 4,062 | 4,062 | 4,064 | 3,995 | 4,006 |
| Main Post Offices | No. | 647 | 649 | 648 | 651 | 651 | 653 | 653 | 652 | 653 | 653 | 653 | 653 | 654 | 653 | 652 |
| Sub Post Offices | No. | 3,410 | 3,410 | 3,411 | 3,411 | 3,410 | 3,410 | 3,410 | 3,410 | 3,409 | 3,410 | 3,409 | 3,409 | 3,410 | 3,342 | 3,354 |
| Private Post Offices | No. | 657 | 606 | 675 | 676 | 602 | 629 | 629 | 628 | 412 | 412 | 134 | 130 | 140 | 139 | 139 |
| Private Agency Post Offices | No. | 494 | 491 | 512 | 516 | 497 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 523 | 307 | 307 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Rural Agency Post Offices | No. | 159 | 111 | 156 | 156 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Estate Agency Post Offices ** | No. | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

Sources: Department of Posts, Sri Lanka Telecom and Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) The decline in the Wireless Local Loop telephones and cellular phones in 2013 is due to revision in the classification of active subscribers

*from 2014 Mobile Broadband definition has been changed.

** In 2002, a three year project was started to establish Estate Agency Post Offices on recommendation made by the Presidential Committee to address the "Social Cultural Problems in the Estate Sector". These offices were ceased to function since 2006, due to the incapability of the Agents to expand the overall business capacity(potential)to earn sufficient income and lack of continued financial remuneration from the Ministry of Estate Infrastructure and Livestock Development to the Agents of the Estate Agency Post Offices"

n.a. – not available

Table 22 | Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

| | Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| International Prices (End Year) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude Oil | USD(bbl) | 74.67 | 91.80 | 107.97 | 109.64 | 110.63 | 62.16 | 53.61 | 45.03 | 54.95 | 71.76 | 64.04 | 51.38 | 70.80 | 82.26 | 78.39 | |
| Brent | USD(bbl) | 74.49 | 89.22 | 98.61 | 88.19 | 97.90 | 59.10 | 49.28 | 54.76 | 51.30 | 64.99 | 56.96 | 48.34 | 67.94 | 78.73 | 71.92 | |
| WTI | USD(bbl) | 75.49 | 89.18 | 106.20 | 105.67 | 107.94 | 60.39 | 50.91 | 41.27 | 53.18 | 69.65 | 63.20 | 51.10 | 68.80 | 97.00 | n.a | |
| Dubai | USD(bbl) | 62.02 | 78.22 | 106.64 | 109.55 | 109.98 | 96.95 | 51.18 | 41.81 | 53.41 | 69.92 | n.a | 51.24 | 77.10 | n.a | n.a | |
| Oman* | Refined Products (Singapore Plates) (Annual Avg) | USD(bbl) | 68.18 | 86.23 | 117.33 | 120.29 | 116.30 | 108.14 | 66.08 | 53.32 | 65.42 | 77.88 | 69.45 | 45.09 | 78.49 | 111.34 | 93.83 |
| Petrol | USD(bbl) | 69.77 | 89.97 | 125.34 | 127.37 | 121.50 | 112.10 | 64.58 | 52.05 | 64.64 | 82.88 | 77.28 | 48.417 | 76.72 | 127.77 | 104.39 | |
| Diesel | USD(bbl) | 70.14 | 90.18 | 125.29 | 126.84 | 122.98 | 112.49 | 64.80 | 52.83 | 65.28 | 85.00 | 77.24 | 44.82 | 75.25 | 128.38 | 98.73 | |
| Domestic Prices (End Year) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petrol (92 Octane)** | Rs/litr | 115.00 | 137.00 | 159.00 | 162.00 | 150.00 | 117.00 | 117.00 | 125.00 | 137.00 | 137.00 | 137.00 | 137.00 | 177.00 | 370.00 | 346.00 | |
| Petrol (95 Octane) | Rs/litr | 133.00 | 155.00 | 167.00 | 170.00 | 158.00 | 128.00 | 128.00 | 149.00 | 161.00 | 161.00 | 161.00 | 161.00 | 207.00 | 510.00 | 426.00 | |
| Auto Diesel (d) | Rs/litr | 73.00 | 73.00 | 84.00 | 115.00 | 121.00 | 111.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 101.00 | 104.00 | 104.00 | 104.00 | 121.00 | 420.00 | 329.00 | |
| Super Diesel | Rs/litr | 88.30 | 88.30 | 106.30 | 142.00 | 145.00 | 133.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 121.00 | 132.00 | 132.00 | 132.00 | 159.00 | 510.00 | 434.00 | |
| Kerosene | Rs/litr | 51.00 | 51.00 | 71.00 | 106.00 | 106.00 | 81.00 | 49.00 | 49.00 | 59.00 | 101.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 87.00 | 365.00 | 247.00 | |
| Furnace Oil - 800 Sec | Rs/litr | 32.90 | 42.20 | 52.20 | 92.20 | 92.20 | 82.20 | 82.20 | 82.20 | 92.00 | 96.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 110.00 | 320.00 | 207.00 | |
| Furnace Oil - 1000 Sec | Rs/litr | 52.70 | 48.70 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80.00 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | |
| Furnace Oil - 1500 Sec | Rs/litr | 32.70 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 92.00 | 96.00 | 70.00 | 110.00 | 320.00 | 207.00 | |
| Furnace Oil - 3500 Sec | Rs/litr | 26.00 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | - | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | |
| Quantity Imported | t 000' | 2,066 | 1,819 | 2,070 | 1,486 | 1,743 | 1,824 | 1,763 | 1,685 | 1,591 | 1,674 | 1,842 | 1,667 | 1,182 | 649 | 1,663 | |
| Crude Oil | t 000' | 2,264 | 2,991 | 4,283 | 4,891 | 4,376 | 4,993 | 5,204 | 3,885 | 4,895 | 4,959 | 4,740 | 4,028 | 4,553 | 3,927 | 3,779 | |
| Refined Products (c) | t 000' | 146 | 163 | 180 | 199 | 197 | 198 | 277 | 345 | 387 | 413 | 430 | 437 | 422 | 265 | 356 | |
| Domestic Production | t 000' | 24 | 23 | 24 | 17 | 22 | 28 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 17 | 6 | 24 | |
| L.P. Gas | Local Sales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petrol (92 Octane)** | t 000' | 518 | 573 | 676 | 726 | 733 | 767 | 911 | 1,036 | 1,109 | 1,179 | 1,269 | 1,139 | 1,238 | 1,119 | 1,233 | |
| Petrol (95 Octane) | t 000' | 22 | 22 | 35 | 40 | 55 | 69 | 100 | 137 | 168 | 189 | 158 | 120 | 116 | 69 | 45 | |
| Auto Diesel (d) | t 000' | 1,681 | 1,663 | 1,985 | 2,054 | 1,705 | 1,947 | 1,779 | 2,143 | 2,194 | 1,987 | 2,139 | 1,750 | 1,875 | 1,693 | 1,535 | |
| Super Diesel | t 000' | 9 | 12 | 15 | 42 | 50 | 61 | 74 | 75 | 92 | 101 | 85 | 69 | 75 | 78 | 39 | |
| Kerosene | t 000' | 151 | 165 | 169 | 143 | 126 | 122 | 130 | 137 | 161 | 210 | 206 | 176 | 185 | 104 | 81 | |
| Furnace Oil | t 000' | 1,110 | 1,117 | 1,222 | 1,322 | 827 | 915 | 630 | 817 | 1,040 | 949 | 1,011 | 971 | 720 | 496 | 682 | |
| L.P. Gas | t 000' | 194 | 210 | 228 | 228 | 218 | 232 | 293 | 356 | 412 | 435 | 474 | 189 | 457 | 294 | 394 | |
| Petroleum Tax Revenue | Rs Mn. | 32,287 | 39,434 | 32,725 | 39,556 | 76,775 | 64,128 | 89,303 | 158,370 | 172,302 | 140,823 | 132,309 | 148,942 | 99,901 | 128,491 | 231,896 | |
| o/w Excise Duty | Rs Mn. | 23,018 | 28,038 | 22,470 | 28,466 | 27,131 | 28,732 | 45,092 | 55,719 | 73,983 | 66,318 | 61,740 | 53,111 | 55,339 | 53,074 | 143,642 | |
| Sources: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Energy Statistics on Index Mundi(www.indexmundi.com/commodities) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(a) Revised
(b) Provisional
(c.) Including Coal Imports
(d) Including Xtra Mile Diesel*Annual Average
**Including Xtra Premium Euro 3
n.a. – not available

Table 23 | Petroleum Products Tax Structure

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|-------------|------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Petrol | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | % | 5 | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Import Duty | Rs. per ltr | 16 | Rs 35 Duty waived | Rs 35 Duty waived | Rs.35 (Rs. 23 duty waived) | Rs.35 (Rs. 23 duty waived) | 35 | 35 | 35 (Rs. 23 duty waived) | 35 | Rs.18 - Petrol 92 Octane, 92 Octane, Rs.21-Petrol 95 Octane(a) | Rs.21-Petrol 92 Octane, 92 Octane, Rs.26-Petrol 95 Octane(a) | Rs.5-Petrol Octane(a) | Rs.5-Petrol Octane(a) | Rs.5-Petrol Octane(a) | Rs.5-Petrol Octane(a) |
| Excise Duty | Rs. per ltr | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL) | % | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Nation Building Tax (NBT) | % | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social Responsibility Levy (SRL) | % | 1.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surcharge | % | 15 | Free | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Provincial Turnover Tax (PTT) | % | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diesel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | % | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Import Duty | Rs. per ltr | Free | Rs.15 Duty waived | Rs. 15 Duty waived | Rs.15(Rs.13 duty waived) | Rs.15(Rs.13 duty waived) | Rs.15(Rs.6 duty waived) | Rs.15(Rs.6 duty waived) | Rs.15(Rs.6 duty waived) | 15 | 15 (Rs. 11 duty waived) | Rs. 5.85 - Auto Diesel | Rs. 11 - Auto Diesel | Rs. 25 - Super Diesel | Rs. 15 - Super Diesel | "Rs. Ex - Auto Diesel" |
| Excise Duty | Rs. per ltr | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | Rs. 6 Auto Diesel | Rs. 6 Auto Diesel | Rs. 6 Auto Diesel | Rs. 31 "Rs. 56 - Auto Diesel" | Rs. 31 "Rs. 56 - Auto Diesel" | Rs. 31 "Rs. 56 - Auto Diesel" |
| Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL) | % | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Nation Building Tax (NBT) | % | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Social Responsibility Levy (SRL) | % | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surcharge | % | 15 | Free | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Provincial Turnover Tax (PTT) | % | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kerosene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | % | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Import Duty | Rs. per ltr | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free |
| Excise Duty | Rs. per ltr | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL) | % | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Nation Building Tax (NBT) | % | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Statistical Appendix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 23 | Petroleum Products Tax Structure Contd...

| | Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Social Responsibility Levy (SRL) | % | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Surcharge | % | 15 | Free | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Provincial Turnover Tax (PTT) | % | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| L.P.Gas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | % | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Import Duty | Rs. per ltr | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free |
| Excise Duty | Rs. per ltr | 5% or Rs. 14 ltr | Ex |
| Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL) | % | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 2.5 |
| Nation Building Tax (NBT) | % | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex | Ex |
| Social Responsibility Levy (SRL) | % | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surcharge | % | 15 | Free | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Provincial Turnover Tax (PTT) | % | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Department of Fiscal Policy

(a) Rs. 29 duty waive for Petrol 92 Octane and Rs.8 duty waive for Petrol/ 95 Octane

(b) Rs. 14 duty waive for Auto Diesel and No waive for Super Diesel

Note: EX – Exempted

All prices considered as at 31st December 2023

Table 24 | Health Services

| | Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) | |
|--|------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Hospitals | No. | | 716 | 740 | 778 | 790 | 809 | 811 | 831 | 835 | 769 | 803 | 812 | 826 | 861 | 901 | 619 | |
| Public | | No. | 555 | 568 | 592 | 593 | 603 | 601 | 610 | 610(d) | 612 | 603 | 609 | 618 | 651 | n.a | | |
| Private | | No. | 161 | 172 | 186 | 197 | 206 | 210 | 221 | 225(e) | 141 | 209 | 209 | 217 | 243 | 250 | n.a | |
| Central Dispensaries | No. | | 461 | 476 | 475 | 480 | 481 | 484 | 475 | 475(d) | 496(f) | n.a | 499 | 514 | 542 | 545 | 545 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | |
| Beds | No. | | 68,905 | 69,501 | 69,731 | 73,437 | 79,945 ^(c) | 82,604 ^(c) | 76,781 | 76,781 ^(d) | 83,275 ^(f) | 76,824 | 77,964 | 77,121 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | 78,228 ^(f) | 89,903 ^(f) | 89,786 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | |
| Doctors | No. | | 15,165 | 15,503 | 16,464 | 17,190 | 18,486 | 19,873 | 20,280 | 21,168 | 22,091^(f) | n.a | 18,130^(f) | 19,615^(f) | 20,209^(f) | 21,045^(f) | 21,796^(f) | |
| Administrative MOO | No. | | 136 | 138 | 240 | 211 | 143 ^(*) | 128 | 203 | 84 | 204 | n.a | 2,415 | n.a | 113 | 264 | n.a | |
| Specialist MOO | No. | | 1,135 | 1,216 | 1,264 | 1,458 | 1,566 | 1,493 | 1,836 | 1,703 | 2,221 | n.a | 75 | n.a | 1,860 | 2,726 | n.a | |
| Medical Officers | No. | | 11,684 | 11,782 | 12,630 | 13,329 | 14,584 | 15,873 | 15,833 | 16,934 | 17,375 | n.a | 18,131 | n.a | 11,557 | 23,416 ^(g) | n.a | |
| Dental Surgeons | No. | | 1,022 | 1,209 | 1,230 | 1,110 | 1,279 | 1,324 | 1,391 | 1,416 | 1,473 | n.a | 1,348 | n.a | 821 | 1,689 | n.a | |
| RMO/AMO | No. | | 1,188 | 1,158 | 1,100 | 1,082 | 1,057 | 1,055 | 1,017 | 1,031 | 818 | 895 | 756 | n.a | n.a | 591 | n.a | |
| Nurses | No. | | 26,351 | 27,494 | 29,234 | 30,217 | 30,928 | 31,527 | 32,272 | 32,499 | 34,221 | 34,714 | 38,276 | 37,634 | 39,091 | 50,516 ^(h) | 39,257 ⁽ⁱ⁾ | |
| Public Health Nursing Sisters (PHNS) | No. | | 328 | 365 | 326 | 364 | 331 | n.a. | 299 | 241 | 328 | n.a | 297 | n.a | n.a | 340 | n.a | |
| Public Health Midwives (PHM) | No. | | 8,276 | 8,276 | 8,385 | 8,703 | 9,120 | 9,164 | 9,021 | 8,842 | 6,086 | n.a | 8,078 | n.a | n.a | 6,427 | n.a | |
| Public Health Inspectors (PHI) | No. | | 1,691 | 1,689 | 1,718 | 1,644 | 1,713 | 1,867 | 1,664 | 1,729 | 1,981 | n.a | 1,570 | n.a | n.a | 2,272 | n.a | |
| Health Education Officers (HEOO) | No. | | 51 | 50 | 56 | 47 | 48 | 40 | 47 | 44 | — | n.a | 43 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | |
| Professions Supplementary to Medicine (PSM) | No. | | 3,251 | 3,509 | 3,553 | 3,694 | 3,773 | 3,995 | 2,848 | 4,715^(f) | n.a | 5,089 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | |
| Medical Lab Technicians (MLTT) | | | 1,332 | 1,422 | 1,415 | 1,399 | 1,421 | 1,423 | 1,448 | 1,067 | 1,724 | n.a | 1,857 | n.a | 1,374 | 2,239 | n.a | |
| Physiotherapists | | | 268 | 322 | 328 | 339 | 319 | 340 | 400 | 367 | 618 | n.a | 656 | n.a | 584 | 762 | n.a | |
| Radiographers | | | 464 | 477 | 485 | 534 | 536 | 531 | 551 | 421 | 610 | n.a | 617 | n.a | 502 | 727 | n.a | |
| Occupational Therapists | | | 75 | 92 | 100 | 105 | 94 | 93 | 101 | 98 | 137 | n.a | 140 | n.a | 141 | 177 | n.a | |
| Pharmacists | | | 1,112 | 1,196 | 1,225 | 1,317 | 1,329 | 1,386 | 1,495 | 895 | 1,626 | n.a | 1,819 | n.a | 1,217 | 2,059 | n.a | |
| Attendants | No. | | 8,358 | 8,189 | 8,403 | 8,375 | 8,091 | 8,096 | 8,689 | 8,268(d) | 9,218 | 8,614 | 8,531 | 8,384 | 8,334 | 8,354 | 7,740 ^(j) | |

Sources: Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) Private and Public Hospitals

(d) Including line Ministry

(e) Including PGIM Trainees

(f) Government Only

(g) Including Administrative & Specialists

(h) Including pupil nurses

(i) End of June 2023

(j) Excluding Specialist MOO attached to Anti Filariasis Campaign, Blood Bank Colombo, Faculty Staff Colombo, Fever HS Ragama, Mental HS Angoda, Rehabilitation HS Ragama, NIHs, STD Clinic Katugastota, BH Kalimuni South, BH Dehiwala Kandy, BH Madirigiriya & BH Nikaweratiya

** Permanently employed

n.a. – not available

Table 25 | Education

| | Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| General Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schools | No. | 10,205 | 10,502 | 10,737 | 10,849 | 10,971 | 11,097 | 11,021 | 11,053 | 11,044 | 11,084 | 11,091 | 11,088 | 11,074 | 11,052 | | |
| Government | | 9,410 | 9,685 | 9,731 | 9,905 | 10,012 | 10,121 | 10,144 | 10,162 | 10,194 | 10,175 | 10,165 | 10,155 | 10,146 | 10,126 | 10,104 | |
| o/w National | | 334 | 340 | 342 | 342 | 350 | 352 | 352 | 353 | 353 | 353 | 353 | 373 | 373 | 396 | 396 | |
| Private ** | | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 106 | 118 | 120 | 123 | 126 | 126 | |
| Pirivenas | | 697 | 719 | 720 | 734 | 747 | 749 | 754 | 753 | 763 | 801 | 816 | 819 | 822 | 822 | 822 | |
| Students | 000' | 4,038 | 4,119 | 4,159 | 4,195 | 4,234 | 4,272 | 4,330 | 4,345 | 4,365 | 4,418 | 4,268 | 4,273 | 4,259 | 4,180 | 4,099 | |
| Government | | 3,865 | 3,940 | 3,974 | 4,004 | 4,037 | 4,078 | 4,129 | 4,143 | 4,166 | 4,215 | 4,062 | 4,064 | 4,049 | 3,970 | 3,888 | |
| National | | 759 | 785 | 800 | 793 | 797 | 797 | 806 | 803 | 811 | 839 | 798 | n.a. | n.a. | 835 | 833 | |
| Provincial | | 3,106 | 3,155 | 3,174 | 3,211 | 3,240 | 3,281 | 3,324 | 3,340 | 3,355 | 3,376 | 3,263 | n.a. | n.a. | 3,35 | 3,055 | |
| Private ** | | 115 | 117 | 122 | 126 | 130 | 131 | 136 | 136 | 142 | 138 | 139 | 141 | 142 | 142 | 142 | |
| Pirivenas | | 58 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 61 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 69 | |
| Teachers | No. | 224,672 | 226,646 | 231,819 | 235,533 | 236,131 | 245,922 | 250,850 | 249,374 | 254,560 | 260,995 | 261,803 | 265,394 | 256,716 | 251,417 | 255,464 | |
| Government | | 213,126 | 214,562 | 219,886 | 223,333 | 223,752 | 232,990 | 236,999 | 235,999 | 241,591 | 247,334 | 246,592 | 249,494 | 241,054 | 236,738 | 241,114 | |
| Private ** | | 5,701 | 5,994 | 5,804 | 6,114 | 6,317 | 6,471 | 7,075 | 6,872 | 6,555 | 6,829 | 8,011 | 8,564 | 8,315 | 7,551 | 7,300 | |
| Pirivenas | | 5,845 | 6,090 | 6,129 | 6,086 | 6,062 | 6,461 | 6,776 | 6,503 | 6,414 | 6,832 | 7,200 | 7,336 | 7,347 | 7,128 | 7,050 | |
| University Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Universities | No. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| UGC ^(a) | | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| MoHE | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Students | No. | 82,822 | 86,592 | 92,963 | 86,197 | 94,492 | 105,084 | 109,870 | 111,065 | 117,029 | 118,993 | 126,109 | 132,896 | 146,315 | 166,215 | 176,702 | |
| UGC ^(b) | | 71,471 | 73,398 | 77,657 | 70,222 | 77,126 | 83,539 | 87,085 | 87,741 | 91,905 | 93,787 | 100,944 | 106,641 | 119,068 | 136,270 | 147,947 | |
| OUSL | | 10,904 | 12,818 | 14,915 | 15,418 | 16,739 | 20,916 | 22,097 | 22,546 | 24,346 | 24,453 | 25,165 | 26,255 | 26,255 | 28,824 | 27,715 | |
| MoHE | | 447 | 376 | 391 | 557 | 627 | 629 | 688 | 778 | 778 | 753 | n.a. | 992 | 1,121 | 1,040 | | |
| New Admissions | No. | 20,846 | 21,547 | 22,016 | 29,009 | 24,444 | 25,200 | 25,676 | 29,337 | 30,953 | 31,451 | 31,902 | 41,669 | 43,927 | 43,546 | 43,209 | |
| Employees | No. | 15,412 | 15,670 | 15,905 | 16,301 | 16,971 | 17,641 | 16,007 | 16,783 | 17,581 | 18,653 | 19,350 | 19,346 | 22,921 | 23,082 | | |
| Academic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lecturers | | 4,790 | 5,032 | 5,117 | 5,242 | 5,508 | 5,688 | 5,281 | 5,533 | 5,762 | 6,003 | 6,321 | 6,525 | 9,573 | 10,257 | 10,328 | |
| UGC ^(a) | | 4,735 | 4,984 | 5,064 | 5,176 | 5,439 | 5,610 | 5,199 | 5,440 | 5,669 | 5,940 | n.a. | n.a. | 9,462 | 7,155 | 7,163 | |
| MoHE | | 55 | 48 | 53 | 66 | 69 | 78 | 82 | 93 | 114 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 114 | 116 | | |
| Non Academic | | 10,622 | 10,638 | 10,788 | 11,059 | 11,463 | 11,953 | 10,726 | 11,250 | 11,819 | 12,650 | 13,029 | 12,821 | 13,348 | 13,160 | 12,754 | |
| Graduate Output | No. | 20,931 | 20,357 | 23,167 | 11,788* | 20,880 | 28,357 | 29,545 | 29,035 | 26,179 | 26,024 | 24,890 | 24,565 | 24,810 | 26,074 | 30,916 | |
| First Degree | | 6,518 | 6,330 | 5,614 | 8,054 | 8,636 | 8,141 | 7,513 | 7,697 | 10,437 | 10,959 | 9,991 | 7,501 | 7,564 | 10,124 | 10,454 | |
| Postgraduate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sources: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education

OUSL-Open University of Sri Lanka

UGC (a) – Universities under the University Grants Commission, including OUSL

UGC (b) – Universities under the University Grants Commission, excluding OUSL

MoHE – Buddhist and Pali University and Buddhasravaka Bhiksu University under Ministry of Higher Education

** Number of graduated has been decreased in 2012 as final exams have not been held in several faculties due to academic & Non academic Strikes in 2012.

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

n.a. – not available

Table 26 | Access to Banking and Finance

| Category | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
|--|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Domestic Commercial Banks | No. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| State | | 2 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Private | | 1,333 | 1,417 | 1,567 | 1,627 | 2,582** | 2,672* | 2,705** | 2,788 | 2,803 | 2,826 | 2,857 | 2,869 | 2,882 |
| Branches | No. | State | 640 | 640 | 654 | 675 | 1,356 | 1,361 | 1,366 | 1,377 | 1,373 | 1,376 | 1,392 | 1,400 |
| Private | No. | 693 | 777 | 913 | 952 | 1,226 | 1,311 | 1,339 | 1,411 | 1,430 | 1,450 | 1,465 | 1,472 | 1,471 |
| Other offices | No. | 3,452 | 3,523 | 3,610 | 3,727 | 2,864** | 2,871** | 2,870*** | 2,871*** | 2,875 | 3,309*** | 3,309*** | 3,309*** | 3,309*** |
| State | No. | 3,077 | 3,101 | 3,160 | 3,265 | 2,610 | 2,610 | 2,610 | 2,610 | 2,303 | 2,386 | 3,055 | 3,525 | 3,531 |
| Private | No. | 375 | 422 | 450 | 462 | 254 | 261 | 260 | 260 | 253 | 253 | 254 | 258 | 262 |
| Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) | No. | 1,710 | 1,815 | 2,035 | 2,187 | 2,316 | 2,406 | 3,188 | 3,475 | 4,029 | 4,584 | 5,334 | 5,687 | 6,175 |
| State | No. | 625 | 664 | 740 | 787 | 871 | 894 | 1,033 | 1,181 | 1,561 | 1,891 | 2,414 | 2,635 | 2,770 |
| Private | No. | 1,085 | 1,151 | 1,295 | 1,400 | 1,445 | 1,512 | 2,155 | 2,294 | 2,468 | 2,693 | 2,920 | 3,052 | 3,150 |
| Foreign Commercial Banks | No. | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| Branches | No. | 44 | 46 | 49 | 49 | 221 | 221 | 220 | 220 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 46 |
| Other Offices | No. | 170 | 170 | 171 | 171 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) | No. | 47 | 47 | 44 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 60 | 59 | 57 |
| Specialized Banks^(c) | No. | 14 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| State | No. | 465 | 500 | 515 | 527 | 645** | 652** | 624** | 683 | 691 | 696 | 700 | 704 | 705 |
| Private | No. | 239 | 270 | 280 | 287 | 390 | 541 | 546 | 595 | 600 | 602 | 606 | 609 | 611 |
| Branches | No. | 226 | 230 | 235 | 240 | 255 | 111 | 78 | 88 | 91 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| State | No. | 233 | 257 | 272 | 273 | 175*** | 175*** | 175*** | 27*** | 28*** | — | — | — | — |
| Private | No. | 215 | 236 | 251 | 251 | 167 | 175 | 175 | 27 | 28 | — | — | — | — |
| Other Offices | No. | 18 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) | No. | 119 | 158 | 158 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 295 | 320 | 333 | 376 | 401 | 432 |
| Insurance Companies | No. | 18 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 27 |
| Registered Finance Companies | No. | 35 | 36 | 39 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 39 |
| Specialized Leasing Companies | No. | 21 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Credit Cards Issued | No. | 68,430 | 90,489 | 148,481 | 167,124 | 166,181 | 176,750 | 198,843 | 264,058 | 290,264 | 338,692 | 353,826 | 235,310 | 285,888 |
| Credit Cards In Use | No. | 840,905 | 778,544 | 862,352 | 891,170 | 951,625 | 1,032,833 | 1,145,055 | 1,315,915 | 1,486,545 | 1,710,671 | 1,854,103 | 1,984,525 | 2,054,985 |

Sources: Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

(c) upto 2013, specialized banks were classified as National level and regional level banks.

* During 2010, business of 6 Regional Development Banks was vested with a new level bank, i.e. Pradeshiya Sanwardhana Bank

**All outlets excluding Student Savings Units

*** This includes Student Savings Units only.

Note: with effect from 01.01.2013 Banking Outlets were reclassified into two categories namely branches and student savings units.

| Item | Unit | 2009 ^(a) | 2010 ^(a) | 2011 ^(c) | 2012 ^(c) | 2013 ^(c) | 2014 ^(c) | 2015 ^(c) | 2016 ^(c) | 2017 ^(c) | 2018 ^(c) | 2019 ^(c) | 2020 ^(c) | 2021 ^(c) | 2022 ^(c) | 2023 ^{(c)(e)} |
|--|------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Labour Force | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Labour Force | 000' | 8,051 | 8,096 | 7,936 | 7,808 | 8,034 | 8,048 | 8,214 | 8,311 | 8,567 | 8,388 | 8,592 | 8,467 | 8,553 | 8,547 | 8,408 |
| Labour Force Participation Rate | % | 48.7 | 48.1 | 52.9 | 52.5 | 53.7 | 53.2 | 53.8 | 53.8 | 54.1 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 50.6 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 48.6 |
| Employed Population by Industry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 000' | 2,460 | 2,513 | 2,519 | 2,338 | 2,321 | 2,223 | 2,245 | 2,154 | 2,140 | 2,044 | 2,072 | 2,170 | 2,213 | 2,159 | 2,088 |
| Industry | 000' | 1,905 | 1,865 | 1,820 | 1,942 | 1,997 | 2,027 | 2,018 | 2,098 | 2,331 | 2,239 | 2,258 | 2,153 | 2,110 | 2,158 | 2,043 |
| Services | 000' | 3,215 | 3,319 | 3,262 | 3,217 | 3,363 | 3,450 | 3,568 | 3,696 | 3,737 | 3,732 | 3,850 | 3,677 | 3,791 | 3,831 | 3,878 |
| Unemployment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment No. | 000' | 471 | 400 | 335 | 310 | 353 | 348 | 383 | 363 | 359 | 373 | 411 | 468 | 440 | 399 | 398 |
| By Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 000' | 223 | 185 | 142 | 147 | 164 | 165 | 158 | 154 | 156 | 164 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 186 | 198 |
| Female | 000' | 248 | 215 | 193 | 163 | 189 | 183 | 225 | 209 | 203 | 209 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 200 |
| By Age Group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 years | 000' | 68 | 59 | 43 | 43 | 48 | 49 | 56 | 58 | 46 | 53 | 54 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20-29 years | 000' | 277 | 240 | 211 | 184 | 208 | 206 | 222 | 221 | 215 | 229 | 242 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 30-39 years | 000' | 71 | 59 | 53 | 49 | 53 | 54 | 61 | 48 | 53 | 56 | 59 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 56 |
| Over 40 years | 000' | 55 | 42 | 28 | 34 | 43 | 39 | 45 | 36 | 45 | 35 | 57 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 60 |
| By Level of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade 5 & Below | 000' | 20 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 12 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Grade 6 – 10 | 000' | 188 | 140 | 128 | 116 | 129 | 131 | 132 | 129 | 108 | 113 | 129 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| GCE O/L | 000' | 109 | 91 | 66 | 84 | 78 | 78 | 94 | 80 | 89 | 80 | 98 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 9.4 |
| GCE A/L & Above | 000' | 154 | 159 | 131 | 102 | 132 | 128 | 148 | 144 | 151 | 171 | 172 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 17.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | % | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

(a) Data including Eastern provinces but excluding Northern Province

(b) Excluding Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts

(c) All the districts are included

(d) Excluding Northern and Eastern provinces

(e) Provisional

Note: From year 2013 lower bound of working age has changed and therefore age 15 and above population is considered as working age population. Hence, this table provides 2011,2012 and 2013 statistics considering the new lower bound(for the purpose of comparison)
n.a.- not available

Table 28 | Average Daily Wages and Strikes

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Paddy Cultivation | Rs.per day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | 615.00 | 658.00 | 704.00 | 787.00 | 882.00 | 937.00 | 1,056.00 | 1,148.00 | 1,245.00 | 1,383.00 | 1,492.00 | 1,542.00 | 1,640.00 | 2,156.00 | 2,441.00 |
| Female | | 423.00 | 454.00 | 530.00 | 599.00 | 667.00 | 678.00 | 765.00 | 810.00 | 854.00 | 994.00 | 1,190.00 | 1,273.00 | 1,208.00 | 1,662.00 | 1,892.00 |
| Tea Cultivation | Rs.per day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | 496.00 | 543.00 | 617.00 | 691.00 | 764.00 | 819.00 | 887.00 | 952.00 | 1,085.00 | 1,242.00 | 1,321.00 | 1,354.00 | 1,401.00 | 1,723.00 | 1,905.00 |
| Female | | 356.00 | 391.00 | 438.00 | 512.00 | 565.00 | 598.00 | 656.00 | 673.00 | 766.00 | 895.00 | 947.00 | 999.00 | 1,004.00 | 1,250.00 | 1,353.00 |
| Rubber Cultivation | Rs.per day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | 532.00 | 588.00 | 658.00 | 741.00 | 853.00 | 881.00 | 931.00 | 978.00 | 1,113.00 | 1,216.00 | 1,294.00 | 1,336.00 | 1,270.00 | 1,866.00 | 1,972.00 |
| Female | | 416.00 | 463.00 | 490.00 | 585.00 | 652.00 | 702.00 | 742.00 | 786.00 | 870.00 | 955.00 | 995.00 | 1,074.00 | 1,172.00 | 1,410.00 | 1,483.00 |
| Coconut Cultivation | Rs.per day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | 652.00 | 699.00 | 783.00 | 887.00 | 997.00 | 1,061.00 | 1,114.00 | 1,182.00 | 1,284.00 | 1,374.00 | 1,451.00 | 1,498.00 | 1,633.00 | 2,199.00 | 2,433.00 |
| Carpentry | Rs.per day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master Carpenter | | 932.00 | 1,002.00 | 1,115.00 | 1,248.00 | 1,334.00 | 1,406.00 | 1,486.00 | 1,622.00 | 1,795.00 | 1,990.00 | 2,092.00 | 2,281.00 | 2,525.00 | 3,027.00 | 3,288.00 |
| Skilled and Unskilled | | 617.00 | 657.00 | 729.00 | 824.00 | 903.00 | 958.00 | 1,034.00 | 1,131.00 | 1,249.00 | 1,335.00 | 1,388.00 | 1,489.00 | 1,631.00 | 2,036.00 | 2,240.00 |
| Masonry | Rs.per day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master Mason | | 935.00 | 995.00 | 1,093.00 | 1,216.00 | 1,304.00 | 1,376.00 | 1,450.00 | 1,596.00 | 1,785.00 | 1,994.00 | 2,091.00 | 2,279.00 | 2,537.00 | 3,077.00 | 3,317.00 |
| Skilled and Unskilled | | 627.00 | 669.00 | 729.00 | 823.00 | 900.00 | 955.00 | 1,029.00 | 1,131.00 | 1,257.00 | 1,350.00 | 1,396.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,654.00 | 2,054.00 | 2,274.00 |
| Strikes | No. of Strikes | 8 | 15 | 27 | 34 | 42 | 38 | 51 | 41 | 33 | 51 | 25 | 28 | 21 | 22 | 8 |

Sources: Department of Labour and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

Table 29 | Poverty and Inequality

| Index | Unit | 2002 2006/07 2009/10 2012/13 2016 2019 ^(a) | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2002 | 2006/07 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 | 2016 | 2019 ^(a) |
| Poverty Head Count Index | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | % | 22.7 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 14.3 |
| Sector | | | | | | | |
| Urban | % | 7.9 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 6.0 |
| Rural | % | 24.7 | 15.7 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 15.0 |
| Estate | % | 30.0 | 32.0 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 8.8 | 33.8 |
| District | | | | | | | |
| Colombo | % | 6.4 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| Gampaha | % | 10.7 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 5.7 |
| Kalutara | % | 20.0 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 12.2 |
| Kandy | % | 24.9 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 14.3 |
| Matale | % | 29.6 | 18.9 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 19.6 |
| Nuwara Eliya | % | 22.6 | 33.8 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 26.3 |
| Galle | % | 25.8 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 2.9 | 13.2 |
| Matara | % | 27.5 | 14.7 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 11.1 |
| Hambantota | % | 32.2 | 12.7 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 13.6 |
| Jaffna | % | - | - | 16.1 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 25.8 |
| Mannar | | - | - | - | 20.1 | 1.0 | 8.0 |
| Vavunia | % | - | - | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 13.9 |
| Mullaithivu | | - | - | - | 28.8 | 12.7 | 44.5 |
| Killinochchi | | - | - | - | 12.7 | 18.2 | 26.4 |
| Batticaloa | % | - | 10.7 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 11.3 | 20.8 |
| Ampara | % | - | 10.9 | 11.8 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 17.2 |
| Trincomalee | % | - | - | 11.7 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 18.3 |
| Kurunegala | % | 25.4 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 12.5 |
| Puttum | % | 31.3 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 10.5 |
| Anuradapura | % | 20.4 | 14.9 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 8.1 |
| Polonnaruwa | % | 23.7 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 17.0 |
| Badulla | % | 37.3 | 23.7 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 6.8 | 32.3 |
| Monaragala | % | 37.2 | 33.2 | 14.5 | 20.8 | 5.8 | 21.0 |
| Rathnapura | % | 34.4 | 26.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 24.9 |
| Kegalle | % | 32.5 | 21.1 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 20.8 |
| Poverty Gap | % | 5.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.8 |
| Squared Poverty Gap | % | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.90 |
| Poverty Shortfall | Average (Rs./Month) | 317 | 448 | 587 | 607 | 620 | 729 |
| Gini Coefficient of Per Capita Expenditure | | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.36 | 0.39 | 0.40 | n.a. |
| Gini Coefficient of Household Expenditure | | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.40 | 0.41 | n.a. |
| Gini Coefficient of Household Income | | 0.47 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.45 | n.a. |
| Quintile Ratio | % | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 12.0 | 11.8 | n.a. |

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1990/91 (excluding Northern and Eastern provinces)

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1995/96 (excluding Northern and Eastern provinces)

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2002 (excluding Northern and Eastern provinces)

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2006/07 (excluding Northern province and Trincomalee district)

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009/10 (excluding Mannar, Mullaithivu and Killinochchi districts)

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13 (covered all districts)

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016 (covered all districts)

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2019 (covered all districts)

(a) Based on Updated poverty line (based 2012/13 on NCPI)

Table 30 | Remittances and Departures for Foreign Employment

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Total Remittances | USD mn | 3,330 | 4,116 | 5,145 | 5,985 | 6,407 | 7,018 | 6,980 | 7,242 | 7,164 | 7,015 | 6,717 | 7,104 | 5,490 | 3,789 | 5,970 |
| By Country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middle East | | 1,995 | 2,474 | 3,030 | 3,358 | 3,562 | 3,902 | 3,769 | 3,889 | 3,711 | 3,592 | 3,459 | 3,673 | 2,834 | 1,936 | 2,606 |
| European Union | | 603 | 724 | 885 | 1,071 | 1,160 | 1,270 | 1,222 | 1,282 | 1,311 | 1,312 | 1,263 | 1,350 | 1,032 | 705 | 537 |
| Europe, Other | | 148 | 177 | 232 | 275 | 308 | 337 | 307 | 739 | 330 | 309 | 282 | 305 | 231 | 155 | 394 |
| East Asia | | 203 | 247 | 401 | 509 | 557 | 611 | 698 | 333 | 824 | 849 | 826 | 870 | 686 | 481 | 484 |
| North America | | 127 | 140 | 154 | 174 | 186 | 204 | 209 | 210 | 208 | 182 | 161 | 178 | 126 | 91 | 524 |
| South and Central America | | 28 | 35 | 41 | 48 | 58 | 63 | 63 | 398 | 50 | 35 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 23 |
| South East Asia | | 100 | 144 | 206 | 263 | 288 | 316 | 391 | 174 | 394 | 407 | 376 | 408 | 324 | 220 | 119 |
| South Asia | | 40 | 58 | 51 | 90 | 83 | 91 | 98 | 109 | 107 | 107 | 134 | 114 | 93 | 76 | 134 |
| Australia and New Zealand | | 57 | 82 | 103 | 132 | 147 | 161 | 161 | 51 | 172 | 154 | 175 | 178 | 143 | 102 | 117 |
| Other | | 30 | 35 | 41 | 66 | 58 | 63 | 63 | 58 | 57 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 1,031 |
| Total Departures | No. | 247,126 | 267,507 | 262,961 | 282,447 | 293,218 | 300,703 | 263,443 | 242,816 | 211,992 | 211,211 | 203,087 | 53,713 | 122,887 | 311,056 | 297,656 |
| Skilled | | 196,953 | 207,085 | 199,281 | 219,540 | 222,241 | 221,184 | 185,458 | 171,160 | 150,938 | 159,508 | 151,899 | 39,719 | 91,006 | 205,547 | 208,586 |
| Professional | | 2,832 | 3,057 | 3,844 | 4,448 | 5,151 | 5,372 | 6,251 | 6,578 | 6,379 | 9,005 | 9,861 | 2,929 | 8,575 | 14,512 | n.a |
| Middle Level | | 6,388 | 6,884 | 6,134 | 9,280 | 16,510 | 20,778 | 6,951 | 8,234 | 7,127 | 6,530 | 5,725 | 1,480 | 4,267 | 8,130 | n.a |
| Clerical and Related | | 6,719 | 7,923 | 9,906 | 16,184 | 26,561 | 29,267 | 12,501 | 10,862 | 9,271 | 9,434 | 9,163 | 2,484 | 6,570 | 12,135 | n.a |
| Skilled | | 61,321 | 71,537 | 67,726 | 67,150 | 73,707 | 73,162 | 81,682 | 76,545 | 68,980 | 67,013 | 62,711 | 16,690 | 40,390 | 92,673 | n.a |
| Semi Skilled | | 6,015 | 4,932 | 4,180 | 3,467 | 3,412 | 3,977 | 4,847 | 3,926 | 3,297 | 2,769 | 2,950 | 748 | 1,938 | 4,132 | n.a |
| Housemaid Female | | 113,678 | 112,752 | 107,491 | 119,011 | 96,900 | 88,628 | 73,226 | 65,015 | 55,884 | 64,757 | 61,489 | 15,388 | 29,266 | 73,965 | n.a |
| Unskilled | | 50,173 | 60,422 | 63,680 | 62,907 | 70,977 | 79,519 | 77,985 | 71,656 | 61,054 | 51,703 | 51,188 | 13,994 | 31,881 | 105,472 | 89,070 |

Sources: Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment and Central Bank of Sri Lanka

- (a) Revised
(b) Provisional

Table 31 | Welfare Payments and Development Subsidies

| | Description | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Healthcare | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. Million |
| Pharmaceuticals (free medicine) | | 12,149 | 13,544 | 16,617 | 16,740 | 27,269 | 34,805 | 31,703 | 38,028 | 38,596 | 43,440 | 54,068 | 85,545 | 77,001 | 75,718 | 143,740 |
| Empowering the Vulnerable and Needy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samurdhi | 9,267 | 9,241 | 9,044 | 10,553 | 15,256 | 15,042 | 39,994 | 40,740 | 39,707 | 39,239 | 44,660 | 52,434 | 55,400 | 36,823 | 90,092 | |
| Aswasuma Programme | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 172,032 |
| No. of Ben fisheries (Families Mn) | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | |
| Assistance to Elderly (Over 70yrs age) | 960 | 650 | 950 | 554 | 2,045 | 2,655 | 8,039 | 9,060 | 9,008 | 9,590 | 9,856 | 9,893 | 9,805 | 4,830 | | |
| Daily Allowance for Differently Abled Students | 74 | 71 | 80 | 80 | 123 | 138 | 220 | 247 | 195 | 31 | 26 | - | - | 10 | 21 | 51 |
| Allowance for Disable People | 74 | 75 | 394 | 403 | 513 | 479 | 936 | 1,114 | 1,083 | 43 | 41 | 4,293 | 4,311 | 2,153 | 43,098 | |
| Financial Supports for kidney patients | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 487 | 869 | 1,318 | 1,451 | 1,776 | 2,326 | 1,154 | n.a. | |
| Empowering Government Security Forces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allowance for the Third Child of Soldiers | - | - | 297 | 313 | 458 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Death and Disabled Soldiers Compensation | 9,796 | 10,500 | 13,316 | 14,779 | 16,152 | 18,244 | 23,433 | 26,772 | 27,808 | 30,359 | 33,637 | 37,460 | 37,907 | 40,244 | n.a. | |
| Agriculture Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fertilizer Subsidy | 26,935 | 23,028 | 29,802 | 36,456 | 19,706 | 31,858 | 49,571 | 27,771 | 30,361 | 26,879 | 34,966 | 36,687 | 21,235 | 62,477 | 53,782 | |
| Paddy Purchasing (To Stabilize the Paddy Prices) | 1,060 | 1,805 | 1,629 | 1,440 | 1,789 | 228 | 7,480 | 242 | - | - | - | - | 119 | 814 | - | - |
| Commercial Crop Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crop Subsidy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | 211 | 191 | 171 | 182 | 272 | 331 | 7,292 | 549 | 445 | 615 | 588 | 737 | 1,177 | 462 | 686 | |
| Rubber | 200 | 371 | 485 | 435 | 587 | 763 | 2,871 | 713 | 703 | 542 | 564 | 823 | 897 | 652 | 655 | |
| Coconut | 237 | 269 | 293 | 353 | 403 | 485 | 471 | 709 | 598 | 653 | 641 | 734 | 322 | 213 | 450 | |
| Cashew | 34 | 25 | 29 | 27 | 49 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 54 | 67 | 70 | 85 | 64 | 29 | - | |
| Minor Crops – (Cinnamon, Cocoa, Coffee, Pepper) | 175 | 180 | 220 | 185 | 207 | 254 | 360 | 380 | 336 | 440 | 256 | 529 | 361 | 241 | 388 | |
| School Children and University Students | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School Uniforms | 1,260 | 950 | 1,364 | 2,218 | 2,300 | 3,574 | 2,261 | 2,157 | 2,479 | 1,073 | 3,789 | 2,877 | 2,492 | 1,993 | 2,539 | |
| Season Tickets | 1,384 | 1,369 | 1,359 | 1,233 | 1,430 | 1,695 | 1,800 | 1,998 | 4,923 | 5,000 | 5,450 | 5,400 | 5,300 | 3,407 | 8,270 | |
| School and Dharma School Text books | 2,196 | 2,056 | 2,337 | 2,127 | 2,583 | 2,773 | 3,979 | 5,599 | 4,476 | 157 | 4,807 | 4,669 | 2,814 | 836 | 23,123 | |
| Grade 5 Scholarships, Mahapola and Bursary | 578 | 645 | 777 | 790 | 801 | 852 | 1,390 | 1,914 | 1,344 | 2,136 | 2,571 | 2,125 | 2,791 | 1,695 | 3,132 | |
| Nutrition Program | 2,251 | 2,475 | 2,631 | 2,790 | 3,077 | 3,725 | 3,938 | 3,916 | 4,434 | 5,325 | 5,063 | 2,299 | 1,685 | 3,308 | 12,501 | |
| Thriposa for Children and Expectant Mothers | 1,155 | 865 | 1,336 | 1,189 | 1,396 | 1,787 | 1,956 | 1,351 | 1,692 | 1,982 | 2,187 | 1,122 | 1,231 | 716 | 2,370 | |
| Posthana Malla for Expectant Mothers | 505 | 388 | 360 | 249 | 203 | 279 | 2,422 | 5,746 | 5,490 | 5,279 | 4,751 | 5,248 | 3,690 | 5,999 | | |
| Morning Milk for Pre-school and school Children | 167 | 178 | 249 | 205 | 230 | 197 | 189 | 106 | 167 | 256 | 327 | 297 | n.a. | n.a. | 707 | |

Table 31 | Welfare Payments and Development Subsidies Contd...

| | Description | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 ^(a) | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Disaster Assistance | Poshana Manpetha and Lama Saviya | 30 | 30 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 49 | 30 | - | - | - | 76 | 110 | 148 | 4 |
| Flood and Drought Relief | 738 | 264 | 649 | 153 | 148 | 521 | 271 | 132 | 5,854 | 5,279 | 406 | 235 | 303 | 83 | 141 | |
| Cooked Meals and Dry Rations | 2,859 | 1,000 | 199 | 54 | 32 | 28 | 118 | 111 | - | - | - | n.a. | - | - | - | |
| Assistance to Religious Places | Water for Religious Places | 144 | 42 | 46 | 49 | 47 | 50 | 50 | - | - | - | - | n.a. | - | - | |
| (Losses) / Profit of Public Enterprises | Petroleum (Ceylon Petroleum Corporation) | 7,717 | 20,295 | -94,508 | -97,310 | -7,770 | 1,633 | -19,886 | -14,735 | 3,504 | -106,143 | -11,836 | 2,371 | -81,816 | -617,588 | 120,346 |
| Kerosene | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14,735 | 7,697 | n.a. | n.a | n.a | |
| Electricity (Ceylon Electricity Board) | 7,440 | - | -19,266 | -61,572 | 22,945 | -13,303 | 20,955 | 34,640 | -46,242 | -30,458 | -97,359 | -60,486 | -34,139 | -298,189 | 61,236 | |
| Water | 1,417 | 5,955 | 421 | 408 | - | - | 1,030 | -2,915 | 1,817 | -517 | -1,111 | 509 | -3,054 | 2,701 | 5,286 | |
| Railway | 4,768 | 3,173 | 4,060 | 3,796 | 5,163 | 11,034 | 7,714 | 6,773 | 7,595 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a | n.a | |
| Sri Lanka Transport Board | 8,026 | 827 | -3,490 | -5,610 | -10,640 | -9,407 | -4,129 | -481 | 1,616 | 1,295 | 1,890 | -2,105 | -3,054 | 1,421 | 2,189 | |
| Transport Facilities | SLTB Transport Facilities – Uneconomical Routes | 2,332 | 2,460 | 1,922 | 2,184 | 2,335 | 4,770 | 4,975 | 4,999 | 5,000 | 5,004 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 5,300 | 2,400 | 3,690 |
| Transportation Facilities for Armed Forces | 598 | 208 | 257 | 182 | 169 | 276 | 300 | 289 | 321 | 219 | 262 | 218 | 142 | 33 | 196 | |
| Common Facilities | Street Lighting | 204 | 360 | 123 | n.a. | 25 | 6 | - | - | |
| Total | 106,941 | 103,489 | 198,751 | 255,421 | 117,063 | 159,037 | 228,766 | 272,686 | 243,425 | 336,692 | 324,308 | 326,761 | 340,326 | 737,941 | 915,354 | |

Source: Department of National Budget, Department of Treasury Operations and Department of Public Enterprises

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

n.a.: not available

Table 32 | Tourism

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) | |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| Tourist Arrivals by Country of Nationality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | 447,890 | 654,476 | 855,975 | 1,005,605 | 1,274,593 | 1,527,153 | 1,798,380 | 2,050,832 | 2,116,407 | 2,333,796 | 1,913,702 | 507,704 | 194,495 | 719,979 | 1,487,303 | |
| North America | | 25,044 | 40,552 | 53,658 | 59,236 | 65,616 | 72,653 | 91,956 | 98,376 | 105,297 | 129,492 | 119,681 | 31,617 | 11,281 | 49,410 | 91,080 | |
| Latin America & the Caribbean | | 666 | 594 | 1,187 | 320,431 | 373,063 | 421,037 | 498,758 | 599,415 | 643,333 | 680,901 | 840,956 | 690,716 | 157,375 | 27,269 | 128,279 | 233,297 |
| Western Europe | | 170,186 | 255,172 | 320,431 | 373,063 | 421,037 | 498,758 | 599,415 | 643,333 | 680,901 | 840,956 | 690,716 | 157,375 | 27,269 | 128,279 | 233,297 | |
| Eastern Europe | | 26,177 | 35,630 | 51,922 | 72,401 | 125,695 | 141,984 | 125,284 | 161,171 | 161,967 | 176,905 | 196,856 | 124,221 | 66,227 | 303,947 | 524,030 | |
| Middle East | | 23,821 | 37,501 | 36,376 | 56,169 | 80,509 | 88,654 | 101,676 | 107,635 | 95,581 | 71,636 | 44,143 | 10,231 | 4,452 | 18,107 | 27,830 | |
| Africa | | 1,591 | 2,249 | 6,736 | 5,045 | 8,081 | 10,674 | 14,473 | 12,144 | 12,703 | 14,875 | 15,094 | 2,880 | 862 | 4,679 | 9,950 | |
| Asia | | 174,382 | 245,753 | 334,274 | 380,289 | 509,653 | 640,045 | 787,483 | 938,697 | 962,395 | 966,731 | 734,056 | 158,448 | 79,159 | 179,661 | 75,635 | |
| Australia | | 26,023 | 37,025 | 51,411 | 57,776 | 60,836 | 71,183 | 72,395 | 83,851 | 92,003 | 125,069 | 105,414 | 22,706 | 4,767 | 33,876 | 521,298 | |
| Tourist Arrivals by Purpose of Visit * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leisure | | 358,188 | 516,538 | 687,830 | 748,436 | 915,158 | 1,037,644 | 1,198,240 | 1,710,027 | 1,744,149 | 1,979,819 | 1,592,212 | 444,328 | 151,803 | 428,838 | 851,976 | |
| Private & Official Business | | 38,473 | 83,270 | 68,436 | 90,040 | 67,553 | 4,616 | 6,705 | 37,121 | 77,086 | 76,702 | 70,269 | 13,946 | 4,619 | 30,057 | 67,328 | |
| Convention & Meetings | | 6,262 | 6,350 | 14,681 | 22,220 | 26,766 | 4,495 | 5,240 | 16,652 | 27,455 | 29,048 | 18,865 | 5,750 | 1,006 | 15,888 | 81,796 | |
| Visiting Friends & Relations | | 23,122 | 35,386 | 70,531 | 117,520 | 164,422 | 419,266 | 458,411 | 236,127 | 237,874 | 223,916 | 200,496 | 38,650 | 32,336 | 164,109 | 215,395 | |
| Religious & Cultural | | 9,127 | 5,150 | 2,321 | 22,371 | 65,004 | 200 | 1,202 | 390 | 281 | 168 | 484 | 53 | 22 | 299 | - | |
| Sports & Health | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27,580 | 22,799 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Other | | 12,718 | 7,782 | 12,178 | 5,018 | 35,689 | 60,932 | 128,582 | 50,515 | 1,982 | 1,334 | 31,376 (b) | 4,969 | 4,709 | 81,086 | 270,808 | |
| Official Tourist Receipts * | USD Mn | 349 | 575 | 830 | 1,038 | 1,715 | 2,431 | 2,981 | 3,519 | 3,925 | 4,381 | 3,610 | 682 | 507 | 1,136 | 2,068 | |
| Receipt Per Tourist Per Day * | USD Mn | 81.8 | 88.0 | 98.0 | 103.0 | 156.5 | 160.8 | 164.1 | 168.2 | 170.1 | 173.8 | 181.2 | 158.1 | 172.6 | 164.4 | 164.4 | |
| Average Duration (Nights)* | No. | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 8 | |
| Accommodation Capacity Hotels Classified/ Unclassified and Boutique Hotels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rooms | | 14,461 | 14,714 | 14,653 | 15,510 | 16,223 | 18,510 | 19,377 | 22,336 | 23,477 | 24,757 | 24,831 | 25,407 | 25,958 | 25,597 | 26,422 | |
| Beds* | | 28,344 | 28,978 | 28,844 | 30,880 | 32,284 | 36,883 | 38,479 | 45,509 | 48,550 | 52,237 | 52,393 | 53,269 | 54,512 | 53,757 | n.a | |
| Foreign Travel by Sri Lankans (Departures) | | 962,786 | 1,122,212 | 1,239,290 | 1,248,792 | 1,261,711 | 1,311,083 | 1,356,411 | 1,447,786 | 1,439,429 | 1,471,481 | 1,441,462 | 305,143 | 309,220 | 1,127,512 | n.a | |
| Revenue from Tourism | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tourism Development Levy | Rs. Mn | 405.2 | 516.9 | 653.5 | 809.4 | 1,044.2 | 1,005.6 | 1,014.8 | 1,276.8 | 1,541.5 | 1,482.1 | 924.2 | 537.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Embarkation Tax on Foreign Tourists | Rs. Mn | 766.3 | 1,000.1 | 1,041.7 | 1,161.6 | 1,604.9 | 1,779.8 | 1,968.5 | 2,355.4 | 2,378.8 | 2,824.9 | 2,089.2 | 489.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Museums | | 10,244 | 22,061 | 31,096 | 37,305 | 44,751 | 454,053 | 558,521 | 59,982 | 68,107 | 8,551 | 64,877 | 16,731 | 2,394 | 12,585 | 47,339 | |
| Number of Foreign Visitors | Rs. '000 | 4,636.4 | 9,838.6 | 14,200.0 | 16,842.5 | 14,982.0 | 831,587.0 | 1,011,585 | 33,636 | 50,210 | 76,035 | 56,472 | 14,116 | 1,884 | 2,236 | 51,195 | |
| Revenue from Sale of Tickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 32 | Tourism Contd...

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 ^(a) |
|--|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------------------|
| Cultural Triangle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Foreign Visitors | Rs. Mn | 109,404 | 197,947 | 239,920 | 592,980 | 504,699 | 627,136 | 722,676 | 905,333 | 978,606 | 980,096 | 730,854 | 185,115 | 33,390 | 216,847 | 477,978 |
| Revenue from Sale of Tickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zoological Gardens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Foreign Visitors | Rs. Mn | 149,833 | 249,556 | 284,898 | 287,485 | 305,860 | 348,842 | 393,064 | 415,776 | 369,685 | 373,106 | 226,651 | 5,058 | 13,777 | 57,596 | 150,300 |
| Revenue from Sale of Tickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botanical Gardens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Foreign Visitors | Rs. '000 | 123,425 | 210,949 | 237,763 | 259,572 | 293,454 | 345,468 | 407,553 | 465,405 | 440,270 | 463,695 | 331,888 | 93,385 | 18,412 | 103,322 | 227,729 |
| Revenue from Sale of Tickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild Life Parks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Foreign Visitors | Rs. '000 | 70,688 | 143,198 | 198,536 | 254,052 | 325,153 | 454,053 | 558,521 | 783,203 | 934,633 | 1100,435 | 856,804 | 219,828 | 53,519 | 301,464 | 583,703 |
| Revenue from Sale of Tickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source: Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Provisional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Including Sports, Health & Ayurvedic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Estimated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Since 2014, data on "tourist arrivals by purpose of visit" as per the new classification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority

(a) Provisional

(b) Including Sports, Health & Ayurvedic

* Estimated

Note: Since 2014, data on "tourist arrivals by purpose of visit" as per the new classification

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|--|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Total Livestock Population | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | No. '000 | 1,137 | 1,170 | 1,192 | 1,254 | 1,169 | 1,105 | 1,088 | 1,366 | 1,400 | 1,463 | 1,086 | 1,104 | 1,131 | 1,128 | 1,122 |
| Buffalo | No. '000 | 372 | 423 | 405 | 415 | 381 | 321 | 323 | 426 | 445 | 458 | 298 | 323 | 333 | 285 | 327 |
| Goat/Sheep | No. '000 | 385 | 381 | 384 | 394 | 341 | 307 | 317 | 470 | 513 | 523 | 325 | 346 | 362 | 378 | 364 |
| Swine | No. '000 | 81 | 84 | 82 | 89 | 81 | 105 | 70 | 125 | 155 | 190 | 91 | 93 | 99 | 100 | 102 |
| Chicken | No. '000 | 13,615 | 14,018 | 14,199 | 14,039 | 16,647 | 16,630 | 16,744 | 36,720 | 41,000 | 40,645 | 20,411 | 24,278 | 24,311 | 22,767 | 18,065 |
| Total Production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk | Mn Lt. | 233 | 248 | 258 | 299 | 329 | 334 | 374 | 454 | 483 | 495 | 448 | 415 | 513 | 506 | 504 |
| Chicken meat | t'000 | 99 | 104 | 117 | 137 | 145 | 150 | 164 | 174 | 201 | 214 | 224 | 216 | 237 | 228 | 236 |
| Eggs | Mn | 1,099 | 941 | 1,185 | 2,279 | 1,637 | 1,721 | 1,899 | 2,201 | 2,856 | 2,853 | 2,084 | 2,436 | 1,954 | 1,849 | 1,604 |
| Mutton | t | 1,500 | 1,700 | 1,790 | 1,600 | 1,840 | 1,340 | 1,350 | 1,400 | 1,740 | 1,630 | 1,810 | 1,610 | 2,500 | 2,683 | 2,745 |
| Pork | t | 10,120 | 10,435 | 9,800 | 7,030 | 7,040 | 7,080 | 7,018 | 7,280 | 7,890 | 10,470 | 9,000 | 8,580 | 9,820 | 9,302 | 9,375 |
| Domestic Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Demand – Milk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk Requirement | Mn. Ltrs per Year | 746 | 754 | 767 | 742 | 740 | 938 | 1,035 | 1,166 | 1,207 | 1,264 | 1,139 | 1,157 | n.a. | 797 | 799 |
| Domestic Production | Mn Ltrs. | 233 | 248 | 258 | 299 | 329 | 334 | 374 | 454 | 483 | 495 | 424 | 415 | 513 | 506 | 504 |
| Domestic Production / Total Req. Ratio | % | 31 | 33 | 34 | 40 | 44 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 40 | 39 | 37 | 36 | n.a. | 63 | 63 |
| Production Gap | Mn Ltrs. | 513 | 506 | 509 | 443 | 411 | 604 | 632 | 713 | 724 | 769 | 715 | 743 | n.a. | 291 | 295 |
| Domestic Demand – Chicken | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken Requirement | t'000 per year | 261 | 264 | 267 | 260 | 262 | 149 | 165 | 174 | 201 | 214 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 228 | 235 |
| Domestic Production | t'000 | 99 | 104 | 117 | 137 | 145 | 150 | 165 | 174 | 201 | 214 | 224 | 216 | 237 | 228 | 236 |
| Production Gap | t'000 | 162 | 160 | 150 | 122 | 117 | – | – | – | 0 | 0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -0.4 | -1.6 |
| Domestic Demand – Egg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egg Requirement | Mn. per Year | 3,732 | 3,769 | 3,809 | 3,710 | 3,738 | 2,231 | 2,203 | 2,201 | 2,861 | 2,858 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2,212 | 2,520 |
| Domestic Production | Mn. | 1,099 | 941 | 1,185 | 2,279 | 1,637 | 1,721 | 1,899 | 2,201 | 2,856 | 2,853 | 2,631 | 2,435 | 1,954 | 1,849 | 1,604 |
| Production Gap | Mn. | 2,633 | 2,828 | 2,624 | 1,431 | 2,101 | 510 | 304 | 0 | 5 | 6 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 363 | 916 |
| Per Capita Availability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk | LME L per Year | 11 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Chicken Meat | kg per Year | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |

Table 33 | Livestock Sector Contd...

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(b) |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Eggs | No. per Year | 54 | 46 | 82 | 113 | 103 | 108 | 109 | 105 | 133 | 132 | 96 | 85 | 88 | 83 | 73 |
| Mutton | kg per Year | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Pork | kg per Year | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Beef | kg per Year | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | |
| Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk and Milk Products | t | 63,874 | 75,483 | 88,129 | 83,818 | 69,452 | 71,027 | 86,327 | 99,593 | 98,864 | 104,862 | 98,838 | 102,356 | 88,484 | 54,299 | 71,182 |
| Poultry and Poultry Products | Rs. Mn | 18,609 | 29,029 | 38,192 | 39,023 | 37,572 | 44,308 | 34,088 | 36,338 | 48,145 | 54,002 | 55,647 | 61,933 | 63,094 | 68,352 | 88,624 |
| Mutton and Mutton Products | t | 990 | 1,236 | 1,952 | 845 | 353 | 354 | 592 | 253 | 280 | 301 | 235 | 156 | 55 | 190 | 237 |
| Pork and Pork Products | Rs. Mn | 85 | 150 | 300 | 148 | 112 | 99 | 129 | 100 | 167 | 162 | 121 | 84 | 19 | 222 | 234 |
| Beef and Beef Products | t | 270 | 285 | 169 | 338 | 386 | 350 | 503 | 485 | 545 | 517 | 907 | 933 | 680 | 152 | 145 |
| | Rs. Mn | 58 | 82 | 73 | 200 | 173 | 166 | 219 | 214 | 236 | 218 | 369 | 423 | 396 | 101 | 131 |
| | t | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | .. | 1 | 50 | 118 | 144 | 84 | 68 | 245 | 57 |
| | Rs. Mn | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 73 | 103 | 55 | 53 | 289 | 72 |
| | t | 22 | 29 | 61 | 28 | 36 | 36 | 51 | 72 | 151 | 139 | 121 | 81 | 37 | 62 | 55 |
| | Rs. Mn | 17 | 13 | 52 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 40 | 80 | 141 | 174 | 111 | 65 | 36 | 177 | 131 |

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

(a) Revised

(b) Provisional

n.a. not available

... negligible

Table 34 | Fisheries Sector

| Item | Unit | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 ^(a) | 2023 ^(c) |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Fishing Fleet Capacity (Total Boats) | No. | 40,245 | 48,134 | 53,476 | 54,310 | 52,301 | 62,524 | 61,354 | 68,618 | 46,890 | 51,892 | 48,976 | 59,376 | 59,716 | 58,594 | 60,176 |
| High Seas Boats | | 19 | 26 | 29 | 130 | - | - | 1,576 | 1,455 | 1,417 | 1,281 | 1,189 | 927 | 1,194 | 1,459 | 1,971 |
| Multi Day Boats | | 2,604 | 2,679 | 3,843 | 3,950 | 4,111* | 4,447* | 3,456 | 3,833 | 2,779 | 4,601 | 3,696 | 4,228 | 4,170 | 3,603 | 3,615 |
| One Day Boats | | 1,135 | 1,160 | 1,120 | 890 | 802 | 876 | 789 | 835 | 868 | 918 | 948 | 895 | 860 | 831 | 782 |
| Out Board 6-8 m FRP | | 15,016 | 22,890 | 23,160 | 23,134 | 23,982 | 24,882 | 26,136 | 22,394 | 24,132 | 23,404 | 24,074 | 24,389 | 24,530 | 25,232 | |
| Motorized Traditional Boats | | 2,238 | 2,263 | 2,960 | 2,340 | 2,514 | 2,720 | 2,179 | 2,248 | 2,185 | 2,206 | 2,140 | 2,310 | 2,398 | 2,374 | 2,619 |
| Non-Motorized Traditional Boats ^(b) | | 18,243 | 26,000 | 21,650 | 22,800 | 20,566 | 29,325 | 26,859 | 32,291 | 16,035 | 17,434 | 16,312 | 16,006 | 25,635 | 24,817 | 24,969 |
| Beach Scene Boats | | 990 | 990 | 984 | 1,040 | 1,174 | 1,174 | 1,613 | 1,820 | 1,212 | 1,320 | 1,287 | 1,056 | 1,070 | 980 | 988 |
| Annual Fish Production | t | 339,730 | 384,670 | 444,830 | 484,810 | 512,840 | 535,050 | 520,190 | 530,920 | 531,310 | 527,060 | 505,830 | 428,740 | 435,910 | 397,230 | 407,070 |
| Marine Fish Catch | | 293,170 | 332,260 | 385,270 | 417,220 | 445,930 | 459,300 | 452,890 | 456,990 | 449,440 | 439,370 | 415,490 | 326,930 | 331,675 | 280,610 | 293,945 |
| Coastal | | 180,410 | 202,420 | 222,350 | 257,540 | 267,980 | 278,850 | 269,020 | 274,160 | 259,720 | 249,020 | 242,580 | 182,560 | 178,260 | 149,440 | 164,995 |
| Offshore and Deep Sea | | 112,760 | 129,840 | 162,920 | 159,680 | 177,950 | 180,450 | 183,870 | 182,830 | 189,720 | 190,350 | 172,910 | 144,370 | 153,415 | 131,170 | 128,950 |
| Inland and Aquaculture | | 46,560 | 52,410 | 59,560 | 67,590 | 66,910 | 75,750 | 67,300 | 73,930 | 81,870 | 87,690 | 90,340 | 101,810 | 104,235 | 116,620 | 113,125 |
| Fish for Dry or Smoking | t | 97,690 | 100,120 | 112,295 | 61,320 | 146,630 | 157,982 | 126,390 | 145,620 | 138,430 | 141,080 | 114,900 | 132,100 | 112,630 | 51,660 | 50,380 |

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

(a) Revised

(b) from 2014 number of nonmotorized Traditional Boats includes both marine and fresh water driven boats.

(c) Provisional

* Including High Sea Boats

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