With an economy worth $80.591 billion (2015) ($233.637 billion PPP estimate), and a per capita GDP of about $11,068.996 (PPP), Sri Lanka has mostly had strong growth rates in recent years until the government toppled early in 2015 where most development projects were stopped abruptly on corruption claims. In GDP per capita terms, it is ahead of other countries in the South Asian region. The main economic sectors of the country are tourism, tea export, apparel, textile, rice production and other agricultural products. In addition to these economic sectors, overseas employment contributes highly in foreign exchange, 90% of expatriate Sri Lankans reside in the Middle East. The 2008-09 global financial crisis and recession exposed Sri Lanka's economic vulnerabilities and nearly caused a balance of payments crisis. Agriculture slowed due to a drought and weak global demand affected exports and trade. In early 2012, Sri Lanka floated the rupee, resulting in a sharp depreciation, and took steps to curb imports. A large trade deficit remains a concern, but strong remittances from Sri Lankan workers abroad help offset the trade deficit. Government debt of about 80% of GDP remains among the highest in emerging markets.

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| **Economic facts** | **Data** |
| GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) | $217.4 billion |
| GDP (Official Exchange Rate) | $74.59 billion |
| GDP - Real Growth Rate | 7.4% |
| GDP - Per Capita (PPP) | $10,400 |
| Gross National Saving | 23.9% of GDP |
| GDP - Composition, By End Use | Household consumption: 66.1%  Government consumption: 12.8%  Investment in fixed capital: 29.6%  Investment in inventories: 0.3%  Exports of goods and services: 22.5%  Imports of goods and services: -31.4% |
| GDP - Composition, By Sector Of Origin | Agriculture: 10.2%  Industry: 33.1%  Services: 56.7% |
| Industrial production growth rate | 9.4% |
| [Labor force](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2095&term=Labor%20force) | 8.916 million |
| Labor force - by occupation | Agriculture: 31.8%  Industry: 25.8%  Services: 42.4% (June 2012) |
| Unemployment rate | 4% |
| Population below poverty line | 8.9% |
| Household income or consumption by percentage share | Lowest 10%: 1.6%  Highest 10%: 39.5% (2009) |
| Budget | Revenues: $9.978 billion  Expenditures: $14.14 billion (2014 est.) |
| Taxes and other revenues | 13.9% of GDP |
| Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-) | -5.8% of GDP |
| Public debt | 78.2% of GDP |
| Fiscal year | Calendar year |
| Inflation rate (consumer prices) | 3.3% |
| Central bank discount rate | 6.5% |
| Commercial bank prime lending rate | 11.5% |
| Stock of narrow money | $4.037 billion |
| Stock of broad money | $27.19 billion |
| Stock of domestic credit | $36.22 billion |
| Market value of publicly traded shares | $18.48 billion |
| Current account balance | -$2.79 billion |
| Exports | $11.88 billion |
| Imports | $19.24 billion |
| Reserves Of Foreign Exchange And Gold | $8.314 billion |
| Debt - External | $27.11 billion |