

Supply and Use Framework Towards 1993

First Regional Data Review Workshop

COUNTRY PRESENTATION

SRI LANKA

Nalani Kumarasinghe

Tharaka Warapitiya

Department of Census and Statistics

The views expressed in this presentation are the views of the speaker and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. Terminology used may not necessarily be consistent with ADB official terms.

Back Ground

- In Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics and CBSL has compiled GDP until year 2007.
- Since 2007 DCS is mainly responsible for compiled the GDP. Quarterly and Annual.
- DCS follow the IMF guide lines to deliver the GDP as pre fixed advanced data release calendar by press meeting simultaneous department WEB site.
- Timeliness Two and half months after each quarter. for release the GDP
- Production Approach –Quarterly and selected economic indicators
- Three approaches -Annual
- producers prices and basic prices by Institutional sectors.

Outline of presentation

1. Choice of Base year
2. Level of aggregate
3. List of specific data sources used
4. Compilation methodology
5. Summary of results and findings
6. Issues and problems encountered

1. Choice of Base Year

Year 2006 is selected as a base year .reaosons are

- GDP finalized - Growth rate was 7.7% It is higher in recent past.
- We actively participated 2005 ICP programme and information available for 155 items
- Department has conducted many surveys. So data is available for year 2006
 - Household Income and expenditure survey
 - Annual Industrial Survey
 - Annual Construction survey
 - Labour force survey – Quarterly and Anual

2. Level of aggregates

Classification Used

Row classification -CPC 1.1

Column classification – ISIC 3.1

Compilation methodology Based on SNA 93 Table 15.1 as explained at the Inception Work shop

1. Gross Output

Gross out put consists of Market output and Own use at basic prices and market prices

Row classification -CPC 1.1 With available data

Three digit and Four digit level

Column classification – ISIC 3.1 – Three and Four Digit level

2. Data given by Gross out put –supply side and Intermediate consumption use side

2. Level of aggregates

Agriculture sector – Gross output at Basic price and Intermediate Consumption at purchasers price for 13 sub sectors Products its included 26 Vegetables, 25 items in Highland crops, MEC about 96 items.

Industry Sector

Mining and quarrying	- Gross output at Basic price
Manufacturing Industry	- Gross output at Basic price 112 CPC Product
Electricity , Gas and water	- Gross output at Basic price 3 CPC Product

2. Intermediate Consumption at purchaser price

For Agriculture Sector

Row classification -CPC With available data

Column classification – ISIC 3.1

3. List of specific data sources used

i. The Department of Census and Statistics has conducted several comprehensive surveys and Censuses to obtain data from households and enterprise.

- Survey on H.Hs Income and Expenditure 3 years interval
- Survey on Manufacturing Quarterly and Annual
- Survey on Construction
- Labour Force Survey Quarterly and Annual
- Census of State and Semi Government Employment
- Crop cutting survey for Paddy cultivation Seasonally

3. List of specific data sources used

ii. Administrative data sources Agriculture sector.

[Agriculture](#)



3. List of specific data sources used

ii. Administrative data sources.
Industry sector



ii. [Data collection Industry sector.xls](#)

Service sector



- Inland Revenue Department – VAT data , Tax data
- Custom Administration – External trade data
- Ministry of Finance Budget Data – Revenue and government expenditure
- Department of Motor Traffic – New Registration of vehicle
- Road development Authority – Expenditure on road development
- Telecommunication Data
- Banks , financial Institutions and Insurance company- financial data
- Department of Railway

4. Compilation Methodology

1. Based on SNA 93 Table 15.1 as explained at the Inception Work shop
Methodology-Production, Expenditure and Income approaches are used
Supply Table

Total supply was done by using the domestic product and Imports

2. For valuation of Gross output at basic price
Gross output at producer prices minus taxes on products plus
subsidies on product
3. Total supply at purchasers price
= Domestic output plus
+ Imports of goods at c.i.f values adjusted with Taxes on imports
+ Taxes on production
- Subsidies on production
+ Trade and Transport margin
= Total supply at purchasers price (market price)

Intermediate consumption at purchasers price by ISIC 3.1

4. Compilation Methodology

USE Table

SNA 93 has highlighted SUT tables under table 15.1 procedure . based on table

Total supply (domestic production+ Imports) at purchaser price = Total USE
On the basis of this formula the distribution of the CPC product was identified by using the production account. This is really difficult task to identify the inter industrial distribution because lack of data.

Use side = Intermediate consumption +Final consumption
+Gross Fixed capital formaion +Exports

Agriculture sector

13 items [Reta Summary\supply summary.xls](#)

Tea

Rubber,
coconut

Table attached

Industry sector – Gross out put at basic price and market price

Row CPC classification and column classified by ISIC

3.1

112 Product CPC 1.1

[Reta Summary\supply summary.xls](#)

Table attached

5. Summary of results and findings

Gross out put

Market out is largest within the gross output

Agriculture sector own use out put is significant

Taxes is not counted in to the agriculture sector and subsidies is given for few crops .

6.1 Issues and problems encountered

Gross out put

1. Difficult to break down intermediate consumption by CPC and ISIC an industry sector . There is no suitable ratios
2. Trade and transport margin calculate together
3. No separate CPC for Coconut . It is largest in Sri Lanka.
4. Timeliness- Quarterly GDP have released fixed time frame within two and half months after quarter by press , department web site and printed bulletin .*It is* Used production approach and covered some selected economic indicators. So time is not sufficient to complete the table.

6.2 Practical Issues

It is practically not possible to provide only output at Basic price and possible intermediate consumption at market price as requested without compiling production balancing tables . Therefore, it is necessary to prepare its product wise distribution of output for intermediate use table including imports and exports.

6.3 Once we compile SUT, we can identify shortcomings in compilation of existing GDP. Accordingly, there is an issue on compilation of SUT including shortcomings of GDP or excluding shortcomings of existing GDP.

3. Practical Issues

Really we can get advantages of compiling SUT by identifying shortcomings of existing GDP. These findings can be incorporated only when, the here base year is introduced and the base year is 2006.

- Methodology
- SNA 93 guidelines
- Under supply & Use table
- Supply table
- Accordingly to identify T & T margins indirect taxes & subsidies and the valuation was done for the CPC (Product groups). Total supply was identified by using the domestic product & imports (Product at basic prices and imports at CIF prices.)

- Use Table

SNA 93 has highlighted these SUT tables and under table 15.1 the procedure (compilation and presentation of SUT was given. The guidelines in table 15.1 in UNSNA93 output domestic product)

- + Import – domestic production = Total Supply

On the basis of this formula the distribution of the CPC product was identified by using the production account. This is really a difficult task to identify the inter industrially distribution because of lack of data

- ISIC – group of industries

Cost of product really a difficult task compilation of intermediate consumption, matrix of use side really a difficult task. Considering cost of production date is limited to a few two or three (with livestock) products regularly. Therefore its very much necessary to focus an out put & sales of a product. It's a time consuming costly task