

Introduction

Sri Lanka is an island country located off the southern coast of India. Sri Lanka is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Mannar, the Palk Strait, and lies in the vicinity of India



and the Maldives. The geography of Sri Lanka includes coastal plains in the north and hills and mountains in the interior. The government system is a republic; the chief of state and head of government is

the president. Sri Lanka has transitioned to a marketorientated economy, but the central government is still involved in economic planning. Sri Lanka is a member of the

Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

> Location: Southern Asia Capital City: Colombo (+5.5 GMT) Chief of State: President Ranil Wickremesinghe Head of Govt.: President Ranil Wickremesinghe

Currency: Sri Lanka Rupee (LKR)

- Major Languages: Sinhala (official and national language) 87%, Tamil (national language) 28.5%, English 23.8%, Note: Data represent main languages spoken by the population aged 10 years and older; shares sum to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one answer on the census; English is commonly used in government and is referred to as the "link language" in the constitution
- Primary Religions: Buddhist (official) 70.2%, Hindu 12.6%, Muslim 9.7%, Roman Catholic 6.1%, other Christian 1.3%, other 0.05%

Calling Code: 94 Voltage: 230

Key Websites

Main Government Page: gov.lk Commerce Ministry: industry.gov.lk Export Promotion Agency: srilankabusiness.com Investment Promotion investsrilanka.com Agency:

Key	Economic	Facts
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Income Level (by per capita GNI):	Lower Middle Income			
Level of Development:	Developing			
GDP, PPP (current international \$):	\$319.53 billion (2022)			
GDP growth (annual %):	-7.82% (2022)			
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$):	\$14,405.42 (2022)			
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$):	\$56,592,086,411.40 (2021)			
Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP):	19.59% (2022)			
Current account balance (BoP, current US\$):	-\$1.08 billion (2020)			
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %):	49.72% (2022)			
Labor force, total:	8,714,653 (2022)			
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate):	6.71% (2022)			
Imports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$18.63 billion (2022)			
Exports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$15.98 billion (2022)			
GDP Composition %				
Agriculture Services	Industry Manufacturing			
56				

Srilanka

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*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy. Rankings

Index	Rank
Corruption Perceptions Index	101 / 178
EY Globalization Index	38 / 60
Global Competitiveness Index	84 / 141
Global Enabling Trade Index	103 / 136
Global Services Location Index	21 / 60
Index of Economic Freedom	136 / 176
International Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	94 / 160
Inward FDI Potential Index	122 / 139
KOF Index of Globalization	109 / 185
Networked Readiness Index (NRI)	63 / 139
Open Budget Index	87 / 114

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: D - A high-risk political and economic situation and an often very difficult business environment can have a very significant impact on corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is very high. Business Climate rating: B - The business environment is mediocre. The availability and the reliability of corporate financial information vary widely. Debt collection can sometimes be difficult. The institutional framework has a few troublesome weaknesses. Intercompany transactions run appreciable risks in the unstable, largely inefficient environments rated B.

Strengths

- Diversified agricultural production (tea, rice, coconuts, rubber)
- Strategically located at the center of trade routes between Asia and the Middle East
- · Indian, Chinese and Japanese interests
- Successes in education, health and poverty reduction
 Weaknesses
- Agricultural production vulnerable to climate disasters; dependence on tourism
- Low levels of public capital expenditure due to debt servicing burden
- · Reliance on short-term external financing
- Lack of infrastructure
- · Ethnic tensions between Sinhalese and Tamils

U.S. Embassy

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