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TITLE: AN INTERTEMPORAL COMPARISON OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE SRI LANKAN ECONOMY FROM 1986 TO 2000

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ABSTRACT:

ABSTRACT This paper analyses the structure of the Sri Lankan economy using three Input-Output Tables of 1986, 1994 and 2000 in the Extended Input-Output Framework. The structure of the economy is seen to evolve into a mix that contains traditional sectors like Tea, Rubber and Coconut along with manufacturing sectors like other Manufactured Products and Chemical & Chemical Products as also services like Construction and Trade Transport & Other Services. The export-oriented Textile and Garment sectors have a weak level of integration with the rest of the economy. Most of the sectors with high values of Ordinary Income Multipliers or Total Income Multipliers belong to either agriculture- related activities or service-related activities in the economy. Over the entire time-span 1986 to 2000, the strongly import-intensive production sectors of the Sri Lankan Economy have been the Petroleum Industry, Textiles Footwear & Leather Products, Other Manufactured Products, Garments, Basic Metals, and Machinery & Equipment Manufacturing, together with the plantation sectors of Tea, Coconut and Rubber. The overall spread of export-dependence on the various sectors of the Sri Lankan Economy is seen to increase over time.