

Investment Trends and Economic Growth Sectors in the Central Province

G.I. Unamboowe

February 2003 Article Series No. 8 -2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS2

1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Objective	3
1.2 Scope and coverage	3
1.3 Methodology	4
2. BACKGROUND	. 4
3. FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS	7
3.1 Introduction	7
3.2 Investments with BOI Status	7
3.3 Other Investments	13
3.4 Infrastructure Facilities	22
3.5. Investment Patterns and Sectors	27
4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT	32
4.1 Employment	32
4.2. Technology Transfer and Skills Development	38
4.3. Housing and Construction	39
5. PUBLIC SECTOR CONTRIBUTION	43
6. CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS	46
6.1 Constraints	46
6.2 Limitations To Study	46
7. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CON	SIDERATION 47
Annex I-III - Maps of Districts with DS Divisions	48-50
Annex IV - Organisations Visited	51
Annex V - Mineral Resources of the Central Pr	ovince 54
Annex VI - BOI Investments in Kandy, Matale a	nd N'Eliya 56-58
Annex VII - Organisations Providing Support Se	rvices 59
Annex VIII - Industries Assisted by IDB	60
Annex IX Industrial Activity with more than 2	5 Employees 61
Annex X - Industrial Activity with less than 25	Employees 62
Annex XI-XIII - Summary of Industries by DS Divis	
Kandy, Matale, N'Eliya	63-66
Annex XIV - Establishments by Size and District	67
Anney XV-XVII - Employment by Industry-Kandy M	latale N'Eliva 68-70

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOI Board of Investment

IDA Industrial Development Authority

IDB Industrial Development Board

EDB Export Development Board

ESSP Enterprise Service Support Programme

REAP - Regional Economic Advancement Programme

RISC Regional Industrial Service Centre

SMAP Small & Medium Enterprise Assistance Programme

SMI Small and Medium Industries

SMILE Small & Micro Industries Leader and Entrepreneur Promotion Project

RISC - Regional Industry Service Centre.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge with thanks the cooperation extended to me by the officials of varied institutions visited for obtaining information for the study, Mrs. C.L Weeraratna and. Punnya who assisted in data collection, tabulation and chart design.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study, undertaken for the Joint Initiative for Monitoring Development Trends in the Central Province (JIMOD), was to analyse investment trends at the mezzo (regional) level in order to identify growth sectors within the province. As national data on economic growth at district level is not available, the study attempted to make an inventory of investments in the three districts of the Central Province within the last decade and benchmark the sources of growth within this time period.

1.1 Objectives

- Study of the economic growth sectors in relation to investment trends in the districts of Kandy, Matale and Nuwara Eliya (N'Eliya) during the last decade. Investment trends would incorporate both private and public sectors.
- Identification of the current and potential sources of economic growth in the Province.

1.2 Scope and coverage

The study took into consideration investment trends in the following areas:

- Manufacturing sector. This comprises the relevant sub-sectors including food processing, light engineering, garments, repair and maintenance workshops and foundries
- Most recent growth sectors and the causes for the growth of particular industries an attempt was made to identify any which have declined in recent years and the
 causes for such decline
- Foreign investments in the Province and the factors conducive to such investments as well as constraints to foreign investment
- Developments in economic infrastructure at the Provincial and District levels, particularly the expansion of financial institutions in the districts. The constraints to increased investments, as well as the extent to which new industries were established for district, provincial or national markets, were assessed
- Construction sector
- Service sector, including computer based services and transport
- Trading activities

The growth trends analysed covered the period from 1990 2000

An analysis of investment by sectors and sub-sectors was attempted on the basis of data available with the Provincial Council, Regulatory Organisations, Chambers of Commerce, and other organisations in the Province. This analysis explores:

- The type of investments that have occurred;
- The extent of such investment;
- The economic sectors and sub-sectors in which such investments have occurred and
- Their impact on each district and the Province as a whole

Although the data available do not enable a calculation of economic growth rates for the Province, a quantitative assessment of the sources of growth and their ordinal contribution to Provincial economic growth has been attempted.

1.3 Methodology

A number of organisations were visited to gather data and interview personnel. Annex IV provides details of organisations visited.

2. BACKGROUND

The districts of Kandy, Matale and Nuwara Eliya comprising the Central Province consists of a number of Divisional Secretarial Divisions (DSD) characterised by diversity of size, geographical conditions and varied levels of economic development. Each DS division is further sub-divided into Grama Niladhari Divisions (GND) for purposes of administration. The DS divisions for each district and the population based on the Census of 2001, are given below which indicates the size and diversity of the district. Annex I, II, III provides the maps showing the DS divisions

Kandy	DSD	Population	Square km
N. State	Piyapitiya	53644	54
	Akurana	5917	32.4
	Patha Dumbara	80224	45.5
	Panwila	26687	96.8
	Uda Dumbara	22651	280.2
	Minipe	47760	242
	Mada Dumbara	58216	165.9
	Kundasale	106473	84.8
	Gangawatte Korale	161395	76.2
	Harispatuwa	78207	59.4
	Thumpane	35306	109.2
	Yatinuwara	96946	70
	Udunuwara	98879	66.8
	Path Hewaheta	53107	122.9
	Udapalatha (Gampola)	86134	182
	Gangahala Korale	50706	98.8
	Pasbage Korale	56934	119.4
	Galagedera	35306	
	Doluwa	45102	
	Delthota	10254	
	Hatharaliyadde	29005	
Matale	DSD	Population	Square km
Value dist	Ambanganga	15542	52.3
	Dambulla	61230	456.3
	Galewela	61999	192.4
	Laggala	12450	389
	Matale	68826	163.8
	Naula	28208	250.1
	Palepola	27553	80.5
	Rattota	49395	92.7
	Ukuwela	61663	53.3
	Wilgamuna	26885	262.9

N'Eliya	DSD	Population		Square km
	Ambangamuwa	201972		477.8
	Kotmale	96331		219.7
	N'Eliya	206951		488.4
	Walapane	106 63		303.6
	Hanguranketha	87733	*	231

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001

The population is predominantly rural with agriculture and plantation crops as the mainstay of the economy. The breakdown of the components of population by urban, rural and estate sectors as given in Table 2.1 provides an insight to the type of activities that characterise the economy of the province.

Table 2.1 Population distribution by category and district

	Kandy	%	Matale	%	N'Eliya	%
Total	1,272,463		442,427		700,083	
Urban	156,923	12.3	36,352	8.2	43,050	6.2
% Male	77432		15737		21959	
Female	79,491		18815		21091	
Rural	1,022 895	80.4	384,209	86.8	283,870	40.5
Male	493,668		191,490		139,596	
Female	529227		192,719		144,274	
Estate	92 645	7.3	21866	4.9	373 163	53.3
Male	45,530		10,863		183 281	
Female	47,115		11,003		189,882	

Source: Dept of Census & Statistics, 2001

According to the last census, 66.3% of the total population is over 18 yrs of age. The same trend is evident in Matale and N'Eliya where 66.09% and 63.39% consists of a population over 18 years of age respectively. The unemployment rate in the Central Province in 1998/99 and 2000 were 10.1%, 9.6% and 13.3% respectively. The Province had the second highest rate of unemployment in the year 2000. This is suggestive of a need for well-planned programmes for the development and diversification of the economy.

Agriculture forms the mainstay of the economy in all three districts, although the ecological and geological resources offer considerable potential for agro-based and mineral industries. The mineral resources of the districts can contribute towards manufacture of value added products if systematically exploited and utilised. Tables 2.2 and 2.3 in Annex V provide details of the mineral resources available in Kandy and Matale districts. There is no data available for Nuwara Eliya district. In the Kandy district clay and granite are available in many of the D.S. divisions. Other minerals of economic value are available in Panwila, Ududumbara, Madedumbara and Gangahala Korale. Quartz veins are also found in Kundasale.

The distribution of mineral resources in the Matale district offer interesting prospects for manufacturing enterprises. The main mineral resources are mica, limestone, gems and clay as indicated in Table 2.3. Matale also has high quality quartz. Quartz is utilised for the manufacture of glass, electronic components, porcelain ware, crystal glass, and silicon products. These together with other available deposits in other provinces could offer opportunities for the manufacture of value added products.

Ministry of Industry, Trade & Tourism. Central Province: An Emerging Growth Centre, 2000 Report on the research estimates of vein quartz occurrence in Medapihilla area in Matale district by, Ajith Perera & A.M.M Ratnayake. 1998

A study carried out on the occurrence of mica in the Nalanda, Kamburawa and Moragahakande areas indicate that there is high-grade mica. Although the study highlights the need for detailed surveys to identify the extent of occurrence, it is significant in terms of potential for development. Mica is currently exported in semi-processed form and in many areas primitive techniques are used in mining, which are detrimental to the veins.

3. FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

3.1 Introduction

In analysing the growth trends in identified areas, an ideal measure would have been to consider the increase in the gross domestic product for the province and the sector wise contribution to it. Unfortunately even the Central Bank does not assess the development at regional level. The data is aggregated to reflect the development trend in the whole country. This however does not make an effective contribution to regional planning or assessing growth trends. The study takes into consideration -

- Investment in enterprises, number established over the period, employment and qualitative assessment of investment. These facilitate inference of the ability of the economy of the districts to sustain enterprises in terms of physical, human and other resources. It also provides a perspective of potential areas for development.
- Level of technological input where it contributes to upgrading the knowledge base and skills. The importance of technology lies in its direct impact on gaining a competitive edge in the market and the capacity of the region to absorb technology that will enable it to meet future demand. The assessment of technological input of investments is constrained due to the lack of such studies.

Investments in the Province can be best considered under two categories investments that enjoy BOI status and other investments that do not enjoy BOI status. The data that is available also facilitates such a categorisation.

3.2 Investments with BOI Status

There is considerable variance in BOI promoted investment among the three districts. Kandy and N'Eliya have a higher incidence of investment than Matale district as depicted in Fig.1. The higher incidence of investment in the Kandy district has been attributed to the availability of better infrastructure facilities and distance from the commercial centre. The establishment of the Industrial Park in Pallekelle with the objective of providing adequate off site infrastructure facilities and promoting development of backward linkages has also attracted investments. Investments in the Central Province go back to 1983. In N'Eliya it has commenced as far back as 1983 and in Kandy and Matale districts in 1993/94.

A comparative analysis of investment relative to the Province is indicated in Table 3.1 and Fig.2. The Figure indicates the upward trend in investment in the province reaching a peak in 1998 and gradually declining from 1999 to a very low level in 2000. 2001 shows a slight increase in investment. No specific reason was given by BOI for this trend except that it was a reflection of investment throughout Sri Lanka. It is attributed to the political and economic instability of the country at the time. The year 1993 also indicates a high level of investment within the province.

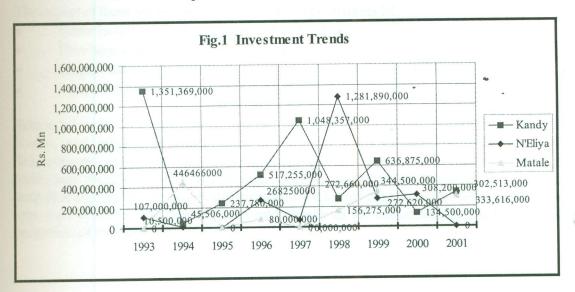
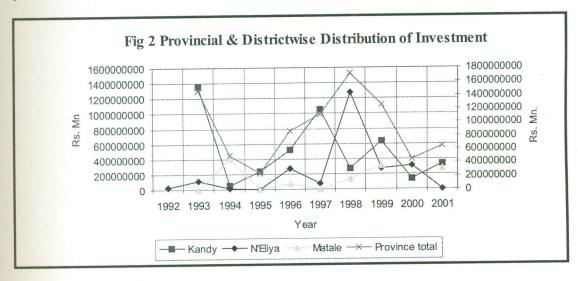


Table 3.1 Comparative Analysis of Investments Relative to the Province (%)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Kandy	93	9	100	60	94	16	22	30	52
N'Eliya	0	2	0	31	6	75	22	70	0
Matale	0	89	0	9	0	9	27	0	48

Central Province has comparatively low investment compared to the whole country. According to the data available with BOI, investments in all sectors comprising manufacturing, agriculture and services, amounted to 6 percent of the total investment in the whole country. In 1998 it was around 3 percent. In comparative terms much of the investment has been in the Western Province but it is clear that the Central Province has potential that could be systematically exploited.



Central Province has comparatively low investment compared to the whole country. According to the data available with BOI, investments in all sectors comprising manufacturing, agriculture and services, amounted to 6 percent of the total investment in the whole country. In 1998 it was around 3 percent. In comparative terms much of the investment has been in the Western Province but it is clear that the Central Province has potential that could be systematically exploited.

The impact of these investments can be considered in terms of:

- Contribution towards upgrading of technology,
- Provision of communication infrastructure,
- Employment generation,
- Value addition and utilisation of existing resources.

Tables 3.2 to 3.4 indicate the sector wise distribution of BOI investments in Matale, Kandy, and N'Eliya districts since 1993. The highest investment has been in Telecommunication Services (1993) amounting to Rs1,322,914,000. Input in terms of technology transfer in this sector is high. Such investments are necessary for the long-term development of the region and, expansion of knowledge base and skills. It is also an area with potential for development and serves as an infrastructure facility for the promotion of investment.

Table 3.2 Distribution of BOI Investments Matale (Rs.Mn)

Category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total Emp.	Total
Ceramic &	s sector	IB SCO	Nest College								
Glassware					11.40					11.40	23
Garments					87.88					87.88	176
Quartz,											
Glassware						300.0		*		300.0	600
Silica Quartz					57.0	44.50		41.50	110.0	253.0	506
Tourism	446.47		80.0							526.47	606
Vegetables	110.17		0010								
Processing										0.0	0.0
Total	446.47	0.0	80.0	0.0	156.28	344.50	0.0	41.50	110.0	1178.74	1911

Source: BOI

Table 3.3 Distribution of BOI Investments in the Kandy District (Rs.Mn)

Description 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Total Emp.
Bags, Tents	RELEGIO	15.00								15
Bio-Tea						12.50			112.02	12.5
Bottled Water							99.50	12.52	112.02	
Buying House			230.78						230.78	
Computer Hardware										
(memory modules)				673.90					673.9	1800
Computer Software							18.00		18	47
Cotton Yarn		171.05							171.049	388
Electrical Equipment-		225.50						225.5		
safety devices etc.										2133
Nucleus Farm		25.20							25.201	39
Fruit & Vegetable				11.81					11.807	
Processing										30
Garments				51.30	218.75		17.00	30.00	317.05	4220
Golf Course						207.00			207	115
Handicrafts	8.40								8.4	75
Hatcheries & Breeding	69.35					69.35				
Farm										136
Hospitals								100.00	100	52
Jewellery &								10.00	10	
ornamental items										0
Mini Hydro Power								149.14	149.14	50
Pine Oleoresin						65.92			65.92	2035
Processed Silica,	30.93								30.931	
Quartz, Gems	50.75									495
Recreation Centre					53.91				53.91	110
Shopping Centre			61.475		55.71				61.475	52
			01.473					42.00	42	191
Silica Quartz	6.18							12100	6.175	39
Spices, Tea	0.10							18.184	0.175	37
Stuffed Toys, 18.184								10.101	169	
Cane Products, Baskets									1322.914	
Telecomm- 1322.91									1344.714	125
-unication Services		26 520		242.00		186.70			465.5	794
Tourism 10.270		26.530	510.00	242.00	272 //		124 50	333.66	4423.71	
Total 1351.37	45.51	237.78	517.76	1048.36	2/2.00	482.12	134.30	333.00	4423./1	13093

Source: BOI

The textile and apparel sector as indicated in the above tables is an area that has attracted considerable amount of investment and is important in terms of its capacity for employment generation and export earnings. Although investment in this sector is scattered over the years, all three districts have benefited in some measure. The 200 Garment Factory Programme saw the establishment of units in all three districts and the generation of employment in Kandy, Matale and N'Eliya was 3000, 200 and 5500 respectively. The future however lies in the competitive advantage it gains in the international markets where the removal of the quota system will affect our position adversely if amelioratory measures are not taken immediately.

Tourism has been an attractive area and the Province offers a very high potential in terms of climate and scenic beauty. Investment has been directed towards building or renovating hotels. Kandy and N'Eliya has a higher input in investment in this area as indicated in Tables 3.1/3.3. In terms of the capacity for employment generation, promotion of backward linkages and development of feeder enterprises tourism has a very high potential. Serious measures must be taken to develop this sector with private and public sector intervention.

Table 3.4 Distribution of BOI Investment Nuwara Eliya (Rs. Mn)

Category 1983 1984 1992 199.	3 1994	1995 1996	1997 1998	1999	2000 Total	Total Emp.
Artificial Eye						
Lashes 8.33					8.33	16.654
CT C Tea 107.6	0				107.60	215.2
Collection Centres (T)	5.50				5.50	11.0
Cul. of Grapes &						
mfg of wine		59.0			59.00	118
Floriculture-Cut						
Flowers 20.60					20.60	41.2
Floriculture-leather ferns			20.50	68.45	88.95	177.9
Fruits & Vegetable Processing				4.17	4.17	8.34
Garments 108.62				75.0	50.0233.623	58.616
Horticultural Produce			10.0	31.39	41.39	82.78
Horticulture-Plants &						
Seeds					0.0	0.0
Milk Products & Cattle						
Feed			1200.0		1200.00	2400
Mini Hydro						
Power Plant		77.75		125.00	140.00342.75	685.5
Packaging &						
Collection	5.0				5.0	10.0
Spices	5.0				118.20118.20	236.4
Tourism Hotels		131.50	60.00 30.00		221.50	443
Total 108.62 8.33 20.60 107.6	0 10.50	0.0 268.25			308.202456.60	

Source: BOI

BOI facilities vary according to the category of investment. Industries under BOI Section 17 enjoy tax holidays and other facilities that those under Section 16 do not. There are fewer investments under the latter. Given below is a breakdown as published in the Central Bank Annual Report for the varied years, but the reliability of the information cannot be assured.

		I	nves	tment	s und	er Sec	tion 1'	7		-		Investr	ments i	under !	Section	on 16		
	93	-	17/9/19	7000	97	98	99	00	01	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01
Kandy	3				19	30	36	40	40	8	8	9	9		14	14	14	
Matale		1	2	3	3	5	5	6	8									
N'Eliya	3	5	6	8	10	15	20	21	22				*	3	5	5	5	
Source: B	OI																	

The sources of foreign investment range from Singapore, Sweden, Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland, Korea, Germany, U.S.A, UK, Austria, Belgium and Maldives. A larger percentage appears to have gone into garments, and electronic sectors as evident from Annex V.

Table 3.5 gives a detailed breakdown of exports by the district. Garments, Porcelain ware and Electronics products have the largest markets. There is more scope for expansion of markets.

Table 3.5 Exports from BOI Companies by Sector and District

Description	District	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Food &					· ·								
Beverage	Matale								10472	1 202		0.142	0.69
	N'Eliya								194.72	4.282 0.622	3 671	0.142	2.278
	Kandy								1.142	0.022	5.071	0.101	2.270
Textile &													
Wearing	Matale								35.445	77.92	(304.645	
Apparel	N'Eliva	1127.25	905.7	1054.73	1291.6	841.304	1028.5	1047.23	1141.27	917.77	172.7		220.524
	Kandy	1127,20	, , , ,				10.706	55.651	88.921	0.419	1.05	24.277	18.349
Wood &													
Wood													
Products	Matale												
	N'Eliya					1 478	2.922	3.293	6.016	5.254	9.064	8.254	11.771
D 0- Daw	Kandy					1.470	2.722	3.275	0,010				
Paper & Pap Products	Matale												
Trouters	N'Eliya												
	Kandy												
Petroleum,													
Rubber,													
Chemicals &													
Plastics	Matale N'Eliya	23 962	24 17	44.287	55.237	27.925	30.642	26.117	37.872	41.339	38.38	41.189	46.451
	Kandy	23.702	21.17	11.20							0.565	11.191	33.77
Non Metalli													
Mineral										10.262	5112	720 227	808.593
Products	Matale									10.263	544.5	138.221	808.393
	N'Eliya					10.069	40.000	43.332	38.163	29 449	1.342	1,692	3.59
n ! 1//	Kandy					19.008	47.077	43.332	30.103	27.117	11012	1.072	
Basic Metal	S												
Products	Matale												
,	N'Eliya												M
	Kandy												Manufac-
turers n.e.s	Matale												
	N'Eliya				4.239	38.00	88 373	108.324	18.219	94.721	160.8	163.713	88.707
A ani aultura	Kandy				4.235	30.05	00.575	100.527	10.217				
Agriculture	Matale N'Eliya			17.10	1 93.427	9,444	19.862	21.237	5.895	3.283	0.387	8.05	34.679
	Kandy			17.10	0.246	0.682	0.08	54.309			1.056		
Total	Rundy	1151.22	2 929.9	1116.1			1230.2	1359.49	1336.93	1103.1	929.6	1000.26	1267.09

Source: BOI

3.3 Other Investments

The growth of the industrial sector is characterised by small, medium and micro level enterprises. Although there are investments that fall within the category defined as 'large scale' the backbone of growth has been Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

The micro enterprises have gained considerable importance over the last decade with many Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) and banks channelling resources to the development of this sector. There are micro-enterprise credit schemes that are being operated by these institutions. Micro enterprises have the potential to form the seedbed for larger enterprises. Their advantage lies in the ability to provide supplementary employment and income to the rural sector especially women. They also provide avenues to making the rural sector market conscious. However, the lack of data makes it difficult to identify the number of such enterprises. 80.4% of the population of Kandy and 86.4% of Matale constitutes the rural sector. In N'Eliya 46.5% of population constitutes the rural and 53.3% the estate sector. Micro enterprise development also forms an important adjunct of poverty alleviation programme.

Among the many constraints to analysis of the trends in development is the lack of consistency in definition, which contributes to lack of compatible data. Organisations tend to maintain data in varied forms. Even the financial institutions do not maintain disparate data. There is no common base for comparison and as far as it concerns organisations, they maintain data that is relevant to their activities. Hence, in this study data obtained from different organisations is analysed separately to assess growth trends. This inevitably gives rise to a certain measure of overlapping.

A brief look at the definitions is pertinent in considering the sector.

Organisation	Definitions
Industrial Development Board Premier organiser in the promotion and development of SMEs	Medium scale enterprises where the and buildings) investment in fixed assets (excluding lands is between Rs10m 20m Small enterprises being those where the investment is between Rs5m - 10m. Anything below Rs5m is considered a microenterprise
2. National Development Bank Donor Funds for development of the Sector is disbursed through the bank	 a. For the Small Micro Industries Leader and Entrepreneur Promotion Project (SMILE 11) fixed assets (excluding land and buildings) that do not exceed Rs14 m. b. SMILE 1 fixed assets (excluding land and buildings) was Rs:10m. There was no distinction between small and micro.
3. Export Development Board (EDB)	a. Export turnover less than Rs25m categorised as small and medium b. Also uses the NDB definition in promotional work
4. Department of Census and Statistics.	Classification is based on employment a. Those employing more than 25 persons are categorised as large. b. Those below 25 employees as small and medium. c. There is also a category where employment is below 5 persons and one can infer that this could fall under the category of micro enterprises and informal sector.

A plethora of organisations have been established to assist enterprise development. See Annex VI. Apart from the Industrial Development Authority established under the Provincial Administration there are a number of institutions of the Central Government such as the Industrial Development Board, Export Development Board, National Designs Centre that assist these enterprises. Other organisations like the ESSP established as donor assisted projects, and the different Chambers of Commerce in each District also assist enterprises. This in itself bears out the importance of micro, small and medium enterprises to economic development although the uncoordinated efforts of too many organisations often negate the prime objective.

The Industrial Development Board, the premier organisation in the promotion and development of SMEs has a wide network of Regional offices. This enables them to be in direct touch with the entrepreneurs. Although numerous constraints such as finance, lack of personnel have affected their activities they have a good knowledge of the growth pattern of development in the districts. The assistance is channelled mainly to the SME sector and the information on industries assisted and established is categorised as 'Existing Units' and 'New Units'. 'Existing Units' are enterprises that are already in existence but seek IDB assistance to expand operations, markets or diversify. 'New Units' are those that have been established with IDB assistance. See Annex VII

The pattern of growth of IDB assisted enterprises since 1991 indicated that there was a gradual increase in the number of units established and investment therein over the years. The negative pattern in the early 1990's may be attributed to political factors and slow rate of economic growth. After 1993 there was a gradual increase in the number of SMEs established in all three districts. The same pattern was evident in employment. The period 1998-99 showed increased activity in the industrial sector. In Kandy, 35.5% and 22.5% of the new units for the period between 1991-2001 had been established during the year 1999 and 1998 respectively. In Matale, 27% of the new units had been established in 1998 while 40.4% of the existing units had sought IDB assistance for expansion. This was the highest incidence of industrial activity between the period 1991 and 2001. In N'Eliya 44% of the new units had been established in 1998. All three districts show similar characteristics as depicted in Figs 3 to 5. There has been no definite reason attributed to this trend. According to the views expressed, it can be surmised that the economic environment has been favourable for investment. The comparison of aggregate distribution of investment in the three districts for the period 1991-2001 and this as a percentage of the total investment for the Province given in Table 3.6 emphasises the importance of Kandy district in the overall economic development of the Province

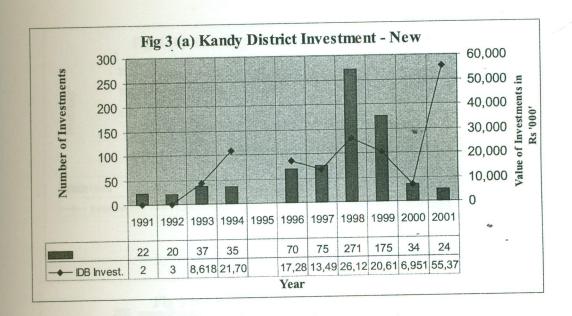
Table 3.6 District Investments Relative to Province

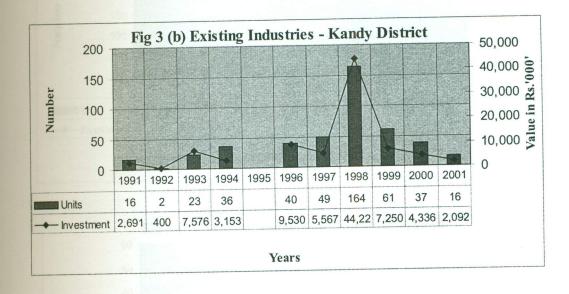
E	xisting Industr	ies			Ne	w Industries	Ŋ.
District	Distribution	Units	Investment (RsMn)	Employ.	Units	Investment (RsMn)	Employ.
Kandy	Total	763	170,168,073	2708	444	86,814,585	1209
ixanuy	% of total	46	40	48	43	41	45
Matale	Total	442	192,625,930	1599	403	67,374,246	984
Mataic	% of total	27	45	29	39	32	36
N'Eliya	Total	450	60,763,858	1303	187	56,190,340	2713
I Eliya	% of total	27	14	23	18	27	19

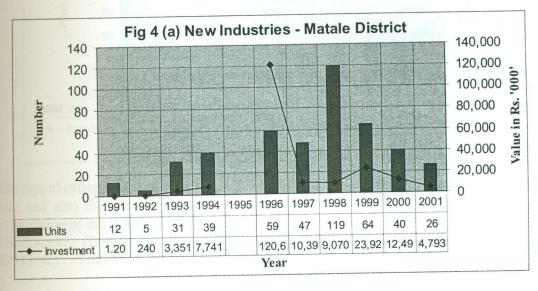
Source: IDB

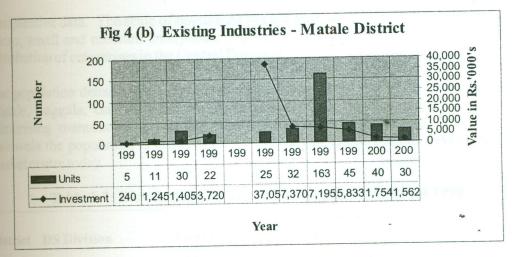
The salient aspects of relevance to the growth of enterprises based on the information provided by IDB:

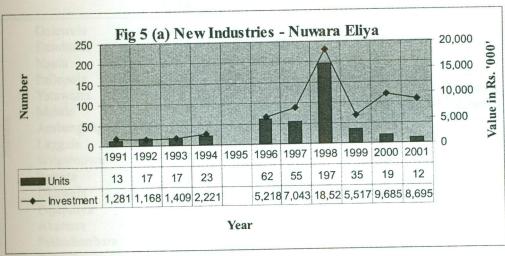
- Fluctuations in the pattern of growth. There is no steady growth in the number of establishments. The lack of systematic information makes it difficult to determine the rate of growth or mortality rate of enterprises. Based on the knowledge of officials, one can state that the mortality rate of enterprises is high. The lack of markets, poor quality and competition from imports has affected the survival rate of small and micro enterprises. Annex VII gives details of the enterprises developed by the IDB since 1991.
- Despite the adverse economic trend of the 1990s, the high degree of competition and other limiting factors, there has been some form of development in enterprises, which is indicative of entrepreneurial and innovative skills. Developments have been mainly through private sector initiative.
- Neither the Central nor Provincial Government Institutions have been able to play a dynamic role due to lack of clear-cut economic and industrial policies, financial facilities and a host of other political and economic factors.

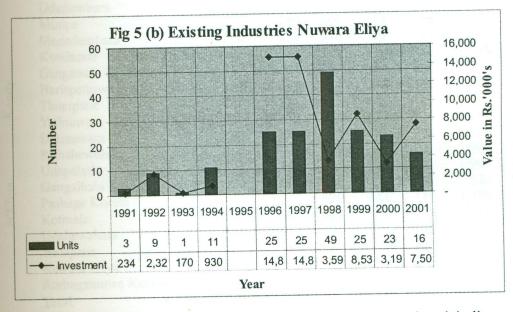












The type of entrepreneurial activities of the D.S divisions is germane since it indicates the bias and also the areas that need to be developed. The only organisation that has information of the three main activities, namely production, trading and services is the ESSP, Kandy (Enterprise Service Support Program). A comparative study of two years 1994 and 1996 has been carried out under the three main categories. Table 3.7 gives the

comparative data. The scale of operations has not been specified but ESSP incorporates micro, small and medium enterprises. The maps, prepared by ESSP gives the spatial distribution of enterprises in the Central Province

The population density of enterprises is indicated in Table 3.8. In The Matale district; Matale, Laggala, Galewela and Yaawatte manifest a higher incidence of enterprises comprising manufacturing, trading and service sectors. In Matale, Dambulla and Galewela the population is greater than in other areas. Dambulla has developed into a market centre today.

Table 3.7: Distribution by Type of Enterprises 1994 and 1996

199	in ganusva			No. o	of Enter	rprises		4	
District	DS Division	Produ	uction	Tr	ade	Ser	vices	To	otal
		1994	1996	1994	1996	1994	1996	1994	1996
	Galewela	243	216	724	792	158	154	1,125	
	Dambulla	91	213	402	586	110	169	603	968
	Naula	48	127	145	294	24	114	217	535
	Pallepola	112	138	291	308	41	59	444	505
	Yatawatta	137	137	396	349	57	39	590	525
4)	Matale	398	296	1,547	1,410	321	262	2,266	
Matale	Ambanganga Korale	75	73	120	165	9	9	204	247
Jai	Laggala	81	134	116	143	15	20	212	297
~	Wilgamuwa	95	106	202	258	50	66	347	430
	Rattota	154	124	583	594	45	43	782	76
	Ukuwela	250	206	893	676	207	205	1,350	1,087
	Pujapitiya	237	192	514	587	87	82	838	861
	Akurana	86	136	372	524	152	139	610	799
	Pathadumbara	284	375	641	927	153	201		1,503
	Panwila	60	21	316	354	33	29	409	404
	Udadumbara	330	408	211	233	22	27	563	668
	Minipe	127	231	280	540	68	96	475	867
	Medadumbara	278	298	559	576	61	64	898	938
	Kundasale	466	301	1,030	778	198	131	1,694	1,210
	Gangawata Korale	488	445	3,448	2,907	967	732		4,084
Kandy	Harispattuwa	201	232	488	614	116	110	805	956
an	Thumpane	442	444	844	993	85	110	1,371	1,547
X	Yatinuwara	292	294	832	1,173	127	175	1,251	1,642
	Udunuwara	326	382	911	1,003	125	94		1,479
	Pathahewahata	164	269	662	918	80	101		
	Udapalatha	264	285	1,534	1,601	201	271	,	2,157
ya	Gangaihala Korale	94	94	407	436	33	35	534	565
N'Eliya	Pasbage Korale	231	99	755	579	444	114	1,130	783
Z	Kotmale	81	124	727	883	46	118		1,125
	Udahewahata	92	131	508	694	33	56	633	881
	Walapane	285	407	914	865	98	96		1,368
	Nuwara Eliya	141	165	1,817	1,727	342	408		
	Ambagamuwa Koral	e 99	134	872		121	199		1,658
	Total	6,752	7,237	24,061	25,812	4,329	4,528	35,142	37,577

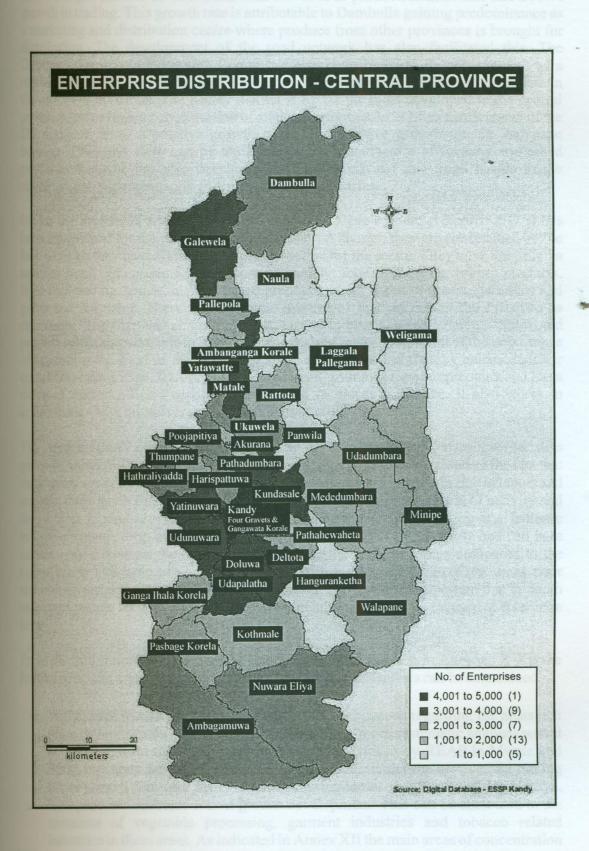
Source: ESSP, Kandy

Table 3.8 Density of Enterprise Distribution based on Population Census 2001

District	DS Division	Total En 1994	terprises 1996	Population 2001	Density 1994	per 1000* 1996
Till	Galewela	1,125	1,162	61999	18	19
	Dambulla	603	968	61230	10	16
	Naula	217	535	28208	8	19
	Pallepola	444	505	27553	16	18
	Yatawatta	590	525	28676	21	18
	Matale	2,266	1,968	68826	33	29
	Ambanganga Korale	204	247	15542	13	16
	Laggala	212	297	12450	17	24
	Wilgamuwa	347	430	26885	13 4	
	Rattota	782	761	49395	16	- 15
	Ukuwela	1,350	1,087	61663	22	18
	Pujapitiya	838	861	53644	16	16
	Akurana	610	799	5917	103	135
	Pathadumbara	1,078	1,503	80224	13	19
	Panwila	409	404	26687	15	15
	Udadumbara	563	668	22651	25	29
	Minipe	475	867	47760	10	18
	Medadumbara	898	938	58216	15	16
	Kundasale	1,694	1,210	106473	16	11
	Gangawata Korale	4,903	4,084	161395	30	25
	Harispattuwa	805	956	78207	10	12
	Thumpane	1,371	1,547	35306	39	44
	Yatinuwara	1,251	1,642	96946	13	17
	Udunuwara	1,362	1,479	98879	14	15
	Pathahewahata	906	1,288	53107	17	24
	Udapalatha-Gampola	1,999	2,157	86134	23	25
	Gangaihala Korale	534	565	50706	11	11
	Pasbage Korale	1,130	792	56934	20	14
	Udahewahata	633	881	87733	7	10
	Walapane	1,297	1,368	106631	12	13
	Nuwara Eliya	2,300	2,300	206951	11	11
	Ambagamuwa Korale	1,092	1,658	201972	5	8

Enterprise density index = (No. of enterprises/Total Population)*1000

In the Kandy district, Akurana reflects a higher density due to the comparatively low population. Ganagawatte Korale, Thumpane and Udubumbara, which reflect a higher population, also have a higher density of enterprises as indicated under 'Central Province: Total Number of Enterprises'. Matale on the other hand is comparatively low.



In the Matale district except for a few DS divisions the service sector is small. Dambulla showed a growth rate of 13.4% between 1994/96, in production activities and a 9.4% growth in trading. This growth rate is attributable to Dambulla gaining predominance as a marketing and distribution centre where produce from other provinces is brought for distribution. The development of the road network has also facilitated this. The Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre has also contributed to its development as a market centre. On the whole there is a higher concentration of trading activities than in the other DS divisions. The Kandy district is by far the most developed in the central province with a higher concentration of all these activities. In N'Eliya district most of the DS divisions show a positive growth trend. The positive growth rate in Walapane between 1994 and 1996 can be attributed to the manufacture of tobacco and allied products. Kotmale has also developed over the years and this trend is due to the development of garment, milk and milk products industries.

Under the Provincial administration, an Industrial Development Authority (IDA) has been established for the promotion of enterprises. Although they are constrained by the lack of funds they have formulated a plan of action for the sector. They have identified a number small enterprises for development namely; food processing, bakery products, light engineering, spices, cement based products, wood based products, garments and gems and jewellery. These are the main enterprises that prevail in the Province as discussed. They are also compiling a database of industrial establishments that would provide comprehensive information on the industrial sector. Cognisant of the importance of upgrading the level of technology of small enterprises and thereby enhancing their competitive advantage, IDA organises training programmes for entrepreneurs and has a cadre of trained officers capable of providing technical assistance. It also works in collaboration with the university and the Chambers of Commerce.

The Annual Survey of Industry carried out by the Department of Census and Statistics given in Annex VIII and IX indicate a reasonable trend in growth considering the fact that these years were not very favourable to industrial activities. The growth rate in inputs and outputs show much fluctuation over the years. Some years show a burst of activity and then a drop. A number of factors may be contributing to this. Increased imports, increase in cost of inputs, drop in demand for local products and such others. If one can base certain conclusions on the trends indicated, a higher level of inputs compared to the output can be indicative of a number of factors such as poor utilisation of resources, poor technology etc. that are inherent to the enterprises. However it is important that in-depth studies of sectors are undertaken and development programmes be focused at enterprise level.

From the information analysed above and the information given in Annexes X-XII the following salient aspects regarding clusters and type of enterprises can be determined.

• Within each district one can only form broad conclusions regarding the areas that seem to have greater potential for development. A more systematic analysis would be possible from the studies that have been undertaken by REAP in Matale and ESSP in Kandy for future planning. In the entire district the service and trading sector is more dominant than the manufacturing sector. In N'Eliya district, N'Eliya, Walapane and Kotmale reflect greater development. This can be attributed to the existence of vegetable processing, garment industries and tobacco related industries in these areas. As indicated in Annex XII the main areas of concentration are bakeries, tea factories, rice milling, tobacco drying, woodworking and garments.

• In the Kandy district, there are a fair number of clusters that can be identified. The major areas being Gangawata Korale, Udapalatha, Pathadumbara, Yatinuwara and Udunuwara. Here again, it is trading and the service sectors that predominate (see map). Bakery products, rice milling, carpentry, light engineering workshops and building materials also form a major component. Annex X indicates the distribution. While one can identify enterprises based on these, what would be required are new investments and this requires a deeper analysis based on the resources, skill levels etc. that are available. For example Kandy district has indicated a potential for the development of the IT industry, which is a new area. Matale, on the other hand which is predominantly in trading, can be improved as the supply base for spices and spice processing sector, which is still in a very primitive stage of development. Important area for consideration is the development of value added products. In Matale and N'Eliya there is considerable scope for the improvement of packaging of fruits, vegetables and spices. If the packaging techniques are developed, the products could be sent to the market minimising losses.

3.4 Infrastructure Facilities

3.4.i Financial Institutions

The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have done much to promote and develop small and medium scale enterprises in Sri Lanka and their efforts date back to the late 1980s. Stemming from these, the Hatton National Bank and the People's Bank have also initiated their own schemes to promote small and medium enterprises. The main donor assisted schemes that were operational during this period were the World Bank and ADB funded refinancing schemes namely, SMI I-IV, SMAP and SMILE I & II. Of the SMI schemes only SMI 1V was operational in the 1990's. It would be pertinent to look at the overall effect of the schemes, since they provide a pattern in the development of the SME Sector in terms of investment and employment. The data available is aggregated and hence one cannot determine the thrust areas into which the finance would have been channelled in the district. The sectors can be determined from the overall information aggregated for the whole country.

Table 3.9 indicates the extent of loans channelled to the three districts under the schemes. Although a major segment of these loans were channelled to Colombo a significant dispersion to other areas indicates the impact of SMEs in regional development. There is an increase in the amounts disbursed in the Kandy district. In SMI IV, SMAP and SMILE schemes there have been an increase in the number of loans taken when taken as a ratio of the total loans disbursed.

Table 3.9: Refinancing under Different Credit Schemes, Amt. Rs Mn)

	Table 5.7. Remaining under Different Croute Southern Street													
District	District SMII		S	SMIII		11111	S	MIIV	S	MAP	SMILE		SMILE II	
	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt
Kandy	152	9.4	108	31.6	144	44.1	719	245.4	315	163.50	378	211.30	278	170.70
Matale	53	4.7	29	6.4	28	8.1	253	95.9	50	25.00	135	59.50	73	31.10
N'Eliya	9.0	0.7	23	9.1	34	21.6	164	74.3	37	33.90	89	46.90	57	38.00
Total	214	14.6	160	47.1	206	73.8	1136	415.6	402	222.4	602	317.7	408	239.8
G. Total	1741	229.5	2491	1058.6	2439	1114.0	8840	5074.1	3774	3423.9	5745	3568.2	3050	2751.3
%of Total	1 12.3	6.4	6.4	4.4	84	6.6	129	8.2	107	6.5	105	8.9	134	8.7

Source: NDB

of the total number of loans disbursed in the Central Province, Kandy district has utilised the highest amount. Given below are the details of the number of loans utilised by each district indicated as a percentage

	SMI IV	SMILE	ISMILE II	SMAP
Kandy	63.3 %	62.8 %	68.1 %	78.1%
Matale	22.2 %	22.4 %	17.9 %	12.4 %
N'Eliya.	14.4 %	14.8 %	14. %	9.2 %

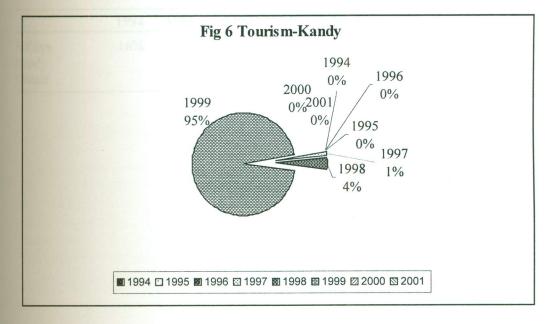
The SMAP refinance scheme, which was operational between 1997-2001 concentrated on small and medium enterprises. Matale and N'Eliya have low percentage of utilisation than Kandy while the numbers in terms of SMILE I, II are comparatively higher. The latter two schemes financed small and micro enterprises. The same feature is evident in terms of investment as shown in Table 3.10. The higher aggregation in Kandy is indicative of the fact that there is an active small and medium entrepreneurial group in addition to the fact that infrastructure facilities, access to markets and technology, and institutional services are greater.

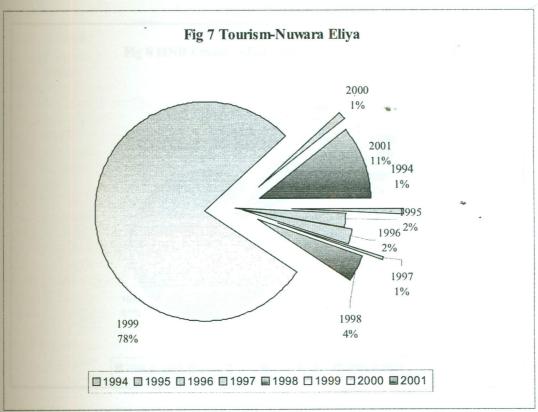
Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Amount Invested

District	SMAP	SMI IV	SMILE I	SMILE II
Kandy	73.50	59.0	66.5	71.00
Matale	11.42	23.1	18.7	13.00
N'Eliya	15.20	17.9	14.8	15.89

Source: NDB

Another avenue to determine growth trends and potential areas of investment is the transaction of individual banks. Here again, data was not available from all the banks for the specified time frame. According to the People's Bank, Kandy, the main sector financed by SMAP, SMILE, and the interim schemes for SMEs introduced by the bank were rubber products, garments, furniture, wood products and grain milling. 39% of the SMAP loans disbursed by the People's Bank were to the garments sector. 29% was utilised by producers of steel furniture and fabricated metal products. Of the SMILE loans 27% and 22% were taken into printing and saw milling respectively.

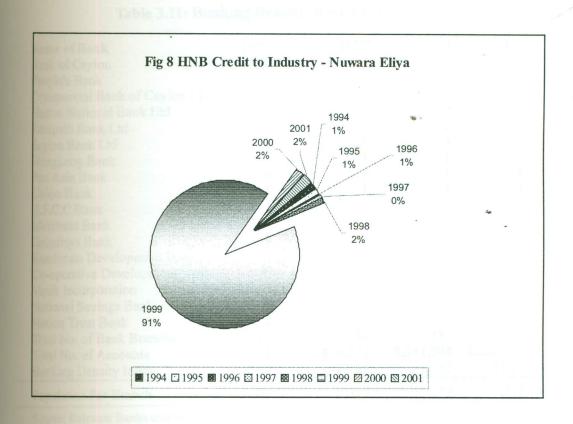


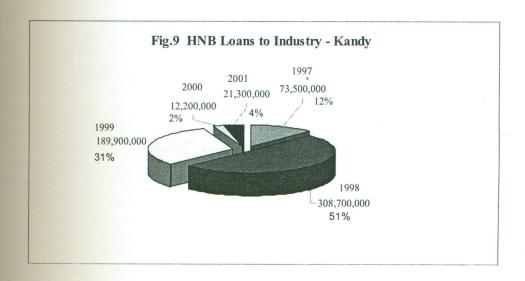


Source: Hatton National Bank in Districts

The information provided by the Hatton National Bank indicates that 1999 was a good year for all economic activities. Figs 6 and 7 indicate the percentage of credit extended to tourism and related activities in N'Eliya and Kandy, which is a sector with a high potential for development. There were no transactions in this sector for Matale. Bank loans are categorised under Exports, Imports, Industry, Tourism, Housing and Services. An analysis of the loans to these categories indicate that from 1994 there was a negative trend in loans given to these sectors up to 1999. Loans disbursed to the industry sector as a percentage of the total disbursed to the above categories is indicated below. Fig. 8 and 9 show the disbursements for N'Eliya and Kandy.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
N'Eliya	16%	9%	3%	2%	2%	12%	10%	9%
Kandy				30%	33%	3%	1%	9%
Matale							1%	9%





3.4.ii. Banking Density

The development of banking services is another indication of the extent of development of an area. The distribution of banks and also the number of institutions that have been established indicates the turnover of money through agriculture, trading, manufacturing, or providing services. Tables 3.11 and 3.12 indicate the density of banking in Kandy and Matale. Many of the private banks opened branches in Matale and N'Eliya after 1996/7. Information available for N'Eliya for the year 2000 is indicated below.

Table 3.11: Banking Density in Kandy District

Name of Bank	1997	1998	1999	2000
Bank of Ceylon	14	18	1818	14
People's Bank	20	21	20	20
Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd	. 2	2	2	2
Hatton National Bank Ltd	3	4	4	2
Sampath Bank Ltd	1	2	2	
Seylan Bank Ltd	3	3	3	2
Hongkong Bank	1	1	1	3
Pan Asia Bank	0	\cap 1	1	1
Union Bank	1	1	1	1
D.F.C.C.Bank	1	1	1	1
	î	1	. 1	* 1
Merchant Bank	0	0	1	1
Grindlays Bank	16	16	15	15
Kandurata Development Bank		93	107	110
Co-operative Development Bank	90	1	1	1
Vanik Incorporation	1	6	5	5
National Savings Bank	0	U	0	1
Nation Trust Bank	166	171	183	185
Total No. of Bank Branches	166	171		2,221,604
Total No. of Accounts	2,221,778	2,826,270	2,351,044	14.54
Banking Density Index	12.39	12.58	13.17	14.34
Population Per Branch	1,340	1,359	1,389	1,272

Source: Relevant Banks and Societies in Kandy district

Table 3.12: Banking Density in Matale District

Name of Bank	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Bank of Ceylon	. 08	08	08	08	08	08	
People's Bank	08	08	08	08	08	08	
Commercial Bank	02	02	02	02	02	02	
Hatton National Bank	02	02	02	02	02	02	
Seylan Bank	01	01	01	01	01	01	
Sampath Bank		01	01	01	01	01	
Kandurata Development Band	k 06	05	06	06	06	08	
National Savings Bank	01	01	01	01	01	01	
Rural Bank	27	27	27	27	27	27	
Sanasa Savings Bank	219	219	219	219	219	~ 252	
Total	274	275	275	275	275	327	

Source: Relevant Banks and Societies

Bank Density Nuwara Eliya 2000

Name of Bank	2000
Bank of Ceylon	11
People's Bank	10
Hatton National Bank	05
Commercial Bank	01
Seylan Bank	04
National Savings Bank	02
Regional Dev. Banks	08
Rural Banks	47
Total No. of Branches	88
Population per Branch	6898

3.4.iii Industrial Estates

The government has provided facilities for the physical location of enterprises through the provision of developed plots in industrial estates. Apart from the Industrial Park in Pallekele, under the BOI, industrial estates have been established in Nalanda, Kaludawela, Pallekale and Kotagala. Developed plots are given over to the private sector. IDB, the Regional Industrial Services Centre (RISC) and the Provincial Ministry of Industries are the main organisations responsible for the development of the Industrial Estates. In Pallekele there are 43 units of which 10 can be categorised as small and medium and 33 as micro enterprises. In Kaludawela, there are 7 units comprising power looms, units manufacturing dolomite, shopping bags, steel furniture and such. In the Nalanda Industrial Estates there are a number of small and medium scale manufacturing units. These range from garments, foam cushions, spice products, wooden toys, and gem cutting and biscuit manufacture. The estate consists of 23 acres and can accommodate at least 10 plots.

3.5. Investment Patterns and Sectors

Analysing the trends it is evident that there have been investments in almost all sectors whether they be small, medium or large. Given below are the main sectors and the subsectors where investment has taken place. Among these sub-sectors are those with the potential for sub-contracting for larger firms.

Mining & Quarrying

Stone quarrying, clay, chemical and mineral mining and gem mining

Food Beverages & Tobacco

Meat & meat products, canning & preserving of fruits & vegetables, grain milling, bakery products, tea, spices, kitul palm based products, fruit wine and tobacco

• Textile, Garments, & Leather Products

Spinning, made up textile goods (bed spreads, pillowcases), wearing apparel, leather, leather products, footwear

Wood & wood products

Saw mills, cane products, furniture.

• Paper and Paper Products

Printing and packaging

• Chemical, Rubber & Plastics

Soap, battery acid, matches and other basic industrial chemical products, fertilizer and pesticides, rubber based products, plastic products, clay-based products, cement based products, limekilns etc.

Basic metal industries

Steel and aluminium products, wire, foundry, casting, machining etc.

• Fabricated metal products

Metal and aluminium furniture and other products, blacksmith, brassware

• Electrical machinery and Watch repair

Electrical components repair of electrical equipment,

Musical Instruments

Construction

Buildings, marble and brick laying, roofing etc.

Food processing, Textiles and Wearing Apparel, Metal Products, Rubber and Plastics, Leather, Wood and Wood Products, Agro-based Products, Construction Materials, Printing, Transport and Service sectors are the main areas of investment. This is evident from the information available at the IDB and EDB, Industrial Development Authority and ESSP. The main areas of investment in each district and DS divisions are indicated in Annexes X, XI, XII

Matale district - rice milling, bakeries, metal crushing, woodworking and spice processing. There is concentration of units for rice milling, furniture manufacture, bakery products, light engineering, wearing apparel in all the DS divisions as indicated in Annex XI. Spice processing is scattered over Matale, Naula, and Pallepola and does not appear to be a dominant activity although Matale district is well known for spices. This

could be an area that can be developed for value added products. It is evident that much of the spices are supplied in raw form and the supply is also limited. However, the Export Agriculture Department has carried out considerable research on value added products that could be manufactured from spices. There could be long term benefits if there is a strong link between this Department and the private sector in the development of value added products from spices. The salient factors that can be gathered from the type of investments and the bias are

- Development should be geared towards improvement of the supply base of agro-based products and value added products with forward linkages to markets in other areas
- Potential for development lies in agro-based products and other activities related to agriculture
- If the supply base is developed, there is a need for upgrading the knowledge on packaging so that goods can be transported with minimum loss
- More R & D should be done for preservation of perishable products so that seasonal gluts and losses could be minimised
- Service sector has potential for development
- Eco tourism and herbal products can be developed
- Although certain DS divisions have a higher aggregation of units as indicated in Annex XI, all the DS divisions have enterprises related to agriculture or service sectors.
- ➤ N'Eliya district -tea factories, rice milling, grain milling, tobacco drying, woodworking, bakery products, wearing apparel. The main areas of concentration as indicated in Annex XII are N'Eliya, Ambangamuwa, Walapone, Hanguranketa and Kotmale. Apart from these, another area, which indicates a comparatively higher number of units, is the light engineering sector comprising of workshops, welding units and such. The salient features for consideration are:
 - There is a bias in some of the divisions for certain products although this district again is predominantly agro-based. Greater emphasis can be placed on the development of vegetable processing and packaging. Here again, there is a need for the transfer of technology in these areas and in the value addition to these products.
 - Walapone has a bias towards tobaccos processing. However this area needs a closer look into since tobacco cultivation is being discouraged.
 - The service sector can be developed and perhaps with it the IT sector.
- Kandy district- This is a much larger district with many more DS divisions. As is apparent in Annex X some of the divisions have few or no enterprises with agriculture being the main stay. The same activities as mentioned above, are established here but the numbers are greater. Kandy has a higher concentration due to the availability of better infrastructure and it is also the main commercial centre. There is potential for development of service industries such as IT and other activities as promoted by EDB. Since it is also the commercial capital for the Province it can be used as the base for the diffusion of technology, market information and so on. In fact this district can be promoted as an

investment centre if all other facilities that are available in other investment processing zones are made available.

The Export Development Board has also identified a number of enterprises that have export markets and/or have the capacity to be developed. The products with export potential are aquarium fish, gems and jewellery, spices, organic products, brassware, cut flowers and foliage, batiks, furniture, handicrafts, needlecraft, tea, soft toys, chocolates, porcelain ware and garments. Many of these entrepreneurs have had exposure to foreign markets through participation in trade fairs and have also obtained training in designing and upgrading of products to suit the market, through the EDB.

The total investments by the private sector comprising information provided by BOI and IDB is analysed in Table 3.13 and Fig.10. This bears out the trends that were discussed above under each institution. The significance of this pattern is that there is a foundation of entrepreneurship and industrial activity even on a small scale. This also implies that they need to be market oriented and able to identify the opportunities that exist. Their growth has been hampered by many factors. However, the fact that these enterprises have survived and have even developed into export-oriented ventures indicates their innate capacity and capability. Sustained development efforts, quality consciousness, upgrading of technology, better coordination among support institutions, backward and forward linkages and integration with larger enterprises would definitely pave the way for greater development of the industrial base in the Province.

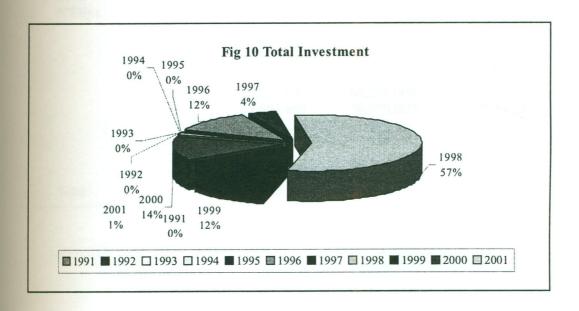


Table 3.13: Total Investments BOI and IDB

	Year	IDB Invest.	BOIInvest.	Total Investment
Kandy	1991	2,692,927	0	2,692,927
The state of the s	1992	402,719	0	402,719
	1993	16,193,555	135,219,000	151,412,555
	1994	24,858,400	45,506,000	70,364,400
	1995	0	23,725,000	23,725,000
	1996	26,809,500	517,264,000	544,073,500
	1997	19,065,500	1,048,357,000	1,067,422,500
	1998	70,345,336	27,886,000	98,231,336
	1999	27,861,141	636,875,000	664,736,141
	2000	11,287,295	1,345,000	12,632,295
	2001	57,466,290	33,366,000	90,832,290
Total		256,982,663	2,469,543,000	2,726,525,663
Matale	1991	241,200	0	241,200
	1992	1,485,000	0	1,485,000
	1993	4,755,666	0	4,755,666
	1994	11,460,185	446,466,000	457,926,185
	1995	0	0	0
	1996	157,670,000	80,000,000	237,670,000
	1997	17,761,500	0	17,761,500
	1998	16,265,575	156,185,000	172,450,575
	1999	29,757,256	344,000,000	373,757,256
	2000	14,248,852	0	14,248,852
	2001	6,354,942	302,013,000	308,367,942
Total	2001	260,000,176	1,328,664,000	1,588,664,176
N'Eliya	1991	1,514,500	0	1,514,500
1. Dilya	1992	3,488,000	20,600	3,488,000
	1993	1,579,346	107,000,000	1,579,346
	1994	3,151,250	10,500	3,151,250
	1995	0,131,230	0	0,131,230
	1996	20,077,084	268,250,000	288,327,084
	1997	21,901,600	70,000,000	91,901,600
	1998	22,115,225	1,281,890,000	1,304,005,225
	1999	14,051,790	272,620,000	286,671,790
	2000	12,880,153	308,200,000	321,080,153
	2001	16,195,250	0	16,195,250
Total	2001	116,954,198	2,200,960,000	2,317,914,198

4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of impact on a quantifiable basis can be done only through consideration of employment generated, since information is not available on the contribution to GDP or GNP. Employment leads to income generation and that to better standards of living and greater appreciation of the need to improve one's living conditions. One of the forms in which this is manifested is the investment in housing. Thus, the impact can also be considered in terms of investment in housing and construction. Other yardsticks are upgrading of technology, skills development and enhancing the capacity to gain access to international markets.

4.1 Employment

Employment is an important input to growth since it results in income generation, better standards of living and the development of human resources. Table 4.1 provides the total employment generated within the BOI projects, since 1992 in the three districts. According to these figures there is a definite increase in employment opportunities. In the Kandy district, there has been an upward trend since 1996 to 1999. The higher levels of employment in 1999 may be due to the investment in garment and spice based enterprises. Though the figures are not as high for Matale and N'Eliya, this period shows a positive trend in investment and employment. The decline since 1999 is a reflection of the pattern in the whole country. The political uncertainty, absence of clear-cut policies, lack of development programmes, and others may be contributive factors. Sector wise distribution of employment for the total period is given in Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 under BOI investments.

Table 4.1: Total Employment Since 19922001

District	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Kandy		303	912	961	2396	2958	1531	3885	338	594
Matale		430		98		1453	1144	677		
N'Eliya	80	6	72		361	78	544	1006	1444	

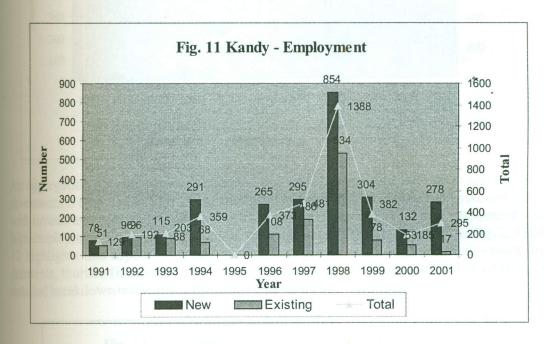
Source: BOI

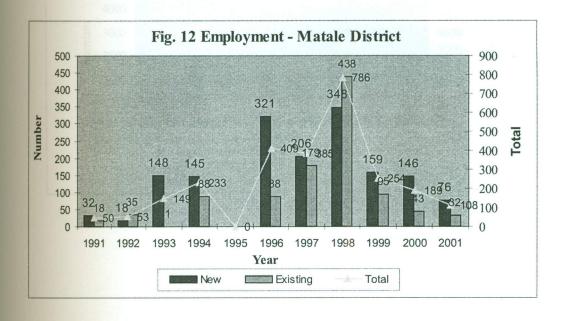
The benefits of such investment also lie in the provision of greater employment opportunities for women. From the information provided by the Industrial Park at Pallekele, there are 705 males and 3275 females in 15 units operational in the zone (data as at 31.3.2002). There are more females in the electronics and garment sectors established under Section 17. In the electronic units there are 2406 females and 228 males. In the garment units there are 783 females and 99 males. Apart from the fact that these are labour intensive industries, it is an accepted fact that women have a better aptitude for the type of work these industries entail. In the engineering sector there are less females employed. The salient factor here is that foreign investment has opened avenues for employment of women. This not only contributes towards family income but also enables skills development. An indirect impact of employment in the garment sector is that many are able to establish their own units, producing garments.

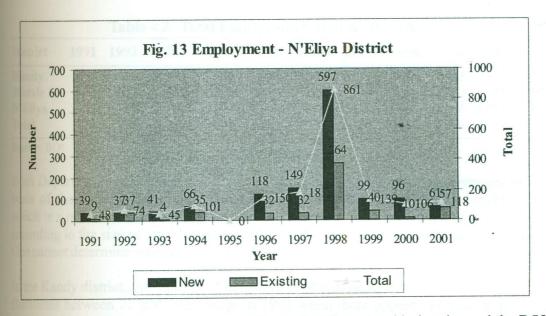
Another salient factor is the employment generated through backward linkages. This is not reflected in any studies but the development of larger enterprises over the years promote the development of such linkages

Main sources of data on other enterprises are the IDB, Department of Labour and the

Department of Census and Statistics. District wise distribution of employment based on the information on industries assisted by IDB, indicates the importance of the years 1998/99 in the expansion of enterprises. The employment levels are high during this period. See Figs. 911. Annex VII provides the detailed breakdown of employment in existing and new industries.







An aggregation of employment generated by both IDB assisted industries and the BOI investment is depicted in Fig. 14 and analysed in Table 4.2. This establishes a correlation with investment pattern depicted in the Chapter 3. During the years that investment was high employment also tended to be high. A comparison of trends indicated in Fig. 2, 9 and 12 highlights this aspect. The sub-sectors that generate the highest employment are garments, tourism (indirect) and the IT sector based on the figures provided by BOI. A detailed breakdown is not available from other sources.

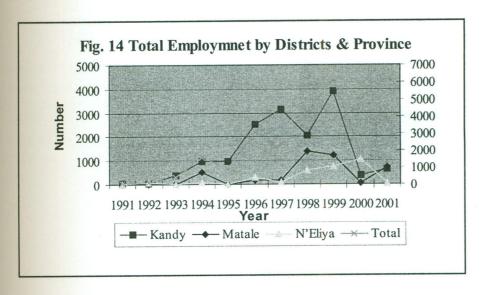


Table 4.2: Total Employment IDB & BOI (Nos)

District	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Kandy	51	26	391	980	961	2504	3171	2065	3913	391	611
Matale	18	02	01	518	0	186	179	1391	1239	43	709
N'Eliya	09	112	10	107	0	393	110	808	1046	1454	57
Total	78	140	402	1605	961	3083	3460	4264	6798	1888	1377

Source: BOI

Both Departments of Census and Statistics and Labour differentiate enterprises on the basis of the number employed. There are considerable fluctuations in employment, which is a reflection of the trend. Annex XIII indicates the distribution of employment according to the size of establishments. The number of reporting units varies each year. One cannot determine whether this is due to a mortality of enterprises or lack of response.

In the Kandy district, the number of industrial establishments employing more than 100 fluctuates between 77 and 102 except in 1993 when there appears to be a drop in the number of reporting units. On an average, the employment at each establishment may be above 400. In the category employing 50 to 100 the average employment varies from 69 to 72. A similar pattern is evident in the Matale and N'Eliya districts as shown in the following tables. Employment levels are lower than in the Kandy district stemming from the fact that there are less enterprises in these districts. Table 3.9 provides average distribution according to number employed. It is needless to state that medium and large-scale investments need to be promoted in order to generate higher levels of employment.

Table 4.3: Average Employment at each Establishment

District	Year	> 10	11to 25	26 to 50	51to 1	00	< 100
Kandy	1992	6	17	35		69	481
What I Grev	1993	8	14	33			
	1994	6	17	35		72	561
	1996	5	17	37	* -	71	486
	1997	6	18	37	1	69	495
	1998	6	17	36		71	438
	1999	7	18	36		69	432
	2000	7	17	37		71	427
Matale	1992	7	16	37		77	465
	1993	8	14	33			→ 517
	1994	6	16	30		74	466
	1996	8	17	37		73	348
	1997	7	17	36		77	367
	1998	6	16	35		77	365
	1999	7	18	32		75	350
	2000	7	18	38		79	370
N'Eliya	1992	7	18	38		70	917.
	1993	6	18	32		73	822
	1994	7	17	35		70	981
	1996	65	17	34		75	912
	1997	6	16	35		72	844
	1998	6	17	35		71	869
	1999	7	16	35		71	834
	2000	7	17	34		68	844

Source: Dept. of Labour

Table 4.4 shows the growth rate in employment for the three districts since 1996. This year being taken since the earlier figures will give a skewed picture. It is evident that there has not been a significant growth over the years although when one considers the number of units it may suggest that there has been. The lack of any significant impact is a reflection of the fact that the 1990s were years in which the economy as a whole was stagnant.

Table 4.4: Growth Rate in Employment by District

	prienta v	*	Estab.with			
District	10 or less Growth rate	11 - 25 Growth rate	26 - 50 Growth rate	51 - 99 Growth rate	<100 Growth rate	All estb. Growth rate
Kandy						
1996	34%	-9%	21%	15%	9%	10%
1997	-33%	-18%	-14%	-19%	-20%	-20%
1998	3%	4%	2%	43%	3%	5%
1999	-13%	1%	-3%	-11%	2%	1%
2000	10%	23%	7%	18%	0%	2%
Matale						
1993	-51%	-92%	-41%	-100%		- 87%
1996	204%	1207%	14%			932%
1997	19%	39%	144%	-12%	-35%	-28%
1998	-14%	-4%	-22%	12%	0%	0%
1999	168%	16%	-14%	12%	10%	11%
2000	-83%	-36%	-21%	-7%	-45%	-40%
2000	327%	89%	19%	5%	85%	68%
N'Eliya						
1996	694%	6%	-20%	-16%	52%	50%
1997	-91%	-26%	4%	-22%	-43%	-43%
1998	46%	34%	43%	77%	54%	54%
1999	-4%	-7%	-25%	-1%	-22%	-21%
2000	1%	13%	30%	-22%	19%	19%

Here again when differentiating employment according to gender, the manufacturing sector has opened up opportunities for employment of women. This sector reflects the highest employment levels, which can be attributed to the garment and food industries that are labour intensive. The other sectors are forestry, quarrying, construction, and electricity, trade etc. as indicated in Annex XIVXVI. The percentage of women employed in the manufacturing sector in the Kandy district ranges from 56% in 1994 to 76% in 2000. Table 4.4 presents the percentage of women employed in the different sectors. While mining and quarrying has the lowest incidence in all three districts, the manufacturing sector has the highest percentage of employment. The Community and social services sector is the next largest. This is significant in terms of empowerment of women. Employment of women has a far-reaching effect on the family in terms of better standards of living, education of children and such.

Table 4.5: Sector wise Employment of Women (%)

As	griculture	,-=	E	lectricity		Trade	Tran-	Insurance (Community	Total of all
1000			Manufac -ture		Constru -ction sale	Retail Whole	sport Storage Services	Real Estate	Social Services	Econ
Kandy										-
1994	48		56	3	16	24		33	25	45
1996	53		67	4	24	26	8	36	26	45
1997	53		63	7	3	23	3	31	25	10
1998	53		56	6	10	26	10	39	24	42
1999	.51		68	6	16	24	3	34	24	44
2000	51		76	9	10	21	3	34	20	46
Matale	COME TELLE I									
1994	53		44	3	23	20		26	÷ 6	46
1996	51		55	1	6	24	3	27	3,3	41
1998	53	73	59	3	6	32	3	23	ĨĨ	41
1999	54	32		2	13	42	3	27	12	39
2000 N'Eliya	53	42	85	2		29	25	26	32	42
1994	34		46	1	8	29		45	3	34
1996	53		64	2	15	26	2	15	44	53
1998	55		70	4	19	28	2	19	36	54
1999	35		47	2		21	2	18	17	53
2000	55		83	3		19	2	24	42	55

Source: Derived from Employment Survey

4.2. Technology Transfer and Skills Development

The process of industrial development and sustainability constitutes of obtaining and assimilating new technology. Today, this is imperative if one is to gain an advantage in a highly competitive environment. New technology can be acquired through purchase of hardware, employment of technically skilled manpower or through foreign investment. Direct foreign investment is a good source of new knowledge for the entire manufacturing sector depending on the areas of investment. Unfortunately, the garment sector does not pave the way for much technology transfer. However, the two units manufacturing electronic components are good avenues for the transfer of technology.

The impact from foreign investment is that these firms are closer to better practices than local firms. They can improve the performance of the sector in which they operate through production techniques, quality assurance and so on.

The impact of exporting lies in the knowledge that is acquired. The knowledge obtained consists of process improvements, quality control and information about markets that allow firms to achieve a more profitable product mix. The inputs from the EDB to upgrade the quality of products in jewellery, handicraft, and brassware have had a considerable impact. These have also created an awareness of market requirements and have geared production to meet market needs.

Development of skills. There are many public sector institutions that provide facilities for skills development.

4.3. Housing and Construction

The construction sector plays a vital role in economic growth. The specific characteristics associated with the construction sector; high labour absorption capacity, widespread backward and forward linkages, relatively low capital labour ratio are highly favourable to yielding quick economic results. It generates employment, utilises local raw material and contributes to GDP.

Bank loans and foreign earnings have been the main source of finance. The two major organisations that assist housing and construction, other than the banks, are the Housing Development Authority and the Housing and Finance Corporation. Housing Development Authority concentrates mainly on the development of housing facilities for the lower middle class and the poorer sections of the community. The Institute of Construction and Development (ICTAD) participates in upgrading skills.

Table 4.6: Loans for Housing

District	Year	No. Of Loans	Value (Rs. Mn)
Kandy	1993	171	16,996,161
1201107	1994	124	13,355,081
	1995	183	22,534,777
	1996	163	24,277,425
	1997	114	16,270,029
	1998	136	19,445,254
	1999	84	15,658,250
	2000	75	16,632,500
Total		1050	145,169,477
Matale	1993		3,747,786
	1994		3,849,171
	1995		6,256,655
	1996		6,205,794
	1997		2,394,069
	1998		2,908,454
	1999		2,549,363
	2000		5,852,000
Total		301	33,763,292

Source: Housing & Finance Corp.

Table 4.6 depicts the growth of the housing sector since 1971 over a 10-year period. This is one area where there is a positive trend, which indirectly indicates the income levels and the aspired standards.

Table 4.7: Number of Housing Units, Household and Average Size

1971				1981			1994		
District	No. of Units	No. of House- holdes	Occupants Per unit	No. of Units	No. of House- holdes	Occupants Per unit	No. of Units	No. of House- holdes	Occupants Per unit
Kandy	222119	240581	5.7	188203	197161	5.1	248554	262272	4.7
Matale	62835	61151	5.5	71593	73713	4.9	89994	93401	4.5
N'Eliya	89660	118669	5.2	127231	136602	4.6	141654	147222	4.6

Source: Statistical Abstract 2001

The improvement of living standards is evident even at the level of the Urban and Pradeshiya Sabhas in the districts. Though data is available only for one year it shows that considerable expenditure has been incurred to improve living standards.

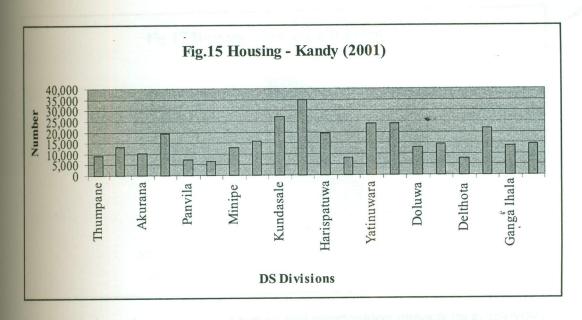
	Urban C	Council - 1999	Pradeshiya Sab	has 1000
	Residential	Non-Residential		dential
Kandy (No.)	34	9	Matale (No.)	50
Cost (Rs. Mn)	23.3	8.2	Cost (Rs. Mn)	18.3
N'Eliya (No.)	17	2		er of trouser
Cost (Rs. Mn)	7.6	4.3		

Within the Kandy Municipal Council limits there has been a decrease in the number of dwelling places constructed during 1998/99 but on an average there is consistent increase in the numbers as indicated in Table 4.7. This excludes additions and renovations.

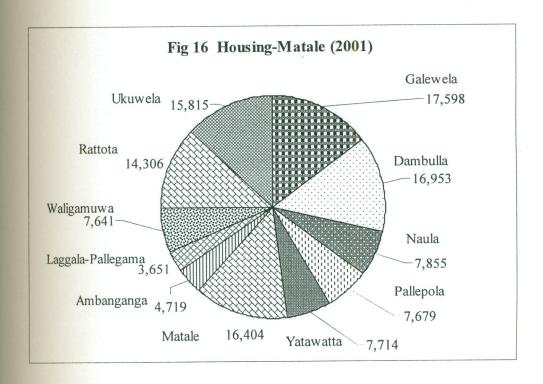
Table 4.8: Distribution of Buildings within Kandy Municipal Limits

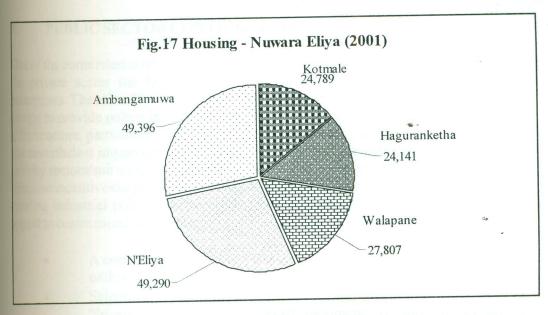
Category	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Dwelling Houses	550	399	453	342	361	315	323	199	193	271	408
Business Premises	23	34	39	34	24	21	36	21	17	35	37

Source: Municipal Council, Kandy.



The 2001 survey by the Dept. of Census and Statistics gives the distribution of housing according to the DS divisions in all three districts as shown in Figs.15-17. The total number of housing units for Kandy district amounted to 317,315 and non-housing units to 44,877. In N'Eliya, there is a fair distribution in all the DS divisions. In Matale, except for 4DS divisions, there is a fair distribution among the others.





As indicated above the progress in housing and construction impacts on employment, better standards of living and provides an impetus to local industry. From the above analysis it is clear that there is a positive pattern of improvement in the sector, providing employment to a fair number and establishing backward linkages.

5. PUBLIC SECTOR CONTRIBUTION

One of the cornerstones of the overall Economic Strategy during the 1990s was assigning the private sector the leading role in all production and employment generating enterprises. The role of the Government was increasingly becoming that of a facilitator. It sought to provide policy framework conducive to investment and develop the necessary infrastructure, particularly those that were not sufficiently attractive to the private sector but nevertheless important for rapid expansion of economic activity. Meanwhile, certain priority sectors/sub sectors/locations for industrial development had been identified and, selective incentives to promote investment in such sectors and locations announced. The existing industrial policies, particularly those relating to small and medium industries appear to centre round following:

- A commitment to adopt a lower and more uniform import tariff structure with a view to making local industries internationally competitive.
- Selection of several Sub-Sectors in Manufacturing and Services as 'Priority Industries' for special treatment by way of tax and duty concessions.
- Location of larger Industries in 'Difficult Areas'- basically in rural areas, with minimum infrastructure facilities. This was encouraged with tax and duty concessions.

In relation to housing, the government policy is indicated below and is implemented through the Housing Development Authority and the Housing & Finance Corp.

- Improve quality of houses and housing conditions in human settlements
- Cater to needs of housing in urban, rural and estate sector
- Supply building materials
- Encourage 'Save for Houses'

In the sector of tourism, which is identified as a priority area the policy has been

- Development of eco-tourism
- Mobilisation of the private sector
- Encouraging domestic tourism
- Training

The government channelled its efforts during the decade to regional development mainly through the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) now replaced by REAP. The programme was implemented with Donor inputs as indicated in Table 5.1. Considerable funds have been channelled to development projects in the districts. Table 5.2 indicates the public expenditure on IRDP in 1996, which is indicative of moneys expended on development.

Detailed district wise breakdown of public expenditure is not available. The total institutional allocation would not shed much light on the activities that could have been undertaken in the Province.

Table 5.1: IRDP Expenditure District wise (Rs. Mn)

District	Source o Finance		1991	1992 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
N'Eliya	N'Lands	349	391	447 480.4	524.3	554	601	657	748	751	759
Matale	IDA	439	445								
Kandy	GTZ	20	30	55 77.47	104.37	129	163	-186	211	225	239

Source: Central Bank. Annual Reports

Table 5.2: Public Expenditure on IRDP 1990 (Rs. Mn)

District	Agriculture related activities	Rural infrastructure	HRD	Economic opportunities	Miscellaneous	Total
N'Eliya	11.6	11.3	16.2	1.0	7.2	47.3
Kandy	6.4	4.6	10.1	2.3	10.3	33.7

Source: Ministry of National Planning: Public Investment Programme

Public investment at Provincial level can be determined only through the allocations made in the budget for each year. Time constraint and accessibility limits the analysis of actual expenditure under different categories. Provincial governments had many credit restrictions during this period and it is possible that the activities were not realised to the optimum level. However, many development activities have been undertaken especially in terms of infrastructure development which is an urgent need in the Province. Table 5.3 gives the details of allocation. These funds were allocated for specific programmes that were to be undertaken for the year.

These allocations provide a fairly large amount compared to other activities in the industrial sector covering small industries, textiles and such.

A comparison of investments by the private and public sectors, and the impact is not possible since data available from the public sector covers estimated expenditure. This again is not available for industry sectors. The impact is mainly indirect through infrastructure development and provision of services.

Table 5.3 Budgetary allocations - Ministries/Departments of Central Province

Ministries	Department			Province		
Constraints		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Industry, Livestock, Trade, Commerce,	Industry	33.5	46.5	8	3.031	7
Tourism, Hindu Affairs and	Textiles	8	51.5	6	3.30	4.3
Education	Small Industries	2	29.85	4.235	3	3
	Livestock	5		7		3
	Trade & Commerce	05		9.05	<i>و</i> ق	3
	Estate Infrastructure			gr]-0-10		2
Transport, Highways, Housing & Construction	Housing	15	20	3.25	2	4
Power & Energy, Culture & Cooperative Affairs	Power &	01	01	0.5	3.53	5
Power & Energy	Agriculture & others					

Source: Provincial Budget

6. CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

6.1 Constraints

Problems and constraints imposed by size, nature of start up, stability and competitive environment, access to technology and services, entrepreneurial attitudes, absence of a level playing field, poor policy instruments and related factors are major constraints to development and sustainability. The absence of a coherent policy is another limiting factor. Apart from these there are number of other salient aspects that hinder the growth of the sectors under consideration.

6.1.i. Technology Related Aspects

- Low operating productivity and the inability to take advantage of modern methods and production technologies
- Limitations on access to new technology; process know-how and machinery
- Difficulties in adherence to standards and quality requirements due to difficulties of access
- Inability of existing institutions to provide the services in terms of improvement of technology, quality, guidance etc. required by small entrepreneurs and the distance from the Centre imposing a heavy burden on the entrepreneurs

6.1.ii. Market Access

- Need for guidance on identification of marketable products. Many of the products manufactured in small and micro enterprises have a low marketability. They are also constrained by the import policies of the Government.
- Lack of market information and knowledge of marketing and market research

6.1.iii Access to Credit

- Prohibitive interest rates except the special credit scheme SMILE I and II
- Collateral requirement
- Access to start up capital

6.1.iv Poor Infrastructure Facilities

• A major deterrent to investment is poor infrastructure. The poor road network and the distances from the commercial centre have constrained investment in these areas especially in Matale and N'Eliya. This is also a major factor that discourages foreign investors from considering these areas for investment.

6.1.v Lack of Coordination of Activities between Organisations

- Lack of networking
- Lack of backward/forward linkages
- Replication of activities

6.2 Limitations To Study

• A major constraint in the analysis of growth trends in the industrial sector is the lack of disparate data on micro, small and medium enterprises. The institutions that are responsible for analysis of economic trends do not focus on analysis of developments at regional level. The overall concentration on the national economy does not facilitate assessment of regional performance.

• Difficulty of accessing time series information. Many organisations do not retain this data.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The overall pattern of development has been sluggish even in the sector of tourism. The private and the public sectors lack the dynamism that is required for accelerated development. Political problems have also taken their toll on development. This is a reflection of the overall pattern of development in the country. Public sector organisations have been constrained by the lack of funds. Having said this, one must also accept the fact that development has not altogether come to a stand still. Sporadic growth is evident and can be accelerated in the future.

The areas with potential for development are:

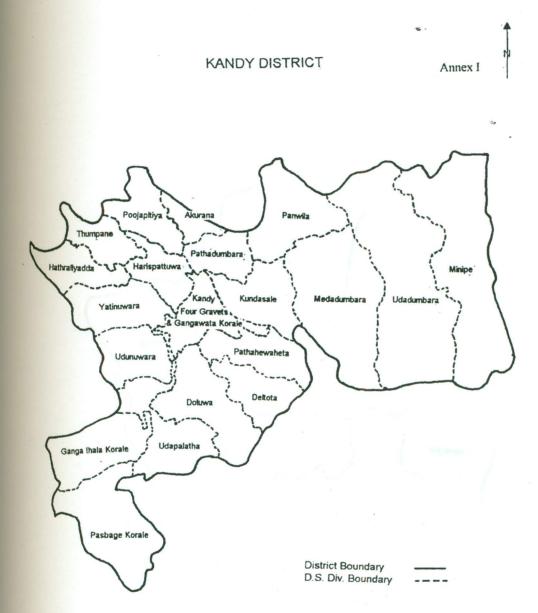
- Textiles and Garments
- Floriculture and horticulture
- Handicrafts
- Cutting, Polishing of Gems and Manufacture of Jewellery
- Handicrafts
- Tourism
- Information Technology
- Building and Construction Material
- Agroprocessing. In this category spices, herbal and bamboo based products have a higher potential. An area that has the highest potential for development in the Matale district is spices. It is also important that the supply base be developed. The production data for 1999/2000 is indicated below, but low production inhibits the establishment of enterprises based on value addition such as essential oils or oleoresins.

Table 7.1: Spice production in Matale District

	Culti	ivated area (ac	eres) Product	ion (Cwt)
Crop	1999	2000	1999	2000
Cinnamon	249	371	1306	1378
Pepper	14142	16047	68863	70862
Cardamoms	3059	2965	9479	8149
Cloves	2152	2461	8497	8937
Nutmeg	505	-	2412	-

In view of the limitations faced by this sector, some of the activities that could be strengthened are:

- Subcontracting arrangements
- Marketing Information, Knowledge and Skills
- Development of the supply base and, establishment of forward linkages with larger enterprises in Colombo
- Strengthening of rural infrastructure is a precondition for establishment of commercially viable industrial and service activities. There is already a policy of channelling public investment into developing physical facilities in the rural areas; for power, roads, water supply but this programme should be accelerated. These measures have been on paper for many years but the impact has not been very effective for development.



Scale - 1:386000

MATALE DISTRICT Annex II District Boundary D.S. Div. Boundary

Scale - 1:384000

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT Annex III Walapane Kothmale Nuwara Eliya Ambagamuwa District Boundary D.S. Div. Boundary

Scale - 1:356000

Annex IV

Organisations Visited

<u>Date</u>	Organisation	Officer Interviewed	Telephone No
04-6-02	Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kandy	Mr. Ariyawansa Project Manager	08-236437
04-6-02.1.1	Municipal Council Kandy	Durga Perera	08222275
11-602	IDB,Kandy	Mr. Kularatne Regional Manager	082011696
11-6-02	Dept of Industries	Mr. S. Nanayakkara Provincial Council Director Industries Kandy	08-385329
11-6-02	Hatton National Bank	Lakmini De Alwis	08-239192
06-9-02	BOI,Colombo	Mr. Koralegedera, Director, Investments Mrs. N Wijewardene Statistican	346338 346326
10-6-02	Central Bank	Mr. Jayaratne Mr. Tilekeratne	06631249
11-6-02	BOI,Kandy	Mr. Parakrama	08-420019
11-6-02	Bank Of Ceylon	Mr. Hamid Kandy Mr. Rajapakse Mr. ABW Jayasundera AGM	08-240661
12-6-02	Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Ariyawansa & Industry Kandy Project Manager	08-236437
12-6-02	ESSP	Mr. Gunatileke	08-232447
12-6-02	Provincial Ministry	Anoja Ratnayake Kandy Statistician	08-222277
12-6-02	Municipal Council	Durga Perera Kandy	08-222275

Annex IV cont...

<u>Date</u>	Organisation	Officer Interviewed	Telephone No
12-6-02	IDB,	Mr. Kularatne Regional Manager	08-201696
12-6-02	Peoples Bank Kandy	Mr. Weerasekera. A.G.M U.L.Kularatne	08-228382
12-6-02	Export Development Board Kandy	C. Subasinghe Regional Manager	08-233592
12-6-02	Min. Of Planning Provincial Planning & Monitoring Division	B. Dissanayake Deputy Chief Secretary	08-222277
13-6-02	Planning & District Planning Secretariat N'Eliya	Mr. Jayaratne	052-22522
13-6-02	RM, IDB, N'Eliya	Mr. Ratnayake	
13-6-02	Electricity Board Kandy	Mr. Karunaratne Chief Engineer	
14-6-02	Hatton National Bank N'Eliya	Mr. Kanchana	08-224233
17-6-02	Central Bank, Matale Regional Office	Mrs Wijesinghe Senior Manager	
17-6-02	REAP, Matale	Mr. I.G. Abeyratna Director	066-22616
18-6-02	Export Agriculture Dept. Matale	Dr. Padmini De Silva Premachandra (Assistant)	066-31249 066-33481-3
18-6-02	IDB, Head Office	Amara Liyanage	
23-6-02	Western Province	Mr.Amarasekera Devp. Ministry (Secretary)	862412

Annex IV cont...

<u>Date</u>	Organisation	Officer Interviewed	Telephone No
17-7-02	BOI,Colombo	Mr. Ignatius Investment Promotion	422407
17-7-02	BOI, Colombo	Nalin Wijewardene	336736
07-8-02	Housing & Finance Corp., Colombo.	C.A.Sarathchandra G.M.	446392
06-8-02	Economic Centre Dambulla	Manager	066-84807
16-8-02	Hatton National Bank	Mr Wijekumara Manager	066-23900
19-8-02	RISC. 5, Tappowana Rd.	Mr. Sugathadasa Kandy	
06-9-02	BOI,Colombo	Mr. Koralegedera, Director Investments	346338

Mineral Resources in the Central Province

Table 2.2 Mineral Resources of Kandy District by DS Divisions

D.S.Division	Granite	Brick Clay	Pottery Clay	Lime Stone	Mica	Gems	Sand	Quartz	Feldspar	Graphite
Pujapitiya	X	х	-	-	х	-	-	-	-	X
Akurana	X	X		-	X	-	-	-	-	
Pathadumbara	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Panwila	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	
Ududumbara	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Minipe	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Madadumbara	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	- a	
Kundasale	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	
Gangawatte Kora	le X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	
Harispathuwa	X	X	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Tumpane	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	
Yatinuwara	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Patha Hewahatte		X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	
	X	X								
Udapalatha	X	X	-	X	X	-		X	-	9
Diltota	X	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	3
Doluwa	X	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gangahala Korale	x	X	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pasbage Korale	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	

Source: Central Bank Regional Office, Matale

Table 2.3 Mineral Resources of Matale District by DS Divisions

DS Division	Lime Stones	Mica	Gems	Feldspar	Vein Quartz	Ornamental Stones	Tile clay	Graphite
Karawila Hena	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wattegamadda	X	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nalanda, Naula	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near Owela Temple	X	-	-	-	-	_	-	
Kiula	X	-	-	_	-	-	-	
Koluganga	X	-	-	-		-	-	
Karadepitiwela	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North of Sigiriya	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bowattanna Ambana	X	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-
Pilihudugolla	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	
Bogasboballa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Kambarawa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Owala Kumbaloluwa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Handuwala Naula	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Wahigala Imbulpitiy	a -	X	-	-	-	-	-	
(between Matale	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
And Ukuwela	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Morogasanda	-	X		-	-	-	-	
North of Madapihilla	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	,
Kiulawadiya	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Thallagoda	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Illukkumbura	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Powapitiya	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	,
Madumana	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	
Ambana	-	X		-	-	-	-	
Kaluganga	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	

DS Division	Lime Stones	Mica	Gems	Feldspar	Vein Quartz	Ornamental Stones	Tile	Graphite
Kandepitawela	-	-	х	-	-	-	-	
Pallegama	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	1412
Haththota- amuna	_	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
One km North East of	-	1-1	X	-	-	-	-	-
Digana Kanda	-	-	X	-	-	* -	-	-
Kaikawala	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Kandalama	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Sigiriya	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
Thalagoda	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Kaikawala	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Raththota	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Bank of Ambanganga	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	G#
(Pussallagolla,	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Bowathanna,	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Madapilla	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Gurubabila, Ratota	-	-	-	-	-		-	
(10 Hectars)		-	-	-	X	-	-	
Dambagolla (10 Hectares	- (3	-	-	-	X	-	-	
(10 Hectares)	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	
Madapihille kahagolla	_	-	-	-	X	-	-	
(nearly 50 acres)	-	-	-	-	3 (-)	-	-	
Kahagolla Patana	_	_	-		X	-	-	
Koswana	-	_	-	-	X	-	-	
Andawela	_	_	-	-	x	-	-	
Pallewedduma	-	_	-	-	x	-	-	
Ambanganga (near	_	_	_	-	x	-	· ·	
Bowathenna power St.	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	
Between Wahaotte &		-	_	_	-	X	-	
Dawahuwa	_		_	-		X	-	
Kumbiyangoda	_	_	_		-		X	
Kumbiyangoda Koongahawela			_	-	-	-	X	
Nayakumbura	-		_		-	-	X	
Haduwela		_	_	_	_	-	X	
	-		_		-		X	
Ambanganga Korale	-	_		_			X	
Haduwa Haduwela	-	_	U 10	_		and a	X	
	-	-	-	_				,
Kalungawela	-	-	-				7.66	. ,
Kolongahaela	-	-		_		_	17.504	
(Dambulla Division)	-	-	_	_		-		

³Report on the semi detailed Mica survey in the Matale district by, C.M.E.R Siriwardene. Sept. 1997

BOI Investments in Kandy, Matale & Nuwara Eliya

District	Year	Description	Source		Investment	Emp.
Kandy			Foreign	Sri Lankan	(Rs. Mn)	No.
	1993	Telecommunication	Singapore	Sri Lanka	1322.914	125
		Services	Sweden	*		
		Tourism	Netherlands		10.270	9
		Stuffed Toys,				
		Cane Baskets, Garments	Japan		18.185	169
		Total	1		1351.369	303
	1994	Spices, Tea	Japan	Sri Lanka	6.175	39
	1774	Handicrafts	Switzerland	Sri Lanka	8.400	75
		Processed Silica, Quartz,			i,	
		Gems	Japan	30.931	495	
		Total	Japan	50.501	45.506	912
	1005	Tourism 2 units	Japan		26.530	495
	1995		Germany	Sri Lanka	171.049	388
		Cotton Yarn	Germany	Sri Lanka	25.201	39
		Farm	Varaa	SII Lanka	15.000	39
		Bags, Tents	Korea		237.780	961
		Total	* I C A	Cui I aulta	230.780	211
	1996	Buying House	U.S.A.	Sri Lanka		211
		Shopping Centre	Channel Island	61.475	52	2122
		Electrical Equipment	Japan		225.000	2133
		Total			517.255	2,396
	1997	Hatcheries & Breeding			126	
		Farm	Sri Lanka	69.350	136	
		Computer Hardware				
		(Memory Modules)	U.S.A.	Sri Lanka	673.900	1800
		Tourism - 2 units		Sri Lanka	242.000	207
		Fruit & Vegetable				
		Processing	Sri Lanka	11.807	30	
		Garments	Hong Kong		51.300	812
		Total			1048.357	2,985
	1998	Garments - 4 units	U.K.	Sri Lanka	218.750	1,421
	1990	Recreation Centre	0.11.	Sri Lanka	53.910	110
				Dir Danie	272.660	1,531
	1000	Total	U.K.	Sri Lanka	207.000	115
	1999			Sri Lanka	186.700	83
		Tourism - Hotel	Japan	Sri Lanka	12.500	79
		Bio-Tea	Japan	311 Lairea	154.755	1523
		Garments	HK		154.755	1323
		Jewellery &		C. Il	10 000	
		Ornamental Items	Austria	Sri Lanka	10.000	2025
		Pine Oleoresin	India	Sri Lanka	65.920	2035
		Total			636.875	3,835
	2000	Garments	Hong Kong	Sri Lanka	17.000	214
		Bottled Water	Malaysia, Maldives	Sri Lanka	99.500	67
		Computer Software	Belgium		18.000	57
		Total			134.500	338
	2001	Mini Hydro Power Plant		Sri Lanka	149.140	50
	2301	Mineral water	Maldives	Sri Lanka	12.520	51
		Hospitals	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Sri Lanka	100.000	52
		Silica Quartz		Sri Lanka	42.000	191
		Garments		Sri Lanka	30.000	250
		Crarments				

Annex V cont...

District	Year	Description Source	Inves	tment	Emp.		T. Maria
N'Eliya			Foreign	Sri	Lankan	(Rs. Mn)	No.
	Garme	ents					
	1002	Netherlands	C-: I 1	100 (16	*-		
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		Sri Lanka	108.616		2104	
	1984	,	Korea	Sri Lanka		8.327	453
		Cut Flowers	Japan	Sri Lanka		20.600	80
	1993			Sri Lanka		107.000	6
	1994	Collection Centres (T)		Sri Lanka		5.500	20
		Packaging & Collection		Sri Lanka		5.000	52
		Total				10.500	72
	1996			Sri Lanka		131.500	230
		Cul. of Grapes & Mfg of					
		Wine	Italy	59.000		105	
		Mini Hydro Power	China	Sri Lanka		77.750	26
		Total				268.250	361
	1997	Horticulture-Plants & Seeds		Sri Lanka		10.000	25
		Tourism - Hotels		Sri Lanka		60.000	53
		Total				70.000	78
	1998	Tourism - Hotels		Sri Lanka		30.000	19
		Horticultural Produce	Japan			31.390	137
		Floriculture-Leather ferns	Netherlands	Sri Lanka		20.500	81
		Milk Products & Cattle				20.500	01
		Feed	India	Sri Lanka		1200.000	307
		Total		orr Duritte		1281.890	307
	1999	Floriculture-Cut Flowers	Australia	Sri Lanka	,	68.450	180
		Mini Hydro Power	Japan	Sri Lanka		125.000	40
		Garments	заран	Sri Lanka		75.000	753
		Fruits & Vegetable		SII Lalika		73.000	133
		Processing	France	Sri Lanka		4.170	22
		Total	Trance	SII Lalika		272.620	33
	2000	Spices		Sri Lanka			1006
	2000	Garments				118.200	326
				Sri Lanka		50.000	765
		Mini Hydro Power Plant Total		Sri Lanka		140.000	353
		Total				308.200	1444

Annex V cont...

District	Year	Description	Source		I	nvestment	Emp.
Matale	wint D		Foreign	Sri Lankan		(Rs. Mn)	No.
	1994	Tourism - Hotel		Sri Lanka		446.466	430
	1996	Tourism - Hotel		Sri Lanka		80.000	98
	1998	Vegetables		Sri Lanka	· ·	11.400	38
		Quartz, Glassware	Norway	Sri Lanka		87.875	137
		Garments - 2 units		Sri Lanka		57.000	1278
		Total				156.275	1453
	1999	Ceramic & Glassware	Japan	Sri Lanka		300.000	178
		Garments	2	Sri Lanka		44.500	966
		Total				344.500	1144
	2001	Silica Quartz	Japan	Sri Lanka		261.013	197
		Garments	-	Sri Lanka		41.500	500
		Total				302.513	697
	2002	Garments	Taiwan			110.000	500

Organisations Providing Support Services

- 1. Industrial Development Authority (cp) (IDA) Ministry of Industries, P.O.Box 41, Gatambe, Peradeniya. Tel No. 08-385329 Fax 08-336355 Contact Mr Sujan Nanayakkara
- 2. Department of Export Agriculture (DPTEA) P.O.Box 1095, Gatambe, Peradeniya, Tel No. 08-388364 Fax 08-3887 Contact Dr P.J. Wickramasinghe
- 3. Department of Livestock Development (DPTLD) P.O.Box 29, Getambe, Peradeniya.
 Tel No. 08-388216 Fax 08-388380
 Contact Dr.Shridharan
- 4. Department of Textile Industries
 No 5, YMBA Building, Rajaphilla Mawatha, Kandy
 Tel. No. 08-232393
 Contact K.P.Karunadasa
- 5. Industrial Development Board (IDB)
 Ground Floor, National Housing Building,
 Yatinuwara Veediya, Kandy.
 Tel No. 08-224233 Fax 08-224438
 Contact T.M.Kularatne
- Sri Lanka National Dairy Centre (SLNDC) Nattarampotha Project, Kalapura Contact Mr. K.P. Wijesinghe
- 7. National Youth Service Council Cooperative Organisation (NYSCO) 4th Floor National Housing Building, Yatinuwara Veediya, Kandy.

- 8 .Small Scale Enterprises Development Division. (SEDD) Kachcheri Kandy Tel. No 08-229180 Contact Mr N. Sarath Dharmasena
- Regional Industrial Service Committee No 75 Anagarika Darmapala Mawatha, Kandy.
 Tel. No. 08-388462 Fax 08-234080 Contact - Mr. Sugathadasa
- Department of Human Resources, Development. of Animal Products and Health Kandy Road. Peradeniya Tel. No. 08-388462 Contact Dr. KMT Kadaragama
- Food Research Unit
 P.O.Box 53, Peradeniya
 Tel No. 08-388248
 Contact Mr. TDW Siriwardene
- Tea Commissioner's Dept.
 Ambaamuwa Road, Gampola
 Tel: 08223679
 Contact Assistant tea Commissioner
- Agribusiness Centre

 Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya,
 Tel: 08 389211
 Contact Dr. Sarath Koditiwakku
- 14. Engineering Designs Centre Engineering Faculty, University of Peradeniya, Tel No. 08-200055 Fax 08-222039 Tel: 08 388828 Contact - Dr. Pathirana

Annex VIII

Industries Assisted by IDB

District			New Industr	ries		Existing Industries					
KANDY	Year	Units	Investment	Employment	Units	Investment	Employment				
	1991	22	2,427	78	16	2,690,500	51				
	1992	20	3,119	96	2	399,600	96				
	1993	37	8,617,855	115	23	7,575,700	88				
	1994	35	21,705,500	291	36	3,152,900	68				
	1995										
	1996	70	17,279,500	265	40	9,530,000	108				
	1997	75	13,498,500	295	49	5,567,000	186				
	1998	271	26,124,436	854	164	44,220,900	534				
	1999	175	20,611,441	304	61	7,249,700	·* 78				
	2000	34	6,951,000	132	37	4,336,295	53				
	2001	24	55,374,300	278	16	2,091,990	17				
Total		763	170,168,078	2708	444	86,814,585	1279				
MATALE											
	1991	12	1,200.00	32.	5	240,000	18				
	1992	5	240,000	18	11	1,245,000	35				
	1993	31	3,350,666	148	30	1,405,000	1				
	1994	39	7,740,685	145	22	3,719,500	88				
	1995										
	1996	59	120,620,000	321	25	37,050,000	88				
	1997	47	10,391,500	206	32	7,370,000	179				
	1998	119	9,070,225	348	1 63	7,195,350	438				
	1999	64	23,923,800	159	45	5,833,456	95				
	2000	40	12,494,662	146	40	1,754,190	43				
	2001	26	4,793,192	76	30	1,561,750	32				
Total		442	192,625,930	1599	403	67,374,246	1017				
N'ELIYA											
	1991	13	1,281,000	39	3	233,500	9				
	1992	17	1,168,000	37	9	2,320,000	37				
	1993	17	1,409,346	41	1	170,000	4				
	1994	23	2,221,250	66	11	930,000	35				
	1995										
	1996	62	5,218,484	118	25	14,858,600					
	1997	55	7,043,000	149	25	14,858,600					
	1998	197	18,525,725	597	49	3,589,500					
	1999	35	5,517,300	99	25	8,534,490	40				
	2000	19	9,684,753	96	23	3,195,400					
	2001	12	8,695,000	61	16	7,500,250					
Total		450	60,763,858	1303	187	56,190,340	520				

Source: Planning Division, Industrial Development Board

District	Year	No. of	Persons	G.Rate	Value of	G rate	Value of	G.Rate	Value	G.Rate
		est.	engaged	%	output	%	input	%	added	%
Kandy	1990	182	9,752		1,485,463,092		838,938,932		646,524,160	
	1991	181	9,366	-4%	1,804,211,818	21%	1,023,835,241	22%	780,376,577	17%
	1992									
	1993	138	8,102		1,769,000,840		1,093,214,989		675,785,851	
	1994	133	10,276	27%	1,879,439,884	,		12%	659,651,874	-2%
	1995	128	13,229	29%	1,699,964,841	-10%	1,108,912,886	-9%	591,051,955	-12%
	1996	142	14,867	12%	1,024,596,778	-40%	1,866,460,938	68%	1,158,135,840	49%
	1997	137		-1%	2,903,128,743	183%	1,691,023,867	-9%	1,212,104,876	4%
	1998	134	12,408	-16%	3,129,838,162	8%	1,801,010,686	7%	1,328,827,476	9%
	1999	128	14,221	15%	2850547731	-9%	1668297855	-7%	1182249876	-11%
Matale	1990	70	4,216		464,480,110		274,242,657		190,237,453	
	1991	85			837,344,140	80%	473,905,656	73%	363,438,484	48%
	1992	-		-11						
	1993		2,865		670,652,048		380,828,399		289,823,649	
	1994		1	-	740,522,675		368,441,502	-3%	372,081,173	22%
	1995	75	3,289	26%	753,503,362	2%	374,200,361	2%	379,303,001	2%
	1996	-	3,626	10%	821,533,419	9%	478,361,276	28%	343,172,143	-11%
	1997	73	2,986	-18%	896,062,854	9%	611,499,195	28%	284,563,659	-21%
	1998	70	2,898	-3%	1,046,901,032	17%	744,703,458	22%	302,197,574	6%
	1999	58	2429	-16%	975465684	-7%	473359690	-36%	502105994	66%
N'Eliya	1990	248	9,308		4,080,432,439		2,603,870,698		1,476,561,741	
	1991	264	9,902	6%	4,847,810,509	19%	2,620,449,592	1%	2,227,360,917	349
	1993		+	6%	5,401,739,914	11%	3,190,779,873	22%	2,210,960,041	-1%
	1994				6,626,717,288	23%	3,979,991,072	25%	2,646,726,216	16%
	1995	_			6,327,786,361		3,829,899,721	-4%	2,497,886,640	-6%
	1996				7,377,527,758		4,177,429,796	9%	3,200,097,962	229
	1997	_	-	_	9,031,851,942		4,763,413,740	14%	4,268,438,202	\$ 25%
	1998				8,655,880,759		4,476,696,955	T	4,179,183,804	-29
	1999	_		_	12429961732		5343710582	T	7086251150	709

Principal Indicators of Industrial activity establishments with less than 25 persons Annex X

District	Year	No. of.	Persons	G. rate	Value of	G.rate	Value of	G.rate	Value	G.rate	Add. To
		est	engaged	%	output	%	input	%	added	%	fixed assets
Kandy	1994	1696			2,183,665,442		1,245,447,747		938,217,696		
	1995	1693	15,302	14%	1,371,037,643	-37%	822,850,885	-34%	548,186,759	-42%	
	1996	1663	15,087	-1%	2,777,671,463	103%	1,568,291,767	91%	1,209,379,695	121%	
	1997	1193	9,473	-37%	2,279,420,942	-18%	1,478,648,057	-6%	800,772,885	-34%	59,734,388
	1998	1573	15,602	65%	2,527,487,867	11%	1,240,417,646	-16%	1,287,050,220	61%	573,485,997
	1999	1537	14,316	-8%	3,371,255,203	33%	2,107,596,543	70%	1,263,658,659	-2%	164186742
Matale	1994	489	6,795		302,358,575		222,943,583		79,414,992		
1121111111	1995			10%	517,608,461	71%	426,209,829	91%	91,398,631	15%	
	1996	-		-23%	642,213,228	24%	489,597,516	15%	152,615,712	67%	
	1997	525	7,940	37%	740,568,625	15%	525,668,311	7%	214,900,314	41%	37,268,247
	1998	432	12,472	57%	615,454,918	-17%	475,401,939	-10%	140,052,980	-35%	8,940,112
	1999	433	7,056	-43%	883,527,414	44%	592,867,934	25%	290,659,481	108%	9,714,112
N'Eliya	1994	767	3,218		271,237,339		170,546,212		100,691,127		
	1995	768	-	72%	379,434,471	40%	272,943,676	60%	106,490,795	6%	
2.	1996	768	5,310	-4%	444,332,626	17%	318,087,822	17%	126,283,804	19%	
	1997	770	5,291	0%	402,608,099	-9%	273,669,963	-14%	128,938,136	2%	4,562,286
	1998	765	5,453	3%	413,229,751	3%	285,805,845	4%	127,423,906	-1%	4,562,286
	1999	769	5,759	6%	487,523,314	18%	363,901,649	27%	123,621,665	-3%	4,807,286
	Source:D	ept. of C	ensus & Statis	tics: Annu	al Survey of Indust	ries					

SUMMARY OF THE INDUSTRIES IN KANDY DISTRICT

Industry	Gan	Haris	Puja	Aku	Ganga	Kunda	Meda	Mini	Pan	Pas	Patha	Thum	Uda -	Udunu	Yatinu	Patha	Udapa	Total
Rice Mill	4	30	70	0	10	12	64	. 129	1	5	28	62	34	3	41	15	16	524
Bakery	18	37	40	1	28	29	25	25	7	10	29	22	10	41	69	15	27	433
Carpentry	7	0	29	0	0	99	28	0	13	0	14	38	5	6	92	22	0	353
Garment	5	16	46	1	6	8	32	15	8	3	16	24	8	0	50	10	8	256
Grinding Mill	2	34	36	1	0	42	16	0	5	2	16	2	9	58	8	5	1	237
Light Engineering	0	36	19	0	0	31	11	11	3	9	0	6	0	23	32	7	1	189
Cement Based Product	13	31	20	0	6	29	2	1	1	10	8	1	0	14	21	7	17	181
Saw Mill	0	21	20	0	1	10	4	5	0	2	0	25	0	14	30	10	0	142
Wood Working	4	0	14	5	1	1	26	12	1	12	17	0	0	24	2	0	0	119
Sweets	0	29	8	7	0	22	2	1	2	2	6	6	2	20	1	1	1	110
Metal Quary	1	26	3	30	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	79
Blacksmith	0	11	8	0	0	7	0	8	1	4	4	11	4	0	7	4	3	72
Bricks	1	12	0	0	0	5	0	15	0	0	17	8	0	7	2	0	0	67
Sheet Rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	63
Brass Ware	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	15	2	1	63
Shoes	2	9	3	0	2	5	0	3	0	1	6	12	4	3	10	0	0	60
Metal Crushing	0	9	1	0	0	30	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	55
Yoghurt	5	11	0	2	2	7	4	4	0	6	2	0	1	4	1	4	0	53
Battery Chargering	0	2	0	0	. 0	2	9	4	11	0	3	4	3	0	5	6	0	49
Juggry & Treakle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	
Tailoring	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	42
Lime Kiln	9	4	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	1	3	0	0	39
Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	38
Printing	3	3	4	2	0	9	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	7	2	2	0	37
Tea Factory	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	15	36
Tea Packeting	3	5	1	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	0	, 0	33
Joss Sticks	1	16	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	33
Leather Product	0	2	3	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	5	0	0	32
Spice Packeting	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	6	1	0	2	0	0	2	31
Mushrooms	1	7	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	§ 2	2	3	28
Tyre Servicing	0	8	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	3	0	27
Ice Cream	0	0	4	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	27
Sipce Processing	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	3	1 0	21

Mushrooms	1	7	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	2	3	31
Tyre Servicing	0	8	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0 .	6	0	3	0	28
Ice Cream	0	0	4	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	27
Sipce Processing	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	5	0	27
Radio & TV Repaire	0	5	0	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	27
Radio Repaire	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	25
Brass Product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	2	0	0	22
Welding	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Tasty Foods	0	6	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Hand Looms	0	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	19
Brass Ware Polishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Elecctrical Appliance Repaire	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	18
Lathe Work	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	16
Cushion Works	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	15
Candle	2	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	15
Milk Based Product	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	14
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	13
Soap	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	2	12
Dolomite Fertilizer	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Grams Packeting	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	10
Lorry Body	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	10
Source: IDB																		

	Summa	ary of I	ndustries	by DS d	ivision -	Matale				Annex		
Description of Industry		Naula	Dambulla		Ukuwella	Yatawatta	Galewela	Laggala	Wilgamuwa	Rattota	Amban	Total
Grain Mills - Rice Mills	17	89	93	29	45	48	50	38	101	41	34	585
Manu. Of furniture	12	14	45	12	34				3	38	12	206
Manufacturing of Bakery Products	10	. 11	47	13	29	12	24		9		22	191
Hardware	6	12	22	12	21	13	40	29	2		2	
	3	4	17	12	4	9		2	. 2		7	139
Manufacture of Weaving Apparels	8		34	21	12		22	1		6	4	
Manu.of Motor Cycles & Bicycles	4		24		9					9	2	
Stone Quarrying, Clay&Sand Pits	28	4	2	10								58
Sugar Confectionary	2	5	1		43		3	1		2		57
Manu.of Structural Clay Prod.				2	6						32	
Manu.of Electrical Equipment	2	3		3			8			8	2	
Manufacture of Tobacco	3	10	11		11				1			37
Chilly Mills	6	7	7	2			4					36
Manu. Of Motor Vehicles	1	9			10		1	3		1		36
Manu. Communication Equipment	1		2				4	2		6	1	34
Packeting of Spice	3	7		8	4	1				-	ļ .	23
Manufacturing of Vegetable Oils	1	3		2			15			-	1	22
Saw Millsand other Wood Products	2			1	6					3		13
Manu. Of Non Mettalic Mineral Prod.	1	2		1	(2			<u>.</u>		13
Ayruvedic Drugs					8	_			-	1	-	10
Manu. Of Photography Equip.		3	3			4	-	1		2	-	10
Manu. Of Wooden and Cane Prod.		4	1	1	2	2				-	-	7
Other	1	3	3 1	1							-	6
Dairy Products	2				3							5
Spinning and Weaving	3				2	2				1		5
Manu. Of Watches and Clocks				1	-					3	-	4
and China		3	3					-				: 3
Carbonate Water Industries						1				-	-	1
Manufacture of Footware										-	-	1
Manufacture of Soap						1						1
Manu. Of Plastic Products										4		1
Foundry Products			142			1			1	1 111	100	1
Total	193	318	3 139	284	1 14'	7 250	5 7	7 118	155	119	198	L L
Source:IDB												

Summary of Industries by DS division - N'Eliya District

Category	Nuwara-Eliya	Ambangamuwa	Kotmale	Walapone	Hanguranketha	Total
Bakeries	10	28	32	15	23	118
Tea Factories	55	20	18	11	5	99
Grinding Mills	11	14	7	52	6	90
Tobacco Barns				82		82
Wood Working	11	12	14	10	31	78
Garments		16	8	36	17	77
Rice Mills			11		18	29
Garage	6	10	12			28
Jewellery	3	8	6	5		22
Electrical Repair Shops		12	2	1		15
Battery Charging	5	7	2	5		14
Metal Crushing	7		4		1	12
Cement Products			8		3	11
Printing	6	2				8
Kitul Treacle				5		5
Picture Framing	1		3	1		5
Sweetmeats		2		1		3
Lime Kilns					2	2
Photography	1			1		2
Tea Packing		2				2
Milk Based Products	1					1
Soya Products				1		1
Tyre Servicing			1			1
Leather Products			1			1
Beedi Manufacturing			1			1
Fertiliser and Chemicals			1			0 1
TOTAL	144	132	146	213	124	869
Source:IDB						

										1		
District	Estab. Under		Estab.with 11				Estab with 51				All Establis	
Kandy		No Emp.	No est.				No of Estab			No of Empl	No of Estab	No of Empl
1992	97	556		1551	37	1282	34	2344	77	37073		
1993	3	23		28	4	132			2	1033	11	1216
1994	1	477	93	1,569	46		34	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	81	45,406	338	51,543
1996		641	83	1,429	54	1,979	40		102	49,580	399	56,449
1997	71	427	66	1,174	46	1,701	33	2,288	80	39,572	296	45,162
1998		439	74	1,226	48	1,735	46	3,269	93	40,744	339	47,413
1999		380	70	1,240	46	1,677	42	2,908	96	41,509	309	47,714
2000	63	417	87	1,522	49	1,802	48	3,429	97	41,385	344	48,555
Matale											-	
1992	7	47	21	342	6	222	9	692	18	8371	61	9674
1993		23	2	28	4	132			2	1033	11	1216
1994	12	70	23	366	5	151	17	1,250	23	10,716	80	12,553
1996	11	83	30	508	10	369	15	1,102	20	6,953	86	9,015
1997	10	71	28	486	8	287	16	1,233	19	6,972	81	9,049
1998	32	190	35	565	7	247	18	1,378	21	7,664	113	10,044
1999	5	33	20	361	6	194	17	1,275	12	4,201	60	6,064
2000	21	141	37	683	6	230	17	1,338	21	7,773	102	10,165
N'Eliya												
1992	19	131	27	481	17	653	13	905	86	78876	162	81041
1993	16	95	18	319	9	289	6	435	12	9861	61	10999
											¢.	
1994	29	189	35	606	17	591	14	983	106	103,995	201	106,364
1996	23	1500	37	643	14	470	11	829	173	157,806	258	-
1997	21	129	29	473	14	488	9	645	106	89,454	179	
1998	32	188	_	633	20		16		159	1,38,141	264	140,798
1999			37	591	15		16		130	108,421	224	110,849
2000	26				20	684	13		153	129,061	252	131,481
Source:			ept. of Labou			301	10	301		127,301	300	

Total Number of Reporting Establishments and Employment by major Industry and Distirct

		Agricult	ure	Mining	&	Manufac	turas	Electrici	tar	Construc	ntion	Trade.	Patail	Transp	art P.	Ingunor	P. Da	r _{om}	munity &	Tatala	Call
		Hunting		Quarryir	ng	iviaiiuiac	tutes	Electrici	ty,	Construc	211011	Trade,	Retail	Transp	ort &	insurar	ice & Re	Com	mumity &	Total o	1 311
		Forestry,	Fishing					Gas & W	Vater			Wholes	sale	Storag	e	Estate	Services	Soci	al service	Econor	mic activitie
Kandy	Category	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No	No of	No of	No o	fNo of	No of	No of					
		Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estal	Empl	Estab	Empl
1994	Female	80	17,757			70	3,125	3	13	5	52	48				36	489	15	863	257	23,131
	Male	88	19,072	2	23	77	2,477	3	380	8	281	79	2,643			37	1,006	29	2,530	323	28,412
	Both sexes		36,829		23		5,602		393		333		3,475				1,495		3,393		51,543
	% Females		48%		0%		56%		3%		16%		24%				33%		25%		45%
1996	Female	69	17,381			57	5,343	10	57	3	21	62	965	10	125	44	567	32	1159	287	25,618
	Male	74	15,629	2	26	79	2,606	15	1,300	5	68	109	3,415	- 11	3,533	46	1,001	51	3,253	392	30,831
	Both sexes	74	33,010	2	26	82	7,949	15	1,357	5	89	11	4,380	47	3,658	47	1,568	52	4,412	399	56,449
	% Females		53%		0%		67%		4%		24%		22%		3%		36%		26%		45%
	Grand Total	1,105	421,758	20	4,868	1,468	363,364	122	19,922	97	18,401	1,041	74,763	196	84,715	820	52,794	571	49,102	5,440	1,089,687
1997	Female	52	13,597			38	3,206	12	91	1	2	51	812	10	124	40	462	22	1,119	226	
	Male	54	11983	1	2	47	1,881	14	1,251	5	75	80	2,698	10	3,523	46	1,013	34	3,323	291	
	Both sexes	54	25,580	1	2	51	5,087	14	1,342	5	77	81	3,510	10	3,647	46	1,475	34	4,442		
	% Females		53%		0%		63%		7%		3%		23%		3%		31%		25%		
	Grand Total	884	275,193	19	3,633	1,315	288,410	117	17,529	77	18,314	1,032	68,951	170	56,594	893	60,956	535	52,024	5,042	841,604
1998	Female	64	13,065		-	46	3,665	11	69	2	10	57	1,097	11	405	51	622	27	1,105	269	20,038
	Male	67	11,812			56	2,887	13	1,097	3	94	87	3,193	11	3,855	53	993	42	3,444	332	27,375
	Both sexes	67	24,877			. 60	6,552	13	1,166	4	104	88	4,290	11	4,260	53	1,615	43	4,549	339	47,413
	% Females		53%				56%		6%		10%		26%		10%		39%		24%	¢.	42%
	Grand Total	1,034	364,940	26	3,784	1,381	310,434	122	17,118	82	18,019	1,111	74,396	214	77,984	1,089	57,508	669	67,568	5,728	991,751
1999	Female	63	13,209			43	4,651	11	75	1	10	48	886	9	80	59	865	18	1,074	254	20,850
	Male	65	12,682	. 1	8	55	2,197	12	1,141	2	54	73	2,818	9	2,944	60	1,660	29	3,360	306	26,864
	Both sexes	120	25,891	1	8	58	6,848	12	1,216	2	64	73	3,704	9	3,024	60	2,525	29	4,434	309	47,714
	% Females		51%		0%		68%		6%		16%		24%		3%		34%		24%		44%
	Grand Total	867	315,397	20	3,460	1,109	264,720	130	18,779	57	10,715	942	69,491	194	67,175	1,056	63,320	522	53,251	4,897	866,308

Annex XV ctd

2000	Female	64	11,779			57	7,871	11	92	2	10	54	860	8	88	59	615	26	1,082	281	22,397
	Male	67	11,117			72	2,520	12	946	5	87	79	3,287	8	2,625	62	1,204	39	4,372	344	26,158
	Both sexes	67	22,896			72	10,391	12	1,038	5	97	79	4,147	8	2,713	62	1,819	39	5,454	344	48,555
	% Females		51%				76%		9%		10%		21%		3%		34%		20%		46%
	Grand Total	875	294,422	21	3,276	1,517	402,268	120	17,045	74	15,382	1,046	72,658	217	75,440	1,146	60,250	642	89,647	5,658	1,030,388
	Source:	Dept. of	Labour																		

Annex XVI

Total Number of Reporting Establishments and Employment by major Industry and Distirct

1994 fer ma	ategory			Quarryi	ng	Manufa	iolui 63	LICOLIIC	Electricity, Co		Construction Trad			il Transport &		Insurance &		Commi	,	Total of	6108
1994 fer ma	ategory	Fishing No of		Qualityi	ng			Gas & Water													
1994 fer ma	ategory	No of						Gas & \	Nater			Wholes	sale	Storage	9	Real E		& Socia		Econom	
1994 fer ma	J ,															Service		Service		Activitie	
fer ma			No of	No of	No of	No of	No of		No of		No of	No of	1100		No of						No of
ma	male		Empl	Estab	Empl	estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	-	Empl	Estab	Empl	Est	Empl		Empl		Empl		Empl
		22	4,765			9				2			244			12					5,780
ho	ale	25	4,188			7	798	4	374	2	54	20	966			14	297	6	96	78	6,773
	oth exes	47	8953			16	1429	6	386	4	70	33	1210		,	26	403	8	102	140	1255
% Fe	emales		53%				44%		3%		23%		20%				26%		6%		46%
1996 fer	emale	15	2,146			4	823	1	-	1	10			2					237	72	3,700
m	nale	19	2,075			4	687	2	157	1	161	23	972	2	348	26	443	9	472	86	5,315
	oth exes	19	4,221			4	1,510	2	159	1	171	23	1,279	2	360	26	606	9	709	86	9,015
% Fe	emales		51%				55%		1%		6%		24%		3%		27%		33%		419
1998 fe	emale	17	2,239	2	102	21	1,054			1	10	1				1					
m	nale	21	1996	1	37	16	745	5 2	156	1	153	3 25	999	2	670	25	381	9	797	102	5934
	oth exes	22	4,235	2	139	25	1,799	9 2	160	1	163	25	1468	2	694	25	495	9	891	113	10,044
% Fe	emales		53%		73%		59%		3%		6%	o	32%		3%		23%		11%		419
1999 fe	emale	10	1,781	-	1 6	6		2		3 1	1 7	1									
m	nale	10	1,540		1 13	3		2	143	3 1	1 49	17	575	3	904	22	330	4	123	60	3,67
1	oth exes	10	3,321	,	1 19			2	146	6 1	56	5 17	999	3	935	22	449	4	139	60	6,06
% Fe	6 emales		54%		32%				2%	,	13%		42%		3%		27%		12%		399
2000 fe	emale	19	2552	1	60	15	497					24								-	
m	nale	19	2,276	1	84	13	90) 2	147			27	1,008	3	848	24	343	9	1,148	98	5,94
	oth	19	4,828		1 144	17	587	7 2	150			27	1,426	3	889	24	461	\$ 9	1,680	102	10,16
%			53%	1	42%		85%	6	2%	,			29%		5%		26%	ó	32%		429

	То		nber of Repor							Indu	ustry - N	'Eliya I	Distirct					Annex	XVII		
			ilture, Hunting			Manuf	actures	Electri		Cons	struction	Trade,		Transp	ort &	Insura	nce &	Commi	unity	Total of al	1
		Forest	ry, Fishing	Quarry	ing			Gas &	Water	Con	struction	Whole	sale	Storag	ge .	Real E	Estate	& Soci	al services	activities	
N'Eliya	Category	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of	No of
1994		Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Est.	Empl	Estab	Empl	Est	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl	Estab	Empl
	female	96	48,619			25	5,046	2	5	4	15	16	299	2	2	25	852	2	54	172	54,89
	male	94	44,918			29	4,162	2	212	5	78	28	738	4	57	28	1,048	6	259	199	51,47
	both sexes	158	143,638			17	10,885	11	798	2	197	22	1,017	8	1,004	27	1,900	13		258	159,89
	percentage		34%				46%		1%		8%		29%		0%		45%		3%		34
1996	female	156	76,445			15	6,956	6	15	1	30	16	266	5	23	23	79	6	810	228	84,26
	male	158				17	3,929	11	783	2	167	22	751	8	981	27	446	13	1,024	258	75,27
	both sexes	158	,,,,,,			17	10,885	11	798	2	197	22	1,017	8	1,004	27	525	13	1,834	258	159,89
	percentage		53%				64%		2%		15%		26%		2%		15%		44%		539
	GT	1,034			3,784	1,381	310,434	122	17,118	82	18,019	1,111	74,396	214	77,984	1,089	57,508	669	67,568	5,728	991,75
1998		144				16	- 7		29		9	18	312	6	22	25	135	10	769	228	75,84
	male	147	58,538			19	- 11	10	748	2	39		789	9	1,131	31	586	18	1,390	262	64,95
	both sexes	147	129,142			20	-,0,,	10	777	2	48	26	1,101	9	1,153	31	721	19	2,159	264	140,79
1000	percentage		55%				70%		4%		19%		28%		2%		19%		36%		549
1999	TOTAL CO.	118	-,			10	1,694	5	16			19	280	5	17	23	92	10	157	190	58,88
	male	120				12	1,896	. 9	2/5	1	4	32	1,949	2	1,017	27	417	16	794	224	51,96
	both sexes	120	102,643			12	3,590	9	789	1	4	32	1,329	7	1,034	27	509	16	951	* 224	110,84
2000	percentage	122	55%				47%		2%		0%		21%		2%		18%		17%		539
2000	female	133	62292			21	8922	6	20			20	291	4	18	28	131	11	922	223	7259
	male	135	50,964			22	3,225	9	690			32	1,236	6	1,085	30	413	18	1,272	252	58,88
	both sexes	135	113,256			22	12147	9	710			32	1,527	6	1,103	30	544	18	2,194	252	131,48
D	percentage		55%				73%		3%				19%		2%		24%	\$	42%		55%
Dept. of	Labour																•				