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# **Background**

Long term and Short-term Policy
Missteps Leading to Economic Crisis

### **Economic Crisis**

- Long Term Factors: Crisis has been in the making for some time due to entrenched and long-standing structural macroeconomic imbalances over several decades
- Recent Policy Missteps: Several missteps reinforcing longstanding ills leading to hasten the crisis

**Economic Crisis-Long Term Factors** 

- Postponement of economic reforms: longstanding structural imbalances
  - Continuation of unmanageable Twin Deficits (budget deficit and current account deficit) for a long time: Sri Lanka had a primary account surplus only in six years-1954, 1955, 1992, 2017, 2018, 2023 and current account surplus -four years -1950, 1951, 1977 and 2023
  - Unrestrained monetary accommodation of fiscal deficits
  - Politically motivated welfare programs: cash transfers
  - Overvalued exchange rate leading to anti-export bias
  - Persistently loss making SOEs: underprized state supplied utilities
  - Rigid labour and land markets
  - Weaknesses in governance framework

Chart 1: Government Revenue (as % of GDP)

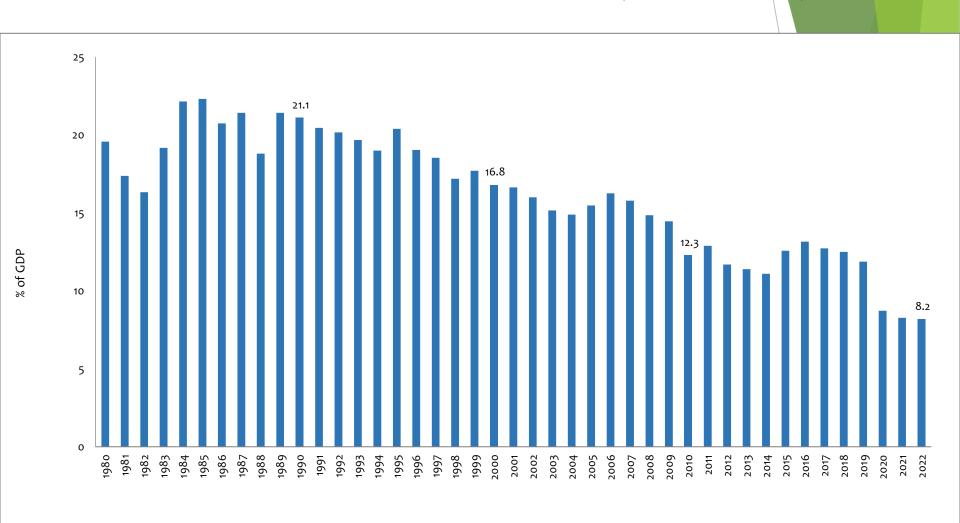


Chart 2: Twin Deficit of the Sri Lankan Economy

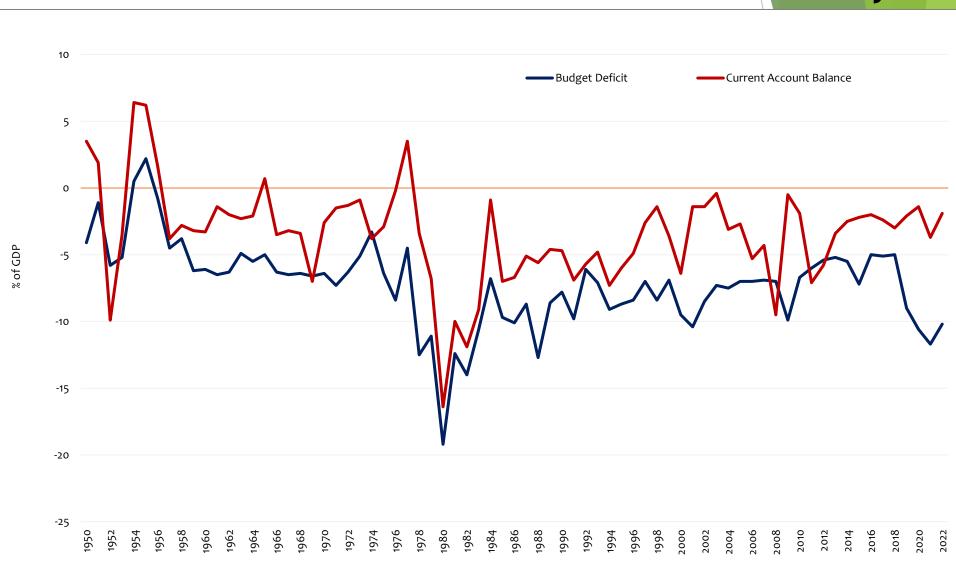


Chart 3: Decline in Gross Official Reserves amidst mounting Debt Servicing

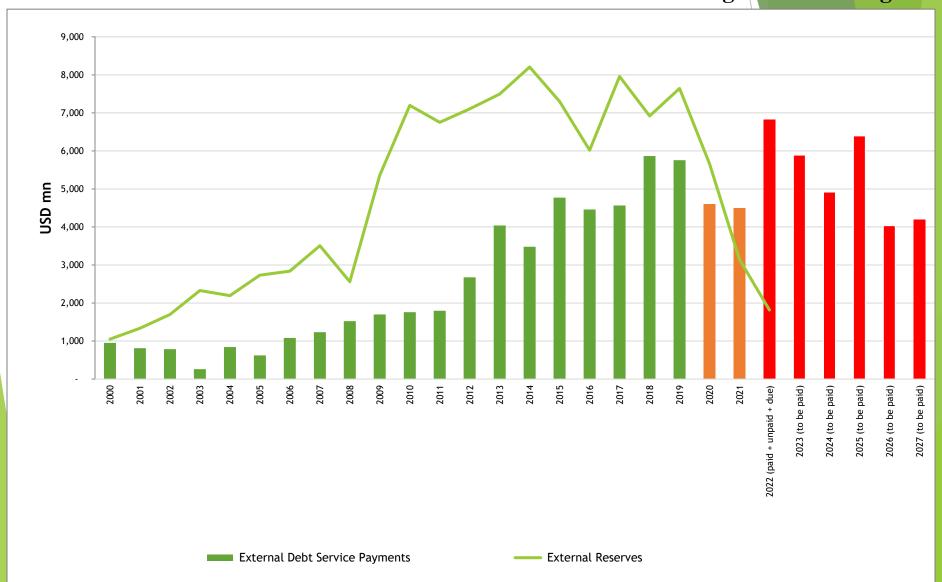
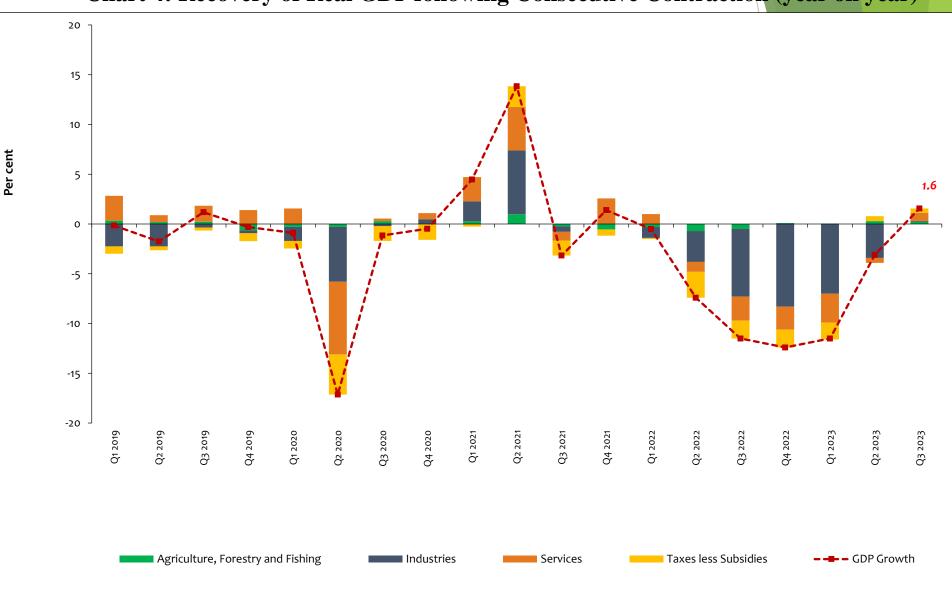


Chart 4: Recovery of Real GDP following Consecutive Contraction (year on year)



## **Economic Crisis- Recent Contributory Factors**

The crisis has begun due to multiple compounding factors like

- tax cuts,
- sovereign rating down grades,
- money printing,
- depletion of forex reserves,
- pegged exchange rate,
- low interest rate regime,
- shift to organic farming,
- ▶ 2019 Easter Sunday bombings, and
- impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **ECONOMIC CRISIS**

- has led to unprecedented levels of inflation, near-depletion of foreign exchange reserves, contraction of the economy, loss of livelihood, shortages of fuel, food and medical supplies and power cuts and sociopolitical tension
- has led to sovereign default first time after the independence (declared on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April 2022)

### **Economic Crisis-IMF-EFF**

- Sought the assistance of IMF in early 2022
- Agreed on a four-year stabilization program -EFF with US \$ 3.0 Bn in March 2023. It includes
  - Revenue based fiscal consolidation/fiscal institutional reform
  - Strong social safety net
  - Debt restructuring aiming to restoring debt sustainability
  - Building forex reserves
  - Safeguarding financial stability
  - Governance reforms

#### IMMEDIATE RESULTS

Inflation : down

: rising Forex reserves

: coming down Interest rates

: rising Govt revenue

**Budget deficit**: narrowing

Treasury Cash Flow: management without CBSL inflows

Primary balance: positive primary balance in 2023; projected positive for 2024

**Current Account: positive balance in 2023** 

GDP growth : 2023 H2 positive

and 2024 projected positive

#### UNWRITTEN SOCIAL CONTRACT

- reduces the government footprint to fit into low tax regime
- raise taxation to sustain govt service that Sri Lanka is used to

Cannot enjoy the best of both worlds any more

#### OVERALL POLICY DIRECTION

- Export oriented competitive social market economy addressing environmental concerns
- ► High income country by 2048

#### **TARGETS**

- ► Higher rate of annual economic growth: 7-8%
- Trade to GDP: above 100%
- Annual new exports (2023-32): US\$ 3 Billion
- ► Annual FDI (2023-32): US \$ 3 Billion

#### GROWTH PROMOTING REFORM PROGRAM

- Modernization
- Factor Market Reform
- Greater International Economic Integration
- SOEs Reforms/PPP Program
- Institutional/Legal reforms
- Digitalization

#### **MODERNIZATION PROGRAM**

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health Services
- Public Services
- International Relations
- Defence

#### **FACTOR MARKET REFORM**

Labor - Unified/modern law

Land- Utilization of unused/under-used lands new law and centralized institution

Investment-new law and unified institution

#### GREATER INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

**Promotions of** 

- External trade
- **▶**Tourism
- **▶**Investment

(a new law and unified institution for trade and investment promotion)

#### SOE'S REFORMS AND PPP PROGRAM

- Establishment of a Holding Company and New Laws for SOEs restructuring program
- New PPP law and development of PPP pipeline

#### INSTITUTIONAL/LEGAL REFORMS

- New laws/amendments in line with the economic reform program
- Institutional reviews and consolidation

# Ongoing Economic Crisis of Sri Lanka: Origin, Remedial Actions and the Way Forward

#### DIGITALIZATION

 Development of public sector driven all embracing digital transformation including new electronic laws and programs

# THANK YOU!