

PRESS RELEASE

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இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி
CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

Issued By **Economic Research Department**

Date **01 April 2022**

External Sector Performance - January 2022

Overview

Import expenditure continued to expand, in spite of high earnings from exports exceeding US dollars 1.0 billion for the eighth consecutive month, thereby widening the deficit in the trade account in January 2022, compared to January 2021. Tourist arrivals showed a notable recovery in January 2022 over the same month in the previous year, while moderation of workers' remittances was observed in January 2022. Meanwhile, Sri Lanka successfully settled the International Sovereign Bond (ISB) of US dollars 500 million in January 2022. The financial account of the balance of payments strengthened during the month with the receipt of the SAARCFINANCE swap facility from the Reserve Bank of India. The weighted average spot exchange rate, which remained in Rs. 200-203 range in January, adjusted upwards with greater flexibility allowed in the exchange rate with effect from 07.03.2022.

Table 1: Summary of External Sector Performance (a)

Category	2020 US\$ mn	2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)	January 2021 US\$ mn	January 2022 US\$ mn	Change (%)
Merchandise exports	10,047	12,499	24.4	937	1,101	17.5
Merchandise imports	16,055	20,637	28.5	1,592	1,959	23.1
Trade balance	-6,008	-8,139		-655	-859	
Earnings from tourism	682	507 (b)	-25.7	4 (b)	148 (c)	-
Workers' remittances	7,104	5,491	-22.7	675	259	-61.6
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	-225	-238		-44	36	
Inflows to the Government (gross)	2,002	2,435		64	117	
Treasury bills and bonds	120	17		3	5	
Long term loans	1,882	2,418		61	111	
Foreign direct investment (gross)	670	784				
Overall balance	-2,328	-3,967				

Sources: Sri Lanka Customs (SLC), Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA), Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE), Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI), Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL)

- (a) Provisional
- (b) Revised, based on the survey results of SLTDA on average stay period and average spending per day estimates for 2021
- (c) This provisional estimate may be revised once SLTDA releases its survey results for 2022
- (d) Includes primary and secondary transactions

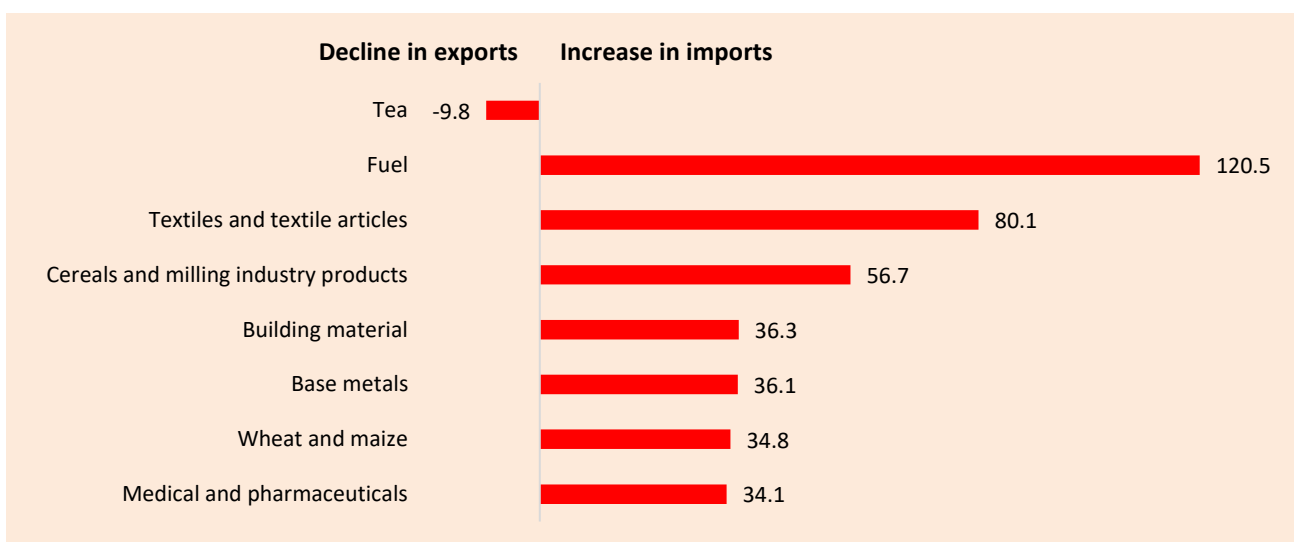
The CBSL publishes a 'Monthly Trade Bulletin' with further information on merchandise trade performance, which can be viewed on the Central Bank of Sri Lanka website under Statistics > Economic Indicators > Monthly Trade Bulletin. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/monthly-trade-bulletin>

Merchandise Trade Balance and Terms of Trade

Trade Balance: The deficit in the trade account widened to US dollars 859 million in January 2022, compared to the deficit of US dollars 655 million recorded in January 2021, with higher increase in imports. However, trade deficit in January 2022 narrowed compared to the deficit of US dollars 1,085 million recorded in December 2021. The major contributory factors of the trade deficit are shown in Figure 1.

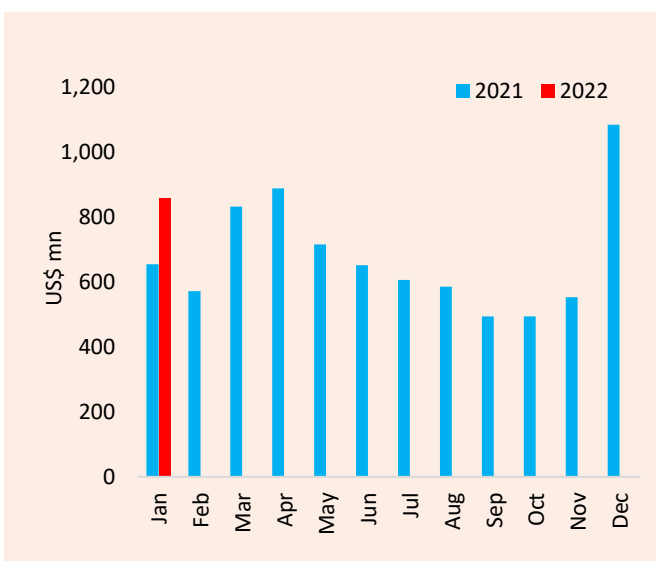
Terms of Trade: Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports, deteriorated by 18.7 per cent in January 2022, compared to January 2021, with prices of imports having increased while prices of exports declining.

Figure 1: Major Contributory Factors for the Y-o-Y Increase in the Trade Deficit during January 2022 (Values in US\$ mn)



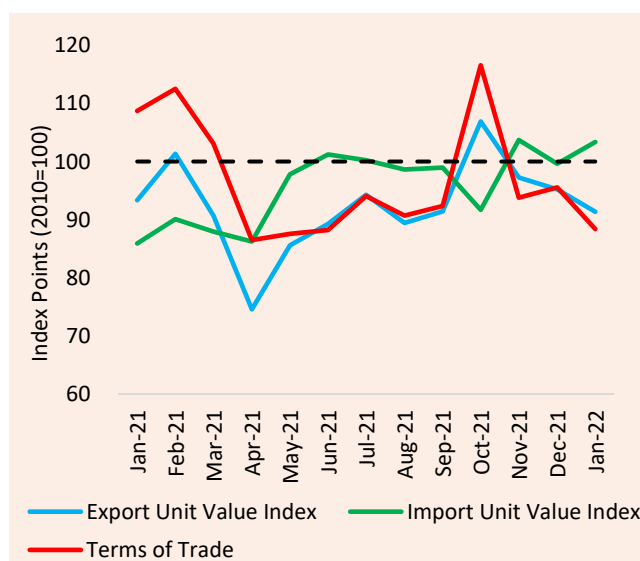
Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 2: Monthly Trade Deficit (2021 – 2022)



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 3: Terms of Trade (2021 – 2022)



Source: CBSL

Performance of Merchandise Exports¹

Overall exports: Earnings from exports in January 2022 grew by 17.5 per cent over January 2021 to reach US dollars 1,101 million, recording the highest level of exports in the month of January. While increases in earnings were observed across all main categories, industrial exports mainly contributed to the expansion.

Industrial exports: Earnings from the exports of industrial goods increased by 21.6 per cent in January 2022 compared to January 2021, with broad-based increase was reported in almost all subcategories of Industrial goods, mainly in garments and petroleum products. Export of garments to all major markets improved, except for the United Kingdom (UK). Earnings from the export of petroleum products increased due to the increase in both prices and volumes of bunker and aviation fuel exports. Further, sizable increases were recorded in the exports of gems, diamonds and jewellery, base metals and articles, machinery and mechanical appliances (mainly electric conductors and transformers) and printing industry products (mainly currency notes), although earnings from ceramic products decreased.

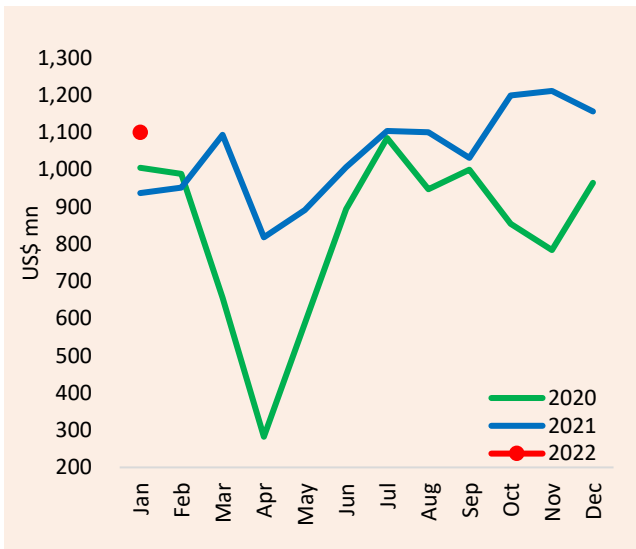
Agricultural exports: Total earnings from the exports of agricultural goods in January 2022 increased by 2.3 per cent compared to January 2021, primarily due to the increase in export earnings from coconut (mainly desiccated coconut, fibres and coconut oil), seafood (mainly fresh and frozen tuna) and minor agricultural products (mainly areca nuts). The export of natural rubber, vegetables and unmanufactured tobacco also recorded marginal increases. Meanwhile, export earnings from tea declined by 9.7 per cent (y-o-y) due to both lower export volumes and export prices while earnings from spices declined by 16.7 per cent (y-o-y), led by lower exports of cinnamon and cloves in January 2022.

Mineral exports: Earnings from mineral exports increased by 24.0 per cent in January 2022 compared to January 2021, due to higher earnings from titanium ores, quartz and natural graphite powder.

Export indices: The export volume index increased by 20.1 per cent and unit value index decreased by 2.2 per cent, (y-o-y), in January 2022, indicating higher export volumes contributed to the increase in export earnings.

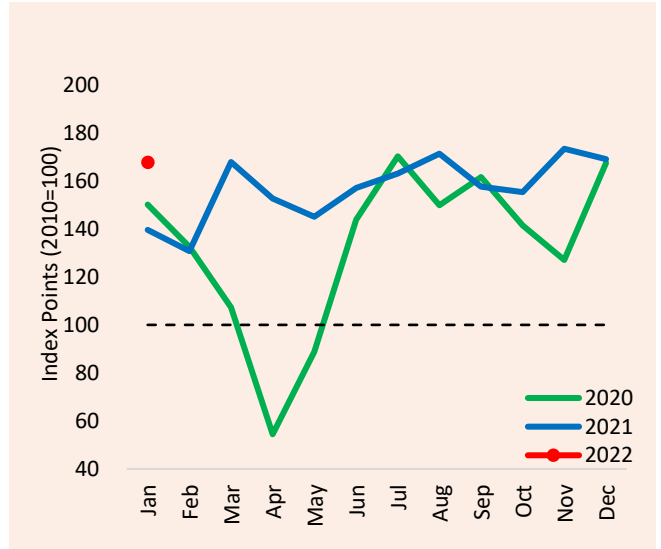
¹ The classification of exports, based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex I.

Figure 4: Monthly Export Performance



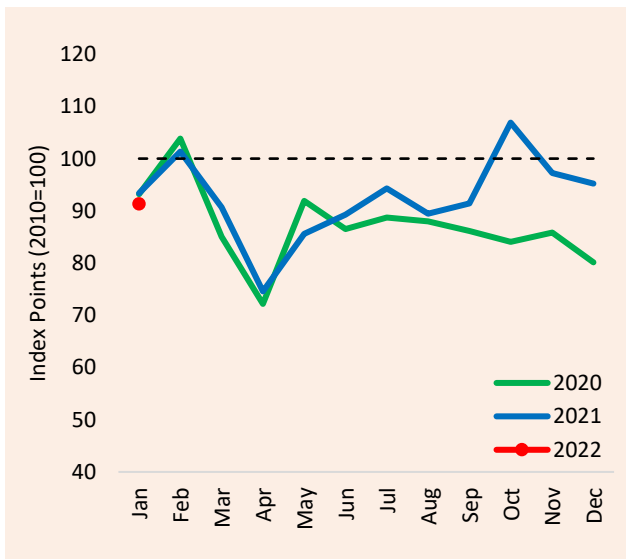
Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 5: Monthly Export Volume Index



Source: CBSL

Figure 6: Monthly Export Unit Value Index



Source: CBSL

Table 2: Earnings from Merchandise Exports (a)

Category	Jan-Dec 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Dec 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	January 2021 (US\$ mn)	January 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Industrial exports	7,672.0	9,702.0	26.5	732.3	890.2	21.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	464.0	586.9	26.5	39.7	41.7	4.9
Animal fodder	102.9	149.4	45.2	12.0	12.8	7.3
Textiles and garments	4,423.1	5,435.1	22.9	423.0	516.1	22.0
o/w Garments	3,939.2	4,951.5	25.7	385.4	478.9	24.3
Textiles	259.5	355.4	37.0	24.6	27.7	12.6
Other made up textile articles	224.4	128.1	-42.9	12.9	9.4	-26.8
Rubber products	786.1	1,050.4	33.6	80.2	82.0	2.2
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	181.5	276.7	52.5	23.4	30.2	28.9
Machinery and mechanical appliances	337.5	500.9	48.4	41.1	44.6	8.5
Transport equipment	71.4	148.2	107.5	6.8	8.9	30.9
Petroleum products	373.6	506.4	35.6	34.4	67.2	95.2
Chemical products	172.7	223.2	29.2	17.1	17.9	4.4
Wood and paper products	99.3	129.9	30.8	9.0	11.7	30.6
Printing industry products	47.9	50.0	4.5	0.9	4.2	396.5
Leather, travel goods and footwear	53.9	58.4	8.2	3.5	4.3	22.1
Plastics and articles thereof	176.3	78.6	-55.4	5.2	6.3	19.7
Base metals and articles	110.9	156.4	41.1	10.1	14.2	39.8
Ceramic products	24.0	37.4	56.1	2.7	2.6	-6.2
Other industrial exports	247.0	314.1	27.2	23.1	25.6	10.8
2. Agricultural exports	2,336.2	2,729.5	16.8	199.9	204.5	2.3
Tea	1,240.9	1,324.4	6.7	101.0	91.2	-9.7
Rubber	30.1	42.2	40.1	3.9	5.1	29.4
Coconut	345.2	425.2	23.2	24.2	33.3	37.9
Spices	333.5	454.8	36.4	42.0	35.0	-16.7
Vegetables	36.6	28.5	-22.0	1.7	2.2	35.3
Unmanufactured tobacco	25.5	31.6	23.9	2.2	2.3	3.9
Minor agricultural products	134.7	148.8	10.5	8.1	11.2	39.0
Seafood	189.8	274.1	44.4	16.9	24.1	42.6
3. Mineral exports	25.1	44.5	77.3	3.5	4.3	24.0
4. Unclassified exports	14.1	22.6	60.1	1.0	1.8	91.2
Total exports	10,047.4	12,498.6	24.4	936.7	1,100.9	17.5

(a) Provisional

Sources: SLC, National Gem and Jewellery Authority (NGJA), Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) and Other Exporters of Petroleum, CBSL

Performance of Merchandise Imports²

Overall imports: Expenditure on merchandise imports increased by 23.1 per cent to US dollars 1,959 million in January 2022, compared to US dollars 1,592 million recorded in January 2021, although it decreased compared to December 2021. Increases in expenditure were observed across all main categories, while intermediate goods imports mainly contributed to the expansion.

Consumer goods: Expenditure on the importation of consumer goods increased by 4.2 per cent in January 2022 over the month of January 2021, due to increases in both food and non-food consumer goods. Import expenditure on food and beverages increased by 1.8 per cent (y-o-y), mainly owing to the importation of cereals and milling industry products (primarily rice). Expenditure on rice imports exceeded US dollars 119 million during the period from November 2021 to January 2022. Meanwhile, decreases in import expenditure were observed in sugar, oils and fats (mainly coconut oil), vegetables (mainly masoor dhal), seafood (mainly dried sprats) and spices (mainly coriander seeds). Meanwhile, the importation of non-food consumer goods increased by 6.8 per cent, led by the increase in the expenditure on medical and pharmaceuticals (mainly vaccines), clothing and accessories, and rubber products. However, the importation of telecommunication devices (mainly mobile telephones), home appliances (mainly televisions) and printed materials recorded decreases in January 2022 compared to January 2021.

Intermediate goods: Expenditure on the importation of intermediate goods increased by 32.5 per cent (y-o-y) in January 2022, driven mainly by fuel, textiles and textile articles (mainly fabrics), base metals (mainly iron and steel), wheat and plastics and articles thereof (mainly polymers in primary forms). Despite lower crude import volumes, expenditure on fuel imports increased by 38.9 per cent in January 2022, due to the increases of import prices as well as volumes of refined petroleum (including LP gas) and coal. Average import price per barrel of crude oil was US dollars 84.09 in January 2022 compared to US dollars 57.65 in January 2021 and US dollars 85.38 in December 2021. Meanwhile, import expenditure on food preparations (primarily palm oil), agricultural inputs (mainly animal fodder), fertiliser, and vehicle and machinery parts (mainly bicycle parts) declined during January 2022.

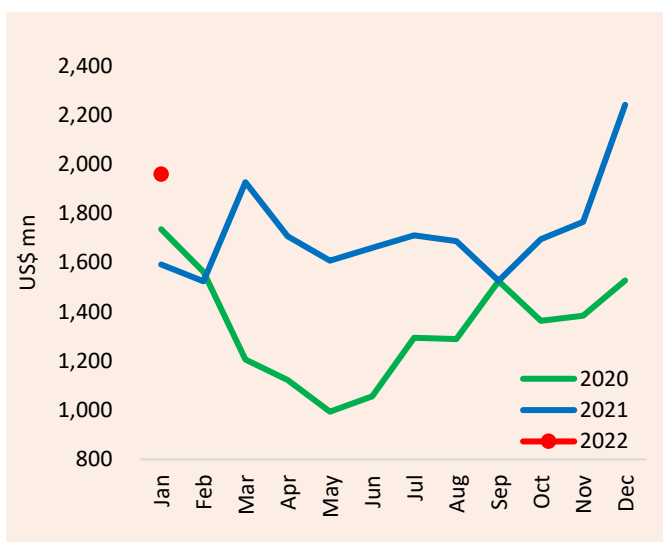
Investment goods: Expenditure on the importation of investment goods increased by 17.2 per cent in January 2022 compared to the same month in 2021, due to substantial increases in building materials

² The classification of imports, based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex II.

and machinery and equipment. Compared to the month of January 2021, import expenditure on all subsectors under building materials, except aluminium articles, increased in January 2022, led by iron and steel. Turbines, electric motors, and generating sets contributed mainly for the increase in expenditure on the importation of machinery and equipment, though a decline was recorded in transmission apparatus. Expenditure on importation of transport equipment declined mainly due to lower imports of tankers and bowsers.

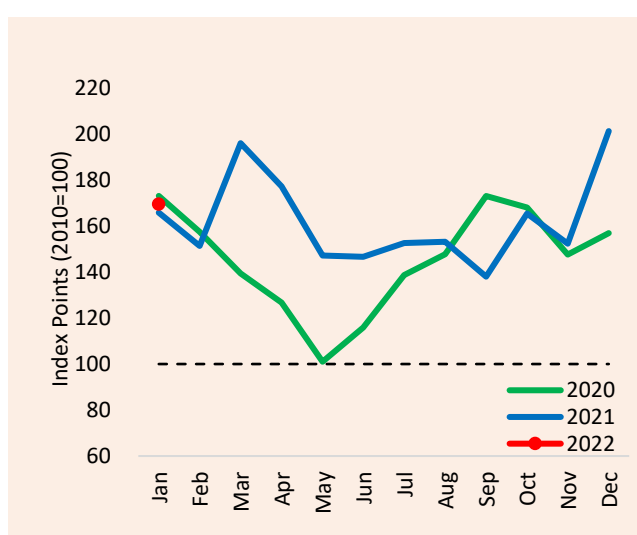
Import indices: The import volume and unit value indices increased by 2.3 per cent and 20.3 per cent, respectively, (y-o-y), in January 2022, implying that the increase in import expenditure in January 2022 was mainly driven by the price effect.

Figure 7: Monthly Import Performance



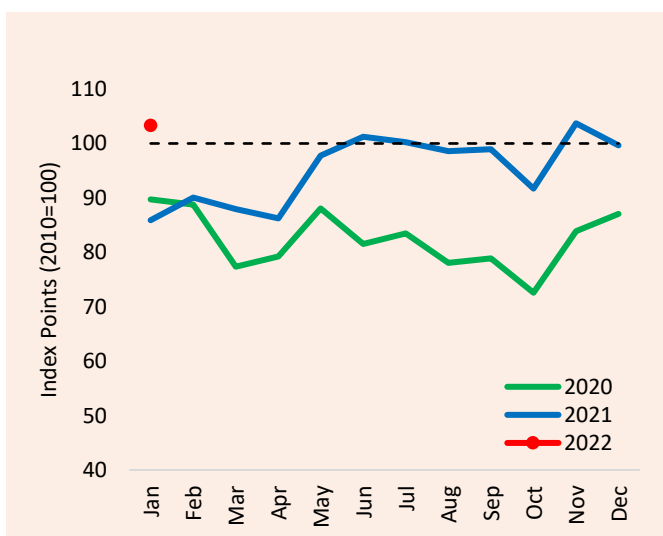
Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 8: Monthly Import Volume Index



Source: CBSL

Figure 9: Monthly Import Unit Value Index



Source: CBSL

Table 3: Expenditure on Merchandise Imports (a)

Category	Jan-Dec 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Dec 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	January 2021 (US\$ mn)	January 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Consumer goods	3,401.7	3,848.7	13.1	345.6	360.0	4.2
Food and beverages	1,554.4	1,666.5	7.2	183.8	187.2	1.8
Cereals and milling industry products	33.6	97.4	190.1	3.8	60.5	1,497.8
Dairy products	333.8	317.7	-4.8	23.1	29.9	29.3
Vegetables (b)	352.9	384.3	8.9	40.5	29.6	-26.8
Seafood	188.6	122.3	-35.2	12.1	8.5	-30.2
Sugar and confectionery	277.1	288.8	4.2	57.5	26.0	-54.7
Spices	126.9	127.2	0.3	12.6	11.9	-5.2
Other food and beverages	241.6	328.8	36.1	34.3	20.8	-39.4
Non-food consumer goods	1,847.3	2,182.2	18.1	161.8	172.8	6.8
Personal vehicles	282.9	12.8	-95.5	0.5	0.7	31.9
Medical and pharmaceuticals	595.5	882.5	48.2	44.8	78.9	76.0
Home appliances	174.2	257.1	47.6	21.9	16.3	-25.6
Clothing and accessories	200.7	221.3	10.3	18.5	22.9	23.5
Telecommunication devices	268.4	382.9	42.6	38.4	16.7	-56.4
Household and furniture items	146.9	161.2	9.8	15.6	15.3	-1.9
Other non-food consumables	178.7	264.4	47.9	22.0	22.0	0.1
2. Intermediate goods	9,076.5	12,308.9	35.6	915.0	1,212.5	32.5
Fuel	2,542.6	3,742.9	47.2	309.8	430.3	38.9
o/w Crude oil	583.0	625.1	7.2	82.2	58.5	-28.8
Refined petroleum	1,742.2	2,840.0	63.0	196.5	311.2	58.4
Coal	217.3	277.8	27.8	31.1	60.6	94.6
Diamonds, precious stones, and metals	117.2	143.6	22.5	11.0	14.0	26.9
Textiles and textile articles	2,335.1	3,066.9	31.3	236.5	316.5	33.9
Paper and paperboard and articles thereof	383.1	468.9	22.4	31.3	41.3	32.2
Agricultural inputs	200.8	264.2	31.6	23.2	17.0	-26.7
Wheat and maize	384.4	418.3	8.8	6.9	41.7	507.6
Base metals	460.3	866.4	88.2	38.7	74.8	93.3
Plastics and articles thereof	540.2	765.7	41.8	59.3	77.1	29.9
Chemical products	831.5	1,074.4	29.2	88.1	86.9	-1.4
Fertiliser	258.9	158.2	-38.9	4.7	2.5	-47.3
Rubber and articles thereof	218.7	400.7	83.2	26.1	33.8	29.6
Mineral products	168.9	158.9	-5.9	12.3	16.5	34.9
Other intermediate goods	634.9	779.7	22.8	67.1	60.0	-10.6
3. Investment goods	3,563.2	4,462.7	25.2	330.1	386.7	17.2
Machinery and equipment	2,176.1	2,809.5	29.1	216.6	243.8	12.5
Building material	1,035.6	1,248.9	20.6	87.7	124.0	41.4
Transport equipment	348.3	398.5	14.4	25.5	18.7	-26.8
Other investment goods	3.2	5.8	81.4	0.2	0.2	32.4
4. Unclassified imports	14.0	17.1	22.2	1.0	0.1	-87.7
Total imports	16,055.4	20,637.4	28.5	1,591.6	1,959.4	23.1
o/w Non-fuel imports	13,512.8	16,894.6	25.0	1,281.7	1,529.1	19.3

(a) Provisional

(b) Includes lentils, onions, potatoes, leguminous and other vegetables

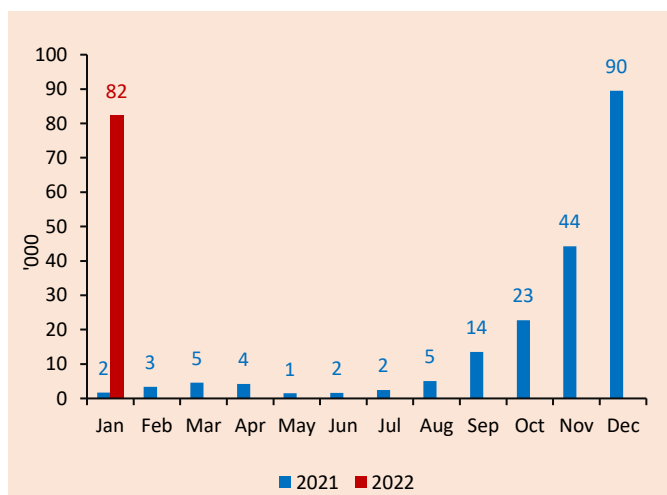
Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

Other Major Inflows to the External Current Account

Workers' remittances: Workers' remittances were recorded at US dollars 259 million during January 2022, in comparison to US dollars 325 million in December 2021 and US dollars 675 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. Total departures for foreign employment were recorded at 21,164 during the month of January 2022, contributed mainly by the skilled (6,248), unskilled (6,013), and domestic aid (5,999) categories.

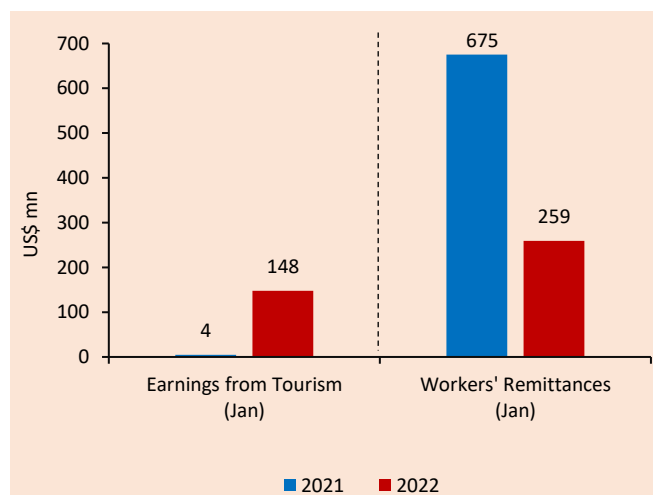
Tourist arrivals: Tourist arrivals were recorded at 82,327 in January 2022, compared to 89,506 arrivals recorded in December 2021. Russia, India, Ukraine, the UK, and Germany remained as the main source countries for arrivals in January 2022. Earnings from tourism are provisionally estimated at US dollars 148 million for the month of January 2022, in comparison to US dollars 233 million in December 2021 and US dollars 4 million in the corresponding month in the previous year.

Figure 10: Monthly Tourist Arrivals



Source: SLTDA

Figure 11: Earnings from Tourism and Workers' Remittances



Sources: SLTDA, Licensed Banks, CBSL

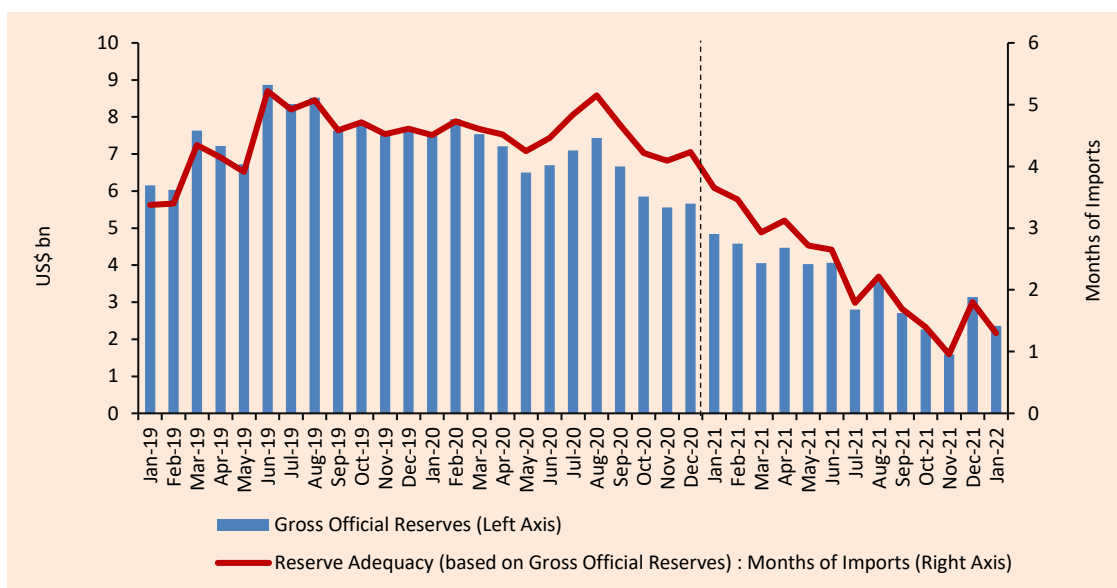
Financial Flows

A marginal net inflow of foreign investment was recorded in the government securities market in January 2022. The net inflows from the government securities market in January 2022 amounted to US dollars 4 million, while the outstanding exposure to foreign holdings remained low at US dollars 13 million as at end January 2022. Meanwhile, the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) recorded a net inflow of US dollars 36 million in January 2022.

International Reserves

Gross official reserves stood at US dollars 2.4 billion at end January 2022 with the settlement of the ISB of US dollars 500 million by the Central Bank on behalf of the Government, and the receipt of the SAARCFINANCE swap facility of US dollars 400 million from the Reserve Bank of India. Total foreign assets consist of gross official reserves and foreign assets of the banking sector, amounted to US dollars 5.4 billion at end January 2022.

Figure 12: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy

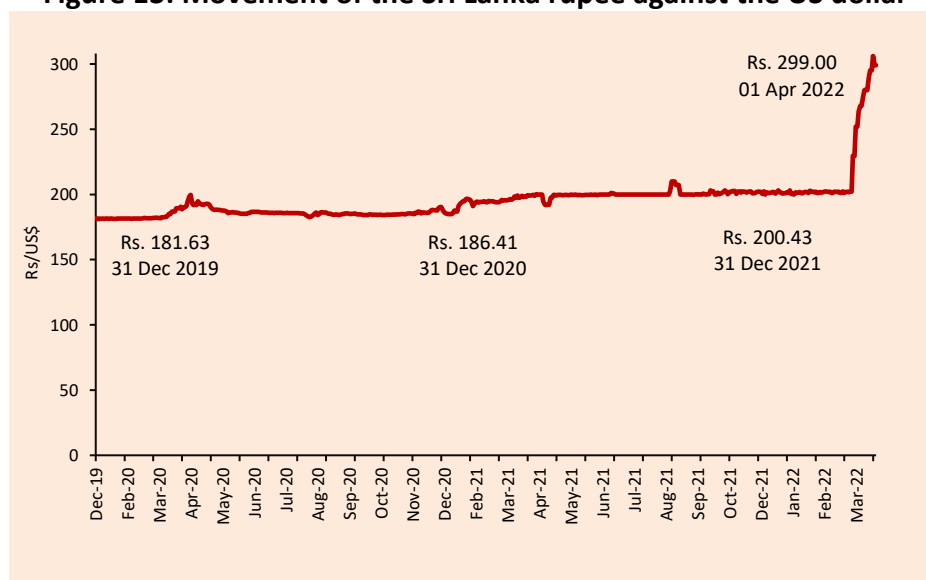


Source: CBSL

Exchange Rate Movements

As the Central Bank allowed greater flexibility in the exchange rate, a notable upward adjustment in the exchange rate is observed since March 2022. In the first two months of 2022, the Sri Lankan rupee was kept broadly stable, but it depreciated substantially thereafter, as a result of the Central Bank decision to allow greater flexibility in the determination of the exchange rate in first week of March 2022. Accordingly, during the year up to 01 April 2022, the rupee recorded a depreciation of 33.0 per cent against the US dollar. Meanwhile, reflecting cross-currency movements, the Sri Lanka rupee depreciated against the euro, the pound sterling, the Japanese yen, the Australian dollar and, the Indian rupee during the year up to 01 April 2022.

Figure 13: Movement of the Sri Lanka rupee against the US dollar



Source: CBSL

Table 4: Movement of the Sri Lanka rupee against Selected Currencies

Currency	2020	2021	2022 (Up to 01 Apr) Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)
US dollar	-2.6%	-7.0%	-33.0%
Euro	-11.2%	+1.1%	-31.5%
Pound sterling	-6.2%	-6.0%	-31.1%
Japanese yen	-7.5%	+3.8%	-28.7%
Australian dollar	-11.4%	-1.2%	-35.1%
Indian rupee	0.0%	-5.5%	-31.6%

Source: CBSL

Annex I:

Export Earnings Classified as per the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 (a)

Category	Jan-Dec 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Dec 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	January 2021 (US\$ mn)	January 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	2,409.3	2,846.0	18.1	209.2	215.8	3.1
03 Fish and fish preparations	214.8	316.0	47.1	19.2	27.2	41.2
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	63.9	71.8	12.4	5.7	5.8	1.3
05 Vegetables and fruit	394.4	468.2	18.7	27.6	39.1	41.6
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1,542.7	1,742.9	13.0	140.4	125.8	-10.4
1. Beverages and tobacco	116.6	145.2	24.6	10.5	8.7	-16.8
11 Beverages	31.4	33.3	6.1	2.7	2.4	-12.0
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	85.2	112.0	31.4	7.7	6.3	-18.5
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	368.6	433.2	17.5	31.0	38.0	22.6
23 Crude rubber	31.1	43.1	38.6	4.0	5.2	29.3
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	232.9	240.3	3.2	16.8	18.7	11.7
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	373.6	506.4	35.6	34.4	67.2	95.2
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	354.4	462.9	30.6	34.4	51.3	49.1
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	19.1	43.5	127.5	-	15.9	-
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	96.6	128.9	33.4	7.1	6.8	-3.7
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	79.1	86.1	8.8	4.3	5.6	31.3
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	224.0	291.7	30.2	21.6	20.8	-3.7
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	1,344.0	1,700.7	26.5	131.7	144.3	9.6
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	537.0	684.5	27.5	52.7	53.8	2.0
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	424.8	458.4	7.9	35.1	36.2	3.1
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	217.9	335.1	53.8	28.7	34.6	20.5
7. Machinery, transport equipment	396.1	631.8	59.5	46.9	52.2	11.4
77 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	239.1	318.4	33.1	22.4	27.4	22.3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,718.6	5,813.1	23.2	444.1	547.1	23.2
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	4,342.1	5,360.0	23.4	415.6	510.7	22.9
9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0.1	1.5	1,205.2	0.2	...	-
Total exports	10,047.4	12,498.6	24.4	936.7	1,100.9	17.5

(a) Provisional

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

... negligible

Sources: Sri Lanka Customs (SLC), National Gem and Jewellery Authority (NGJA), Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) and Other Exporters of Petroleum, CBSL

Note: The first digit indicates the 'section' and the first two digits indicate the 'division' of SITC. The above table shows only selected divisions of SITC. For further information on SITC, please see CBSL Annual Report 2017 Box Article 04.

https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/2017/en/9_Chapter_05.pdf

Annex II:

Import Expenditure Classified as per the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 (a)

Category	Jan-Dec 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Dec 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	January 2021 (US\$ mn)	January 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	2,107.6	2,275.2	8.0	201.4	248.7	23.5
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	334.2	318.1	-4.8	23.2	30.0	29.1
03 Fish and fish preparations	189.6	123.6	-34.8	12.2	8.6	-29.6
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	415.3	513.0	23.5	10.3	102.0	888.7
05 Vegetables and fruit	418.9	457.7	9.3	46.6	36.3	-22.0
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	277.2	288.9	4.2	57.5	26.0	-54.7
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	161.1	169.5	5.2	16.0	16.5	2.9
1. Beverages and tobacco	93.8	76.8	-18.1	7.0	7.8	10.6
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	436.2	584.7	34.0	40.3	49.0	21.7
23 Crude rubber	182.0	351.0	92.9	22.2	28.2	27.3
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	75.2	25.0	-66.8	1.9	1.8	-7.0
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	2,542.6	3,742.9	47.2	309.8	430.3	38.9
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	2,048.6	3,118.4	52.2	261.1	337.4	29.2
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	276.6	346.6	25.3	17.6	32.3	83.5
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	195.4	285.2	45.9	33.4	7.8	-76.5
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	186.6	262.3	40.6	31.6	5.7	-81.8
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	2,192.4	2,847.9	29.9	195.4	246.8	26.3
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	549.4	823.1	49.8	38.7	75.4	94.9
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	258.7	157.6	-39.1	4.7	2.5	-47.3
57 Plastics in primary forms	367.9	561.2	52.5	41.7	57.5	38.0
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	144.2	173.3	20.2	15.6	18.7	19.8
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	4,474.3	5,976.8	33.6	421.1	587.5	39.5
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	367.7	442.0	20.2	30.5	37.5	23.0
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	2,258.3	3,007.8	33.2	233.8	308.5	31.9
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	520.1	525.2	1.0	40.8	55.0	35.0
67 Iron and steel	625.2	1,071.4	71.4	43.8	96.3	119.8
7. Machinery, transport equipment	3,204.4	3,876.2	21.0	307.0	294.5	-4.1
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	434.1	652.0	50.2	53.0	56.6	6.8
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	515.2	599.2	16.3	51.4	46.1	-10.4
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	219.4	354.6	61.6	26.0	29.0	11.8
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	526.9	785.3	49.1	68.1	38.6	-43.4
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	564.4	750.2	32.9	62.2	62.2	0.04
78 Road vehicles	561.0	327.8	-41.6	30.7	20.9	-31.9
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	790.2	953.3	20.6	75.0	86.5	15.3
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	172.4	190.0	10.2	14.6	19.4	33.5
87 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	186.5	237.7	27.4	17.4	15.7	-9.6
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in SITC	18.5	18.4	-0.4	1.2	0.4	-68.8
Total imports	16,055.3	20,637.4	28.5	1,591.6	1,959.4	23.1

(a) Provisional

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

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