

PRESS RELEASE

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இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி
CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

Issued By **Economic Research Department**

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External Sector Performance - June 2021

Overview

The deficit in the trade account widened on a year-on-year basis for the fourth consecutive month in June 2021. Both exports and imports were significantly higher in June 2021 compared to June 2020. Considering the first half of the year, although exports recorded a healthy growth, import expenditure increased at a higher pace. Workers' remittances recorded a year-on-year decline in June 2021, while earnings from tourism remained at minimal levels. In the financial account, both foreign investment in the government securities market and the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) continued to record marginal net outflows during the month. The Sri Lankan rupee remained broadly stable in June 2021.

Table 1: Summary of External Sector Performance (a)

Category	June 2020 US\$ mn	June 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)	Jan-Jun 2020 US\$ mn	Jan-Jun 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)
Merchandise Exports	894	1,007	12.6	4,413	5,699	29.1
Merchandise Imports	1,055	1,659	57.2	7,675	10,015	30.5
Trade balance	-161	-652		-3,262	-4,316	
Earnings from tourism	-	2(c)	-	682(b)	23(c)	-96.7
Workers' remittances	572	478	-16.4	2,980	3,324	11.6
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	-46	-6		-111	-125	
Inflows to the Government (gross)	121	175		1,213	1,174	
Treasury bills and bonds (gross)	3	0.1		90	14	
Long term loans (gross)	118	175		1,124	1,160	
Foreign Direct Investment (gross) (e)				188	198	
Overall Balance				-760	-1,261	

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 survey results of SLTDA on average stay period and average spending per day estimates for 2020
- (c) This provisional estimate may be revised once SLTDA releases its survey results for 2021
- (d) Include primary and secondary transactions
- (e) Data available for the first three months of each period and includes foreign loans to Direct Investment Enterprises as recorded by the BOI and net direct investment to the CSE

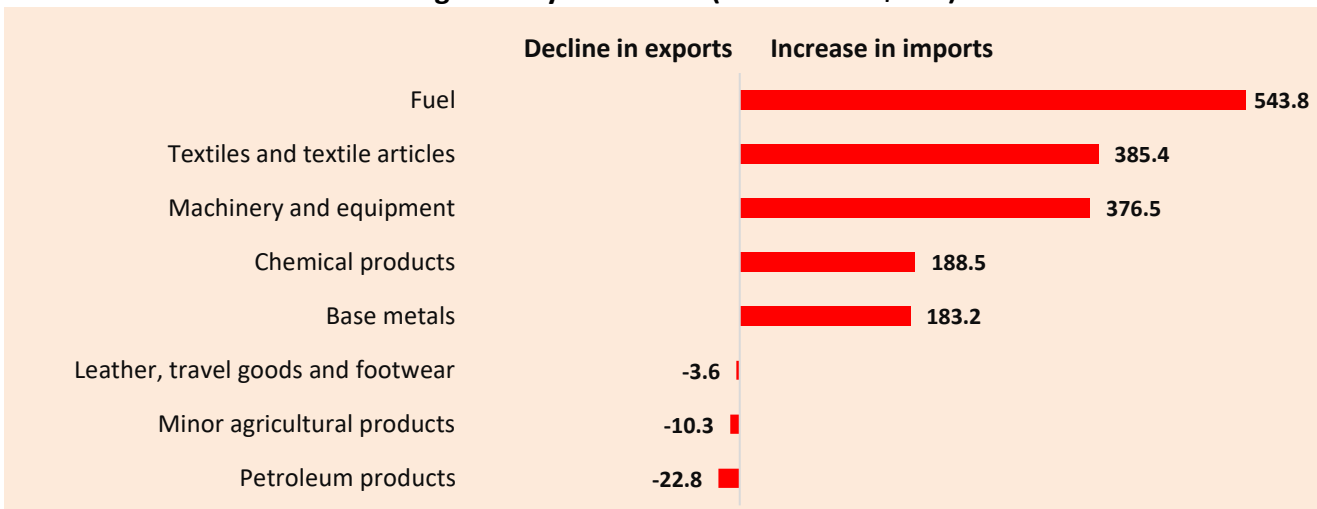
The CBSL publishes a 'Monthly Trade Bulletin', with further information on merchandise trade performance, which can be viewed at Central Bank of Sri Lanka's website under Statistics > Economic Indicators > Monthly Trade Bulletin. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/monthly-trade-bulletin>

Trade Balance and Terms of Trade

Trade Balance: The deficit in the trade account widened on a year-on-year basis to US dollars 652 million in June 2021 compared to the deficit of US dollars 161 million recorded in June 2020. The cumulative deficit in the trade account in the first half of the year also widened to US dollars 4,316 million from US dollars 3,262 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020, and US dollars 3,597 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2019. The major contributory factors for this outcome are shown in Figure 1.

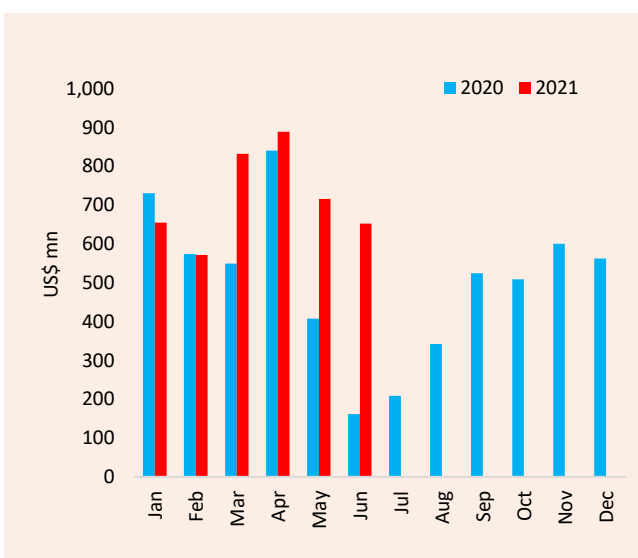
Terms of Trade: Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports, deteriorated by 16.7 per cent in June 2021 compared to June 2020, as the increase in import prices were higher than the increase of export prices, compared to June 2020.

Figure 1: Major Contributory Factors for the y-o-y Increase in the Trade Deficit during January-June 2021 (values in US\$ mn)



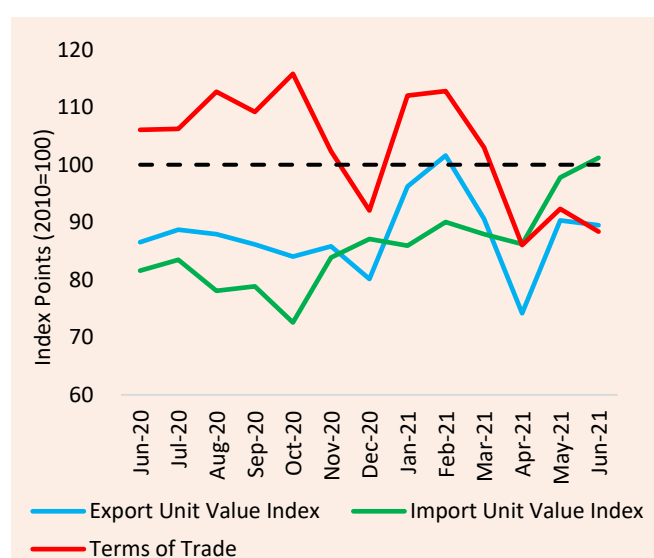
Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 2: Monthly Trade Deficit (2020 – 2021)



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 3: Terms of Trade (2020 – 2021)



Source: CBSL

Performance of Merchandise Exports¹

Overall exports: Earnings from merchandise exports in June 2021 recorded an increase of 12.6 per cent to US dollars 1,007 million on a year-on-year basis. Cumulative export earnings from January to June 2021 amounted to US dollars 5,699 million, compared to US dollars 4,413 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020 and US dollars 5,999 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2019. Exports improved by 12.9 per cent in June 2021 over May 2021.

Industrial exports: Earnings from the export of industrial goods increased by 16.6 per cent in June 2021 compared to June 2020, with a broad-based increase in export earnings under most of the categories. Substantial increases were noted with respect to rubber products (tyres and gloves), petroleum products, machinery and mechanical appliances (all subcategories), textiles and garments, gems, diamonds and jewellery, and base metals and articles. Increase in earnings from petroleum products was due to the increase in unit values of bunker fuel along with some improvement in quantities supplied. Despite the ongoing pandemic related disruptions, the main export segments also recorded increased earnings on a month-on-month basis. Total earnings from industrial exports from January to June 2021 amounted to US dollars 4,408 million with a growth of 31.3 per cent from the same period in 2020.

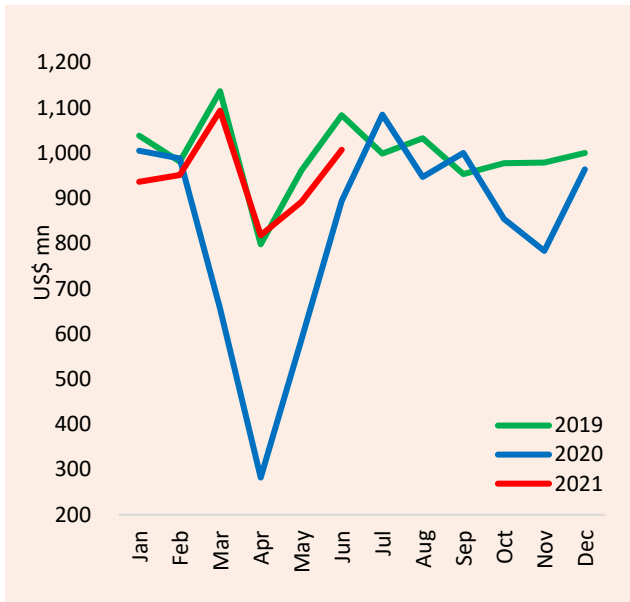
Agricultural exports: Total earnings from the export of agricultural goods in June 2021 remained around the same values recorded in June 2020. Earnings from tea exports increased due to improvement in export volumes while the export unit value declined. Further, earnings from exports of coconut (both kernel and non-kernel products), spices (such as pepper and cloves) and unmanufactured tobacco increased. In contrast, there was a decline in export earnings from seafood, minor agricultural products (fruits, arecanuts, betel leaves, etc.) and vegetables (fresh, frozen, dried, preserved, etc.). Total earnings from agricultural exports during the first half of 2021 amounted to US dollars 1,259 million, with a growth of 21.2 per cent from the same period in 2020.

Mineral exports: Earnings from mineral exports were higher in June 2021 than in June 2020 with increases in earnings from earths and stone as well as ores, slag and ash. Total earnings from mineral exports from January to June 2021 amounted to US dollars 25 million.

¹ Exports classified according to Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 are presented in Annex I

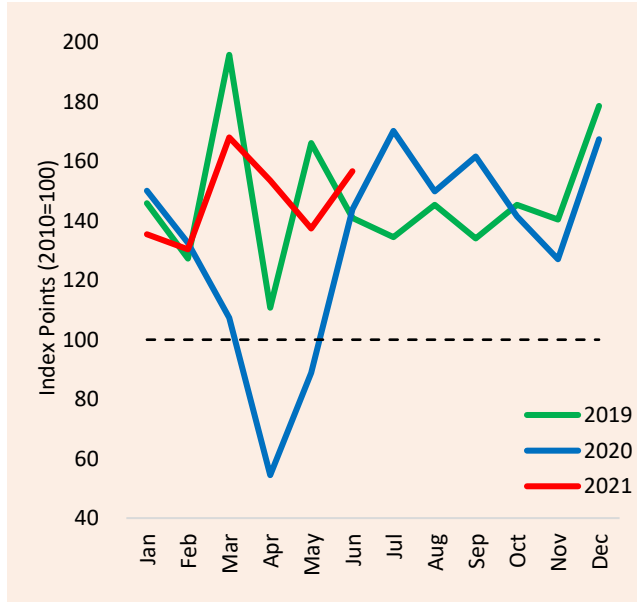
Export indices: The export volume and unit value indices increased by 8.9 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively, on a year-on-year basis in June 2021. These indicate that the increase in export earnings, on a year-on-year basis, was due to the combined impact of higher export volumes and prices.

Figure 4: Monthly Export Performance



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 5: Monthly Export Volume Index



Source: CBSL

Table 2: Earnings from Merchandise Exports (a)

Category	June 2020 (US\$ mn)	June 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Jun 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Jun 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Industrial exports	661.3	771.4	16.6	3,357.1	4,407.7	31.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	41.7	41.7	0.0	197.8	248.0	25.4
Animal fodder	11.3	8.7	-22.9	49.2	58.9	19.6
Textiles and garments	403.7	415.5	2.9	1,943.9	2,487.4	28.0
o/w Garments	323.0	376.6	16.6	1,734.2	2,267.5	30.8
Textiles	20.8	30.0	44.2	105.9	156.6	47.8
Other made up textile articles	59.8	8.8	-85.3	103.8	63.3	-39.0
Rubber products	66.0	92.9	40.7	335.7	499.7	48.8
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	11.2	21.2	89.5	72.7	132.1	81.6
Machinery and mechanical appliances	30.2	45.2	49.8	146.5	242.1	65.3
Transport equipment	7.7	12.8	66.8	30.9	54.8	77.4
Petroleum products	16.7	41.3	147.3	219.5	196.7	-10.4
Chemical products	16.0	21.8	35.9	75.3	109.6	45.5
Wood and paper products	8.0	11.3	40.2	44.4	60.6	36.5
Printing industry products	1.9	2.2	11.3	15.1	26.3	74.4
Leather, travel goods and footwear	5.9	4.7	-20.1	26.1	22.5	-13.7
Plastics and articles thereof	6.9	7.6	11.4	26.7	37.5	40.7
Base metals and articles	9.6	17.8	84.9	55.5	73.2	31.9
Ceramic products	1.4	3.3	134.4	9.1	17.6	94.1
Other industrial exports	23.2	23.4	1.1	108.7	140.7	29.4
2. Agricultural exports	229.1	230.3	0.5	1,039.0	1,258.9	21.2
Tea	114.9	123.9	7.8	571.7	650.5	13.8
Rubber	2.9	2.6	-8.5	13.5	20.3	50.7
Coconut	34.2	38.6	12.7	146.8	196.2	33.7
Spices	31.5	35.5	12.8	113.8	196.8	72.9
Vegetables	3.9	1.9	-51.8	13.8	12.2	-12.2
Unmanufactured tobacco	1.3	3.1	133.4	9.5	16.2	69.4
Minor agricultural products	16.0	8.9	-44.6	70.7	60.4	-14.6
Seafood	24.3	15.8	-35.1	99.1	106.4	7.3
3. Mineral exports	1.6	4.4	172.3	9.7	24.9	155.6
4. Unclassified exports	2.1	0.9	-54.8	7.0	7.5	8.0
Total exports	894.1	1,007.0	12.6	4,412.8	5,699.0	29.1

(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 57.2 per cent to US dollars 1,659 million compared to US dollars 1,055 million recorded in June 2020. The increase in import expenditure was observed across all main categories of imports, namely, consumer goods, intermediate goods and investment goods, although expenditure on petroleum imports was low due to low import volumes during June 2021. On a cumulative basis, total import expenditure in the first half of 2021 amounted to US dollars 10,015 million, compared to US dollars 7,675 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020 and US dollars 9,596 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2019.

Consumer goods: Expenditure on the importation of both food and beverages and non-food consumer good categories increased substantially in June 2021 compared to a year ago. Expenditure on food and beverages increased by 61.9 per cent to US dollars 165.0 million with a broad-based increase in all categories, except seafood. However, the largest contribution to the increase in total food bill was from dairy products (mainly milk powder, but also cheese and butter), and oils and fats (mainly coconut oil, but also other types of oil). Expenditure on non-food consumer goods increased by 47.6 per cent to US dollars 217.2 million, contributed mainly by medical and pharmaceuticals (mainly vaccines), home appliances (televisions, rice cookers, fans, refrigerators, etc.), mobile phones, rubber tyres and tubes, etc. Total expenditure on the importation of consumer goods in the first half of 2021 amounted to US dollars 1,912 million, which is an increase of 7.3 per cent compared to the same period in 2020.

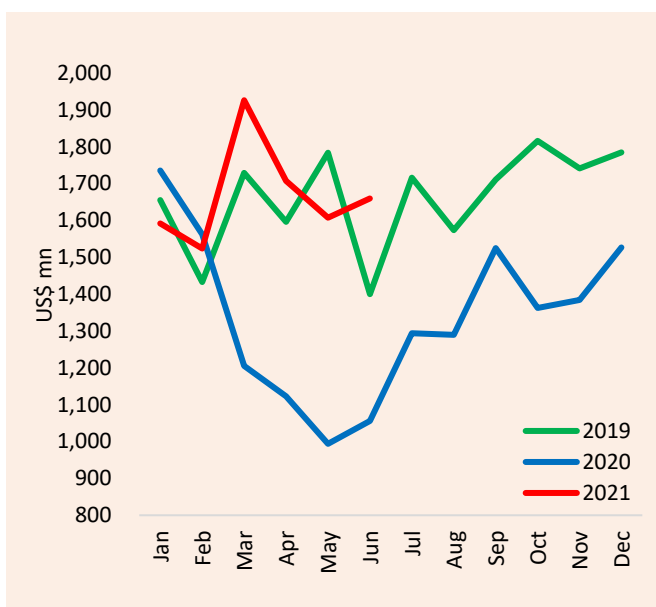
Intermediate goods: Expenditure on importation of intermediate goods in June 2021 increased by 48.5 per cent over June 2020, despite the 40.0 per cent decline in the expenditure on fuel. Expenditure on fuel declined due to non-importation of crude oil and low import volumes of other types of petroleum, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient stocks. The expenditure on almost all other types of intermediate goods increased, except fertiliser, mineral products and unmanufactured tobacco, reflecting increased economic activity in the country as well as increased commodity prices in the world market. Total expenditure on importation of intermediate goods during the first half of 2021 amounted to US dollars 5,950 million with an increase of 42.8 per cent from the same period in 2020.

² Imports classified according to Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 are presented in Annex II.

Investment goods: Expenditure on importation of investment goods increased by 81.1 per cent in June 2021 compared to the same month in 2020, with substantial increases in almost every subcategory under the three types of investment goods, namely, machinery and equipment, building material and transport equipment. Total expenditure on importation of investment goods during the first half of 2021 amounted to US dollars 2,147 million, an increase of 25.2 per cent from the same period in 2020.

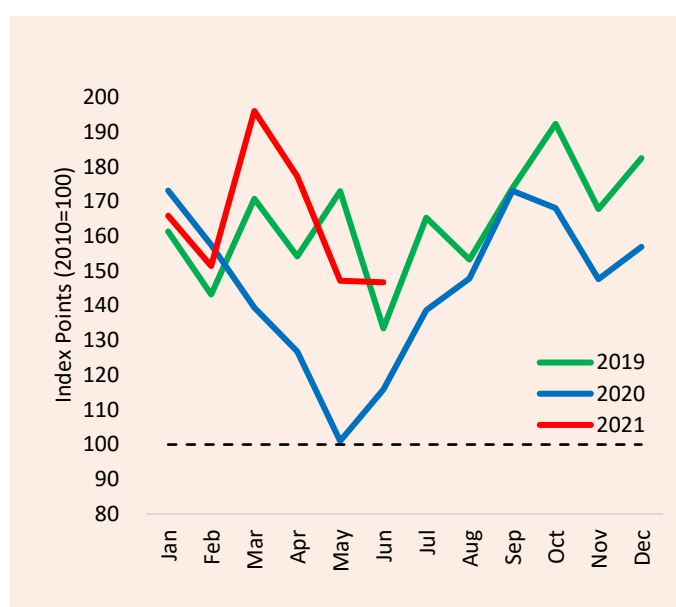
Import indices: The import volume and unit value indices increased by 26.7 per cent and 24.1 per cent, respectively, on a year-on-year basis, in June 2021. These indicate that the increase in import expenditure, on a year-on-year basis, was attributable to the combined impact of higher import volumes and prices.

Figure 6: Monthly Import Performance



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 7: Monthly Import Volume Index



Source: CBSL

Table 3: Expenditure on Merchandise Imports (a)

Category	Jun 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jun 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Jun 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Jun 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Consumer goods	249.1	382.2	53.4	1,782.1	1,912.3	7.3
Food and beverages	101.9	165.0	61.9	787.3	914.9	16.2
Cereals and milling industry products	1.0	3.6	255.1	16.8	19.6	17.0
Dairy products	21.0	45.8	118.1	181.1	184.4	1.9
Vegetables (b)	26.5	39.6	49.7	202.3	211.1	4.3
Seafood	22.6	9.6	-57.6	107.5	52.7	-51.0
Sugar and confectionery	12.9	23.8	84.4	116.4	206.7	77.6
Spices	7.9	8.9	12.1	67.7	68.4	1.1
Other food and beverages	10.0	33.7	237.1	95.6	171.9	79.9
Non-food consumer goods	147.1	217.2	47.6	994.8	997.4	0.3
Personal vehicles	9.2	0.4	-95.9	273.4	4.4	-98.4
Medical and pharmaceuticals	60.8	94.8	55.9	274.7	328.2	19.5
Home appliances	6.3	26.3	320.0	83.0	139.3	67.8
Clothing and accessories	17.5	15.0	-14.3	111.0	105.3	-5.1
Telecommunication devices	29.4	41.5	41.4	101.4	205.3	102.6
Household and furniture items	13.3	12.7	-4.5	70.5	77.7	10.2
Other non-food consumables	10.7	26.5	146.9	80.9	137.3	69.6
2. Intermediate goods	564.8	839.0	48.5	4,166.8	5,950.1	42.8
Fuel	110.4	66.3	-40.0	1,243.4	1,787.2	43.7
o/w Crude oil	26.8	0.0	-100.0	251.4	317.0	26.1
Refined petroleum	83.6	66.2	-20.8	865.6	1,343.5	55.2
Coal	0.0	0.1	176.4	126.4	126.7	0.2
Diamonds, precious stones and metals	6.9	10.5	52.6	39.2	62.2	58.8
Textiles and textile articles	175.7	276.8	57.5	1,065.6	1,451.1	36.2
Paper and paperboard and articles thereof	26.0	52.0	100.3	175.2	241.4	37.8
Agricultural inputs	15.8	27.9	76.7	101.8	136.9	34.5
Wheat and maize	27.8	43.6	56.6	156.5	184.6	17.9
Base metals	13.6	57.5	322.8	171.2	354.5	107.0
Plastic and articles thereof	28.9	80.9	179.9	228.3	403.7	76.8
Chemical products	62.9	101.9	61.9	378.9	567.4	49.7
Fertiliser	22.2	2.2	-90.0	107.0	97.5	-8.9
Rubber and articles thereof	13.7	37.9	176.6	110.2	199.2	80.8
Mineral products	18.4	14.7	-20.3	78.5	75.0	-4.4
Other intermediate goods	42.4	66.8	57.4	310.9	389.4	25.2
3. Investment goods	240.9	436.2	81.1	1,715.2	2,147.4	25.2
Machinery and equipment	146.4	270.3	84.6	990.0	1,366.5	38.0
Building material	77.9	118.7	52.3	495.2	601.6	21.5
Transport equipment	16.2	46.6	187.3	228.5	177.6	-22.3
Other investment goods	0.3	0.6	95.8	1.5	1.7	12.5
4. Unclassified imports	0.7	1.8	177.1	10.5	4.9	-53.8
Total imports	1,055.5	1,659.2	57.2	7,674.6	10,014.7	30.5
o/w Non-fuel imports	945.0	1,592.9	68.6	6,431.2	8,227.6	27.9

(a) Provisional

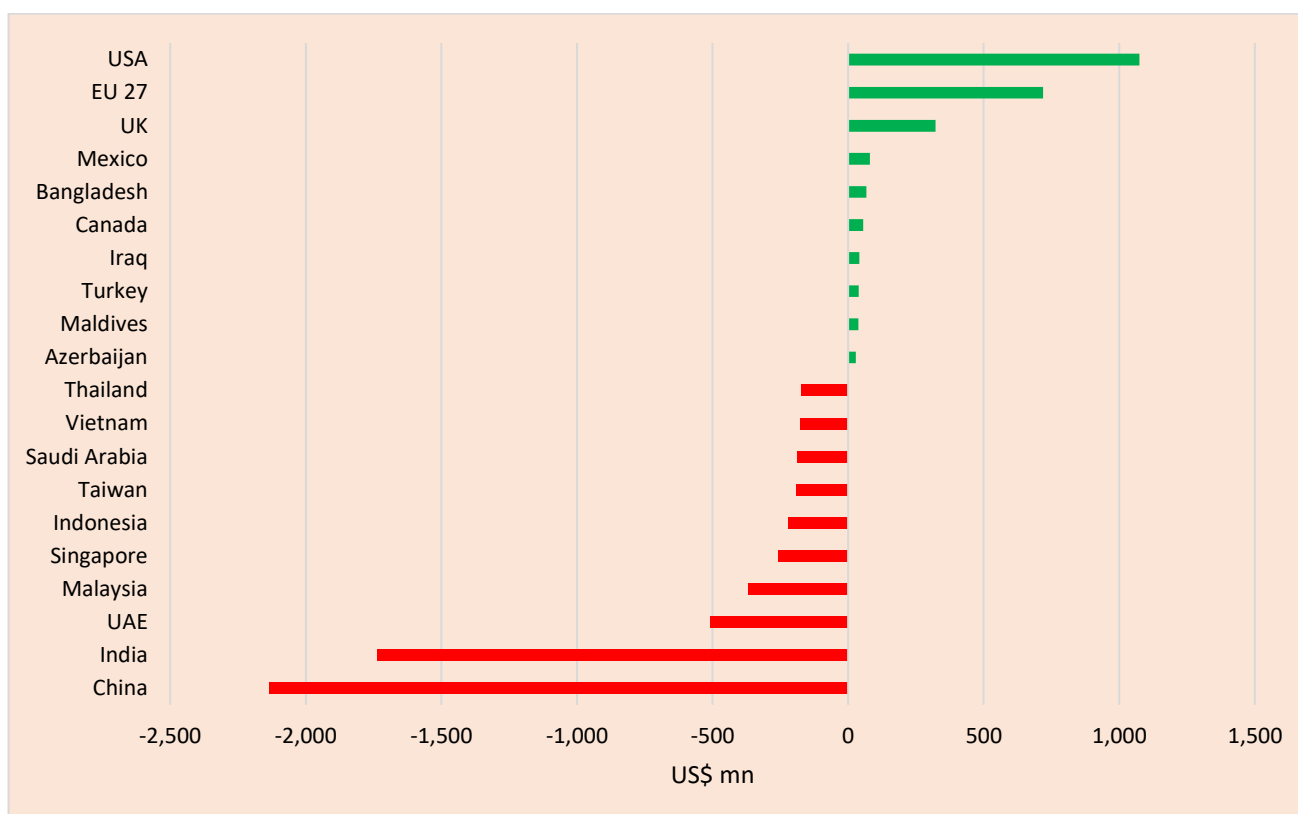
(b) Includes lentils, onions, potatoes, leguminous and other vegetables

Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

Direction of Trade

Sri Lanka maintained large trade surpluses with the USA and European countries. These countries were Sri Lanka's main export destinations for textiles and garments, in particular. Sri Lanka maintained large trade deficits with Asian countries, which were the main import sources.

Figure 8: Bi-lateral Trade Balances January-June 2021



Sources: SLC, CBSL

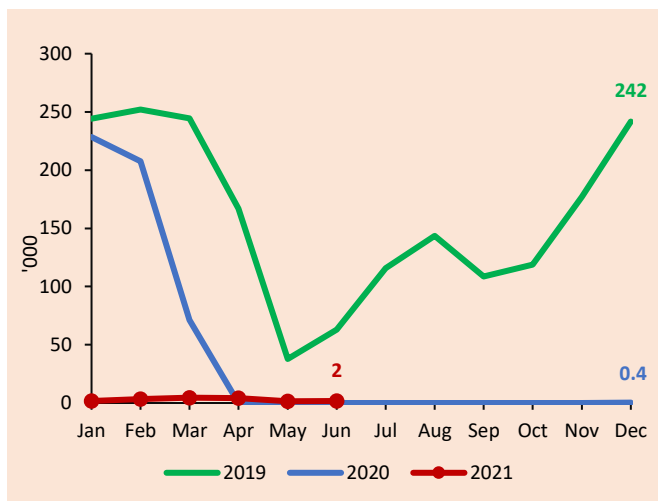
Other Major Inflows to the External Current Account

Workers' remittances declined in June 2021 compared to June 2020. Accordingly, workers' remittances decreased to US dollars 478 million, recording a year-on-year decline of 16.4 per cent in June 2021. However, workers' remittances in June 2021 remained higher than the US dollars 460 million recorded in May 2021. Furthermore, during the first half of the year, workers' remittances recorded a growth of 11.6 per cent, year-on-year, to US dollars 3,324 million.

The tourism sector experienced a limited number of arrivals in June 2021. Tourist arrivals in June 2021 were recorded at 1,614, compared to 1,497 arrivals in May 2021. A total of 16,908 tourist

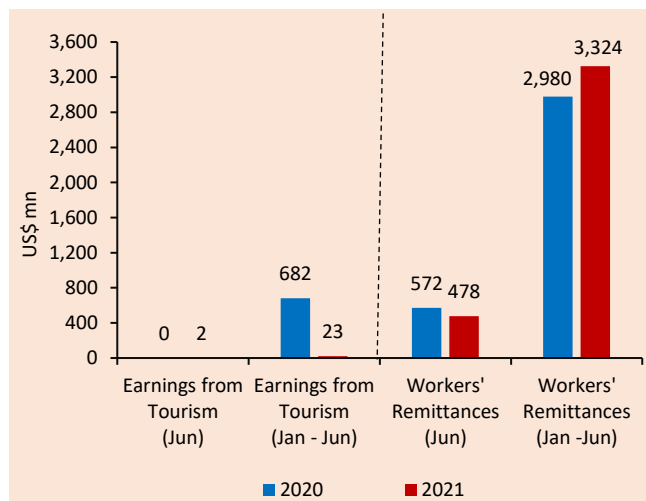
arrivals was recorded during the first half of 2021, compared to 507,311 arrivals in the corresponding period of 2020. The main source countries for tourists in June 2021 were France, China and Germany. Earnings from tourism, which are estimated based on tourist arrivals, amounted to US dollars 2 million in June 2021. Cumulative earnings from tourism were estimated at around US dollars 23 million during the first half of 2021, compared to US dollars 682 million recorded during the same period in 2020.

Figure 9: Monthly Tourist Arrivals



Source: SLTDA

Figure 10: Tourism and Workers' Remittances



Sources: SLTDA, Licensed Banks, CBSL

Financial Flows

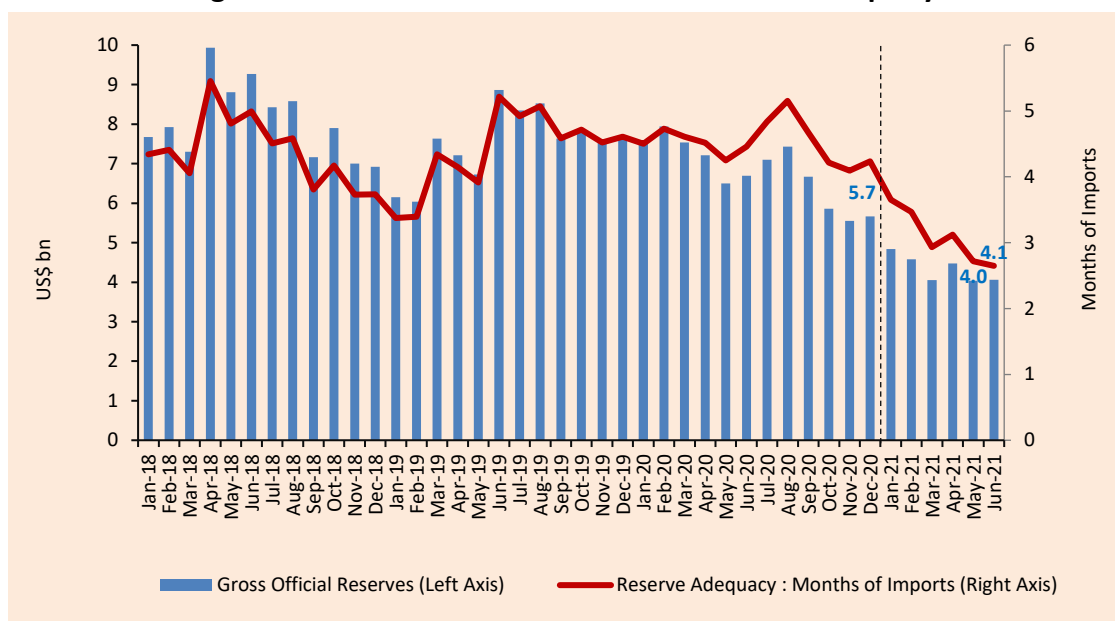
A marginal net foreign investment outflow was recorded in the government securities market in June 2021. Cumulative net outflow from the government securities market during the first half of 2021 amounted to US dollars 24 million, while the outstanding exposure remained low at US dollars 12 million at end June 2021. Meanwhile, the CSE recorded a net outflow of US dollars 6 million and US dollars 125 million in June 2021 and during the first half of 2021, respectively.

International Reserves

Gross official reserves stood at US dollars 4.1 billion at end June 2021, which provided an import cover of 2.6 months. Total foreign assets, which consist of gross official reserves and foreign assets of the banking sector, amounted to US dollars 6.8 billion at end June 2021, providing an import cover of 4.5 months. The level of reserves reported above does not include the 3-year bilateral currency

swap facility amounting to CNY 10 billion (approximately US dollars 1.5 billion) between the People’s Bank of China (PBoC) and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Figure 11: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy

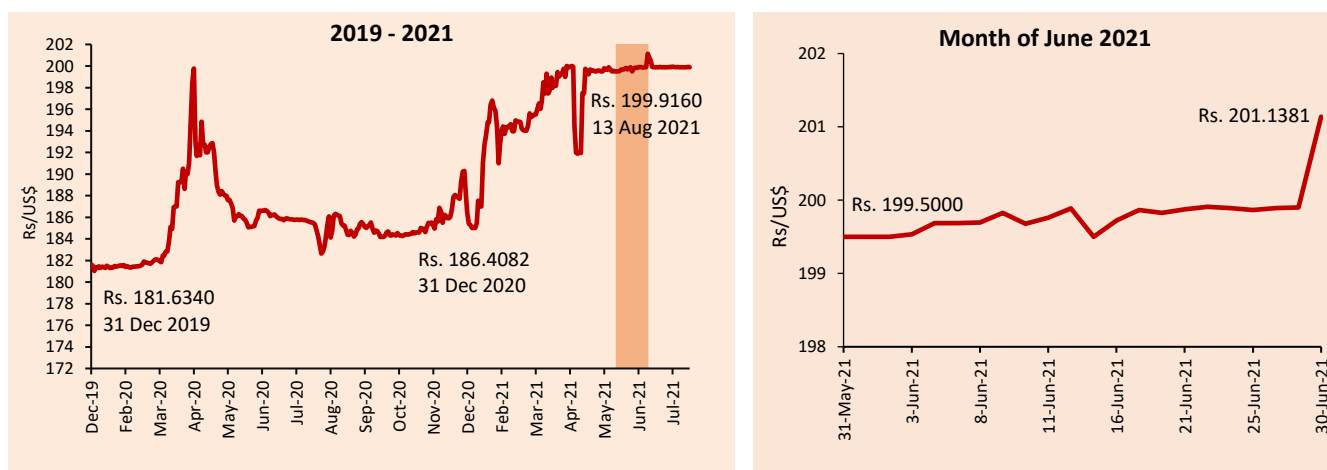


Source: CBSL

Exchange Rate Movements

The weighted average spot exchange rate in the interbank market remained broadly stable during June 2021, albeit with some upward movement towards the end of the month. Accordingly, the Sri Lankan rupee depreciated by 0.8 per cent against the US dollar during the month. During the year up to 13 August 2021, the rupee recorded a depreciation of 6.8 per cent against the US dollar. Meanwhile, reflecting cross-currency movements, the Sri Lankan rupee depreciated against the euro, the pound sterling, the Japanese yen, the Australian dollar and the Indian rupee during the year up to 13 August 2021. The Central Bank continued to absorb foreign exchange from the market on a net basis with a view to building up gross official reserves through non-borrowed sources during June 2021, as well as on a net basis thus far during the year.

Figure 12: Movement of the Sri Lankan rupee against the US dollar



Source: CBSL

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

Currency	2019	2020	2021 (up to 13 Aug) Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)
US dollar	+0.6%	-2.6%	-6.8%
Euro	+2.6%	-11.2%	-2.3%
Pound sterling	-2.8%	-6.2%	-7.9%
Japanese yen	-1.0%	-7.5%	-0.1%
Australian dollar	+1.3%	-11.4%	-2.1%
Indian rupee	+2.6%	0.0%	-5.4%

Source: CBSL

Annex I:

Export Earnings Classified as per Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4

Category	June 2020 (US\$ mn)	June 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Jun 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Jun 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	235.4	226.8	-3.6	1,078.2	1,278.9	18.6
03 Fish and fish preparations	27.1	18.0	-33.7	111.9	123.1	10.0
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	4.8	4.9	2.3	32.4	31.9	-1.6
05 Vegetables and fruit	41.5	34.5	-16.9	177.1	206.8	16.8
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	143.5	156.3	8.9	671.6	830.3	23.6
1. Beverages and tobacco	10.7	13.7	27.1	47.5	64.9	36.6
11 Beverages	3.3	2.6	-22.4	15.9	14.7	-7.3
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	7.4	11.1	49.1	31.6	50.2	58.6
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	34.3	36.2	5.3	154.7	209.3	35.3
23 Crude rubber	3.0	2.7	-9.3	13.8	20.8	50.0
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	23.3	21.7	-7.1	93.4	116.9	25.2
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	16.7	41.3	147.3	219.5	196.7	-10.4
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	12.3	31.6	157.7	213.0	177.5	-16.6
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	4.4	9.7	118.5	6.5	19.1	194.4
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	8.5	10.2	20.0	34.2	56.6	65.7
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	7.4	8.2	10.8	28.2	38.4	36.4
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	20.7	27.5	32.4	96.7	139.2	43.9
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	147.6	149.4	1.2	595.4	793.0	33.2
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	43.8	61.5	40.6	235.5	321.0	36.3
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	75.8	37.5	-50.6	193.7	208.8	7.8
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	14.0	26.5	90.2	86.7	159.6	84.1
7. Machinery, transport equipment	36.7	56.8	54.7	171.7	289.4	68.6
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	23.1	29.5	27.6	104.1	155.8	49.6
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	383.4	445.2	16.1	2,015.0	2,670.9	32.6
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	351.6	411.6	17.1	1,852.4	2,461.8	32.9
9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	-
Total exports	894.1	1,007.0	12.6	4,412.8	5,699.0	29.1

(a) Provisional

n.e.s.=not elsewhere specified

Sources: 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 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 Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4

Category	June 2020 (US\$ mn)	June 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Jun 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Jun 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	146.7	221.8	51.2	1,056.8	1,190.6	12.7
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	21.0	45.8	118.2	181.3	184.7	1.9
03 Fish and fish preparations	22.7	9.7	-57.3	108.0	53.2	-50.8
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	28.6	46.9	63.8	172.6	202.6	17.4
05 Vegetables and fruit	28.7	43.4	51.3	236.5	248.7	5.2
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	12.9	23.8	84.4	116.4	206.7	77.6
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	9.6	11.9	24.0	85.7	89.3	4.1
1. Beverages and tobacco	12.5	5.9	-52.8	51.9	37.1	-28.5
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	29.2	52.8	80.9	231.7	286.8	23.8
23 Crude rubber	11.5	33.3	188.5	93.5	176.0	88.3
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	4.9	2.6	-46.4	53.9	12.7	-76.4
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	110.4	66.3	-40.0	1,243.4	1,787.2	43.7
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	95.8	43.5	-54.6	998.3	1,493.9	49.6
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	14.6	22.6	55.1	118.7	166.6	40.3
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	5.4	30.1	461.3	70.3	151.8	116.0
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	5.0	26.3	423.1	65.7	138.1	110.1
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	170.2	278.3	63.5	975.7	1,377.8	41.2
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	58.1	90.0	54.9	258.0	297.3	15.3
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	22.2	2.0	-90.9	106.9	97.0	-9.2
57 Plastics in primary forms	16.0	59.1	268.3	149.6	299.6	100.3
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	9.5	19.8	108.1	65.4	86.4	32.1
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	320.1	538.6	68.3	1,997.0	2,807.5	40.6
64 Paper, paperboard and articles thereof	24.3	50.7	108.9	169.1	231.0	36.6
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	175.5	270.2	53.9	1,011.2	1,421.5	40.6
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	50.1	47.0	-6.3	245.3	247.9	1.0
67 Iron and steel	24.0	72.5	202.6	239.8	428.6	78.7
7. Machinery, transport equipment	202.2	381.8	88.9	1,655.6	1,911.6	15.5
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	28.0	66.7	137.7	201.3	322.2	60.1
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	37.0	56.8	53.6	235.5	310.5	31.8
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	17.4	31.1	78.9	83.8	161.0	92.1
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	42.5	85.7	101.7	198.5	406.8	104.9
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	34.1	67.0	96.6	252.8	359.8	42.3
78 Road vehicles	25.3	39.6	56.5	440.2	186.3	-57.7
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	58.0	81.6	40.7	385.1	458.8	19.1
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	14.1	12.1	-14.8	94.6	87.3	-7.7
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	14.2	24.7	74.7	89.1	112.3	26.0
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in the SITC	0.8	1.9	133.7	7.2	5.5	-23.4
Total imports	1,055.5	1,659.2	57.2	7,674.6	10,014.7	30.5

(a) Provisional

n.e.s.=not elsewhere specified

Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

Note: The first digit indicates the 'section' and 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.

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