

# 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 - September 2021

### Overview

Merchandise trade deficit narrowed to US dollars 495 million in September 2021, compared to US dollars 525 million in September 2020. Earnings from exports continued to record values in excess of US dollars 1.0 billion for the fourth consecutive month in 2021 while import expenditure remained at almost the same level as in September 2020. Tourist arrivals continued the growth momentum with a notable increase over the previous month. A moderation of workers' remittances was observed in September 2021. The financial account of the balance of payments strengthened during the month with the receipt of the proceeds of the syndicated loan facility from the China Development Bank (CDB) and remaining proceeds of the bilateral currency swap arrangement between the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the Bangladesh Bank. Meanwhile, the weighted average spot exchange rate in the interbank market appreciated and stabilised during the month with action by the Central Bank to clear the backlog of shipments of essential imports and guidance on the exchange rate.

Table 1: Summary of External Sector Performance (a)

Category	September 2020 US\$ mn	September 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2020 US\$ mn	Jan-Sep 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)
Merchandise exports	1,000	1,031	3.1	7,445	8,934	20.0
Merchandise imports	1,525	1,526	0.1	11,782	14,938	26.8
Trade balance	-525	-495		-4,337	-6,003	
Earnings from tourism	-	18 (c)	-	682 (b)	51 (c)	-92.5
Workers' remittances	703	353	-49.7	5,049	4,577	-9.3
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	-42	-34		-215	-215	
Inflows to the Government (gross)	130	311 (e)		1,563	1,315 (f)	
Treasury bills and bonds	10	1		102	16	
Long term loans	120	n.a.		961	489 (f)	
Syndicated loans	-	310		500	810	
Foreign direct investment (gross) (g)				351	398	
Overall balance				-1,104	-2,573	

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 2020
- (c) This provisional estimate may be revised once SLTDA releases its survey results for 2021
- (d) Includes primary and secondary transactions
- (e) Data for gross inflows to the government exclude foreign loans in September 2021
- (f) Cumulative data for long term loans include foreign loans only up to August 2021
- (g) Data for the first six months of each year including foreign loans to Direct Investment Enterprises as recorded by the BOI and net direct investment to the CSE

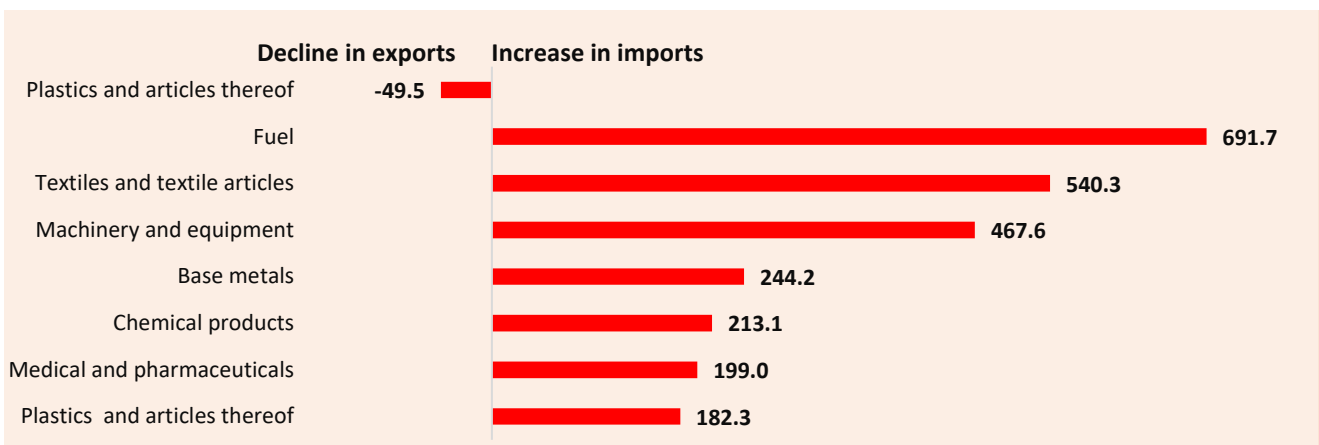
The CBSL publishes a 'Monthly Trade Bulletin' with further information on merchandise trade performance, which can be viewed on the Central Bank of Sri Lanka website under Statistics > Economic Indicators > Monthly Trade Bulletin. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/monthly-trade-bulletin>

## Merchandise Trade Balance and Terms of Trade

**Trade Balance:** The deficit in the trade account narrowed to US dollars 495 million in September 2021, compared to the deficit of US dollars 525 million recorded in September 2020 and US dollars 586 million recorded in August 2021. However, the cumulative deficit in the trade account widened from January to September 2021 to US dollars 6,003 million from US dollars 4,337 million in the corresponding period of 2020. The major factors that contributed to the widening of the trade deficit are shown in Figure 1.

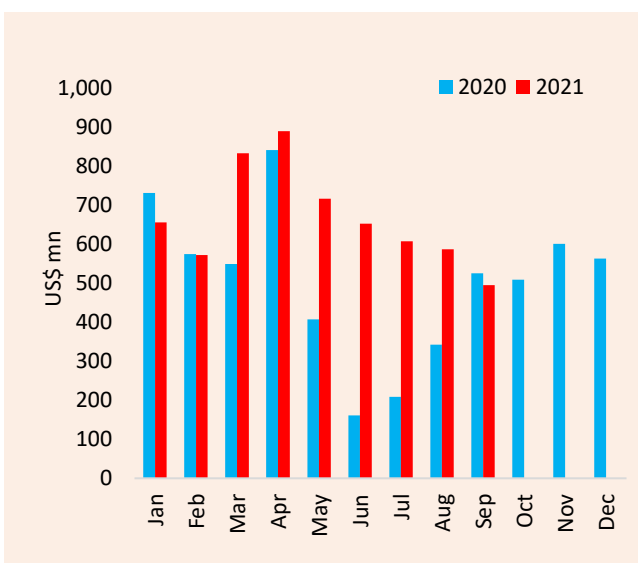
**Terms of Trade:** Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports, deteriorated by 15.6 per cent in September 2021, compared to September 2020, as the increase in import prices surpassed the increase in export prices.

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



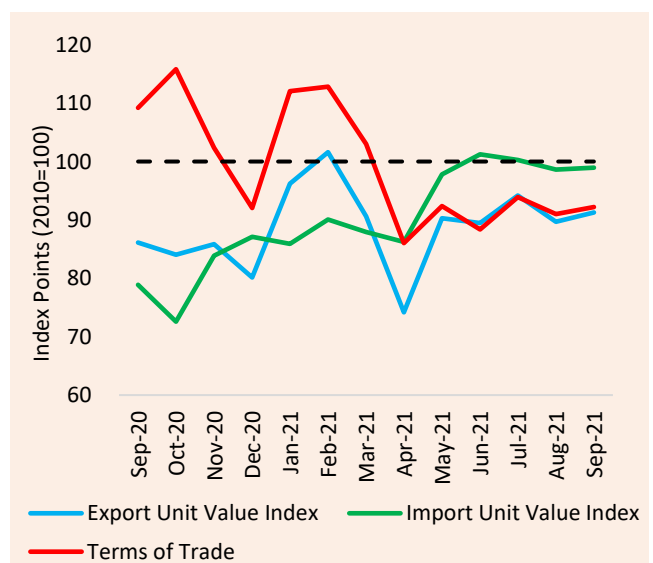
Sources: SLC, CBSL

**Figure 2: Monthly Trade Deficit (2020 – 2021)**



Sources: SLC, CBSL

**Figure 3: Terms of Trade (2020 – 2021)**



Source: CBSL

## Performance of Merchandise Exports<sup>1</sup>

**Overall exports:** Earnings from exports in September 2021 grew by 3.1 per cent over September 2020 to reach US dollars 1,031 million. An increase in earnings was observed in industrial and mineral exports, while a decline was recorded in agricultural exports. Cumulative export earnings, which increased by 20.0 per cent during January-September 2021, amounted to US dollars 8,934 million, compared to US dollars 7,445 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020. Meanwhile, the mismatch between the goods flow and the financial flow in relation to merchandise exports was observed during the month of September 2021 as well.

**Industrial exports:** Earnings from the export of industrial goods increased by 4.0 per cent in September 2021, compared to September 2020. While the major export segments, such as garments, petroleum products, and rubber products, recorded substantial increases in earnings, a decline in earnings was reported by few minor segments, such as plastics and articles (mainly plastic clothing articles); printing industry products; gems, diamonds and jewellery; food, beverages and tobacco (mainly manufactured tobacco); leather, travel goods and footwear; and ceramic products. Exports of garments to all major markets increased, except the UK. Earnings from the export of petroleum products increased mainly due to the increase in bunker fuel exports reflecting higher prices. Tyres and gloves led the increased export earnings from rubber products.

**Agricultural exports:** Total earnings from the export of agricultural goods in September 2021 decreased by 0.6 per cent, compared to September 2020, mainly due to the decrease in export earnings from tea, unmanufactured tobacco, spices, and vegetables. Earnings from tea exports decreased by 8.7 per cent (y-o-y), due to lower export prices (by 5.8 per cent) as well as a decline in export volumes (by 3.0 per cent) in September 2021. Export earnings from spices, including cinnamon, nutmeg, and mace decreased, driven by lower export volumes, although earnings from pepper and cloves increased. Meanwhile, export earnings with respect to seafood (mainly shrimps, and prawns, and tunas), rubber (mainly crepe rubber) and minor agricultural products (mainly edible nuts) increased in September 2021.

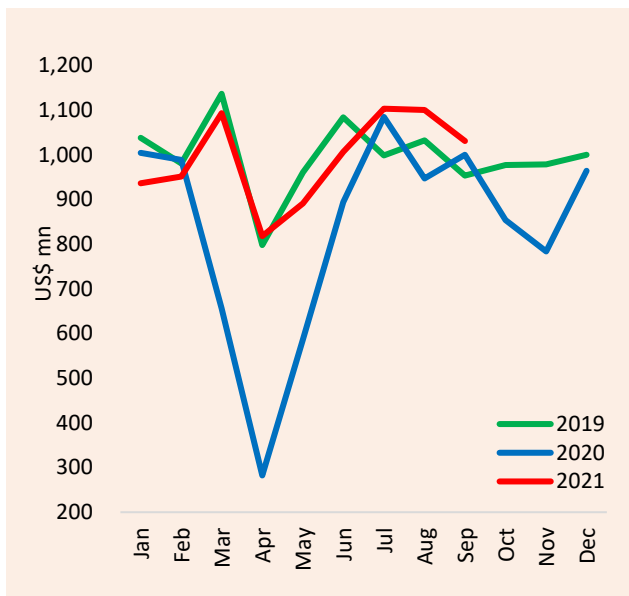
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<sup>1</sup> The classification of exports, based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex I.

**Mineral exports:** Earnings from mineral exports increased in September 2021, compared to September 2020, due to high earnings from all sub categories, namely; earths and stone; ores, slag and ash; and precious metals.

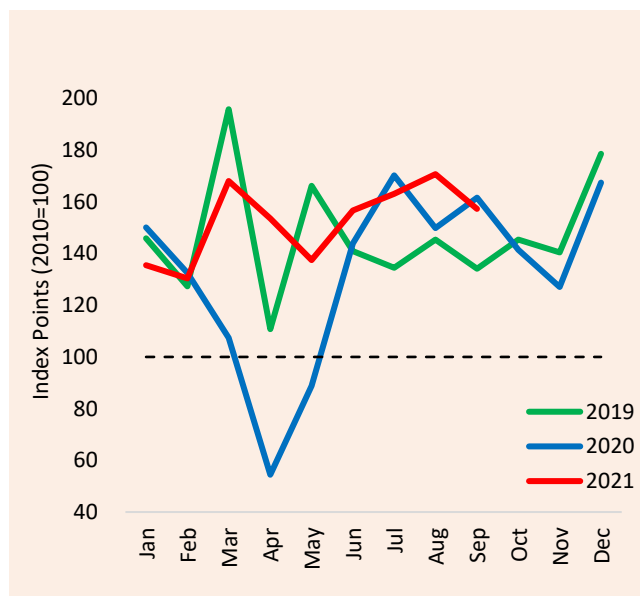
**Export indices:** The export volume index decreased by 2.7 per cent, and export unit value index increased by 6.0 per cent, (y-o-y), in September 2021. This indicates that the increase in export earnings in September 2021 was due to higher export prices.

**Figure 4: Monthly Export Performance**



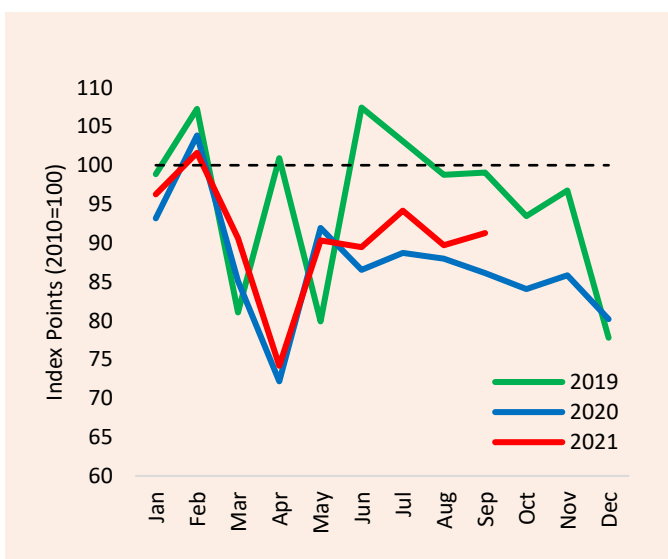
Sources: SLC, CBSL

**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	September 2020 (US\$ mn)	September 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Sep 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
<b>1. Industrial exports</b>	<b>774.6</b>	<b>805.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5,680.0</b>	<b>6,899.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco	45.6	43.7	-4.3	348.6	397.7	14.1
Animal fodder	8.3	8.4	1.2	83.9	85.9	2.4
Textiles and garments	433.7	458.5	5.7	3,286.8	3,893.3	18.5
o/w Garments	391.6	421.7	7.7	2,919.7	3,544.3	21.4
Textiles	26.6	27.3	2.5	181.6	254.8	40.3
Other made-up textile articles	15.5	9.4	-39.0	185.5	94.2	-49.2
Rubber products	78.0	90.9	16.6	566.9	772.6	36.3
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	20.3	17.4	-14.3	122.9	195.4	59.0
Machinery and mechanical appliances	35.8	37.4	4.5	245.3	366.5	49.4
Transport equipment	8.2	8.5	3.4	54.4	83.3	53.0
Petroleum products	28.6	53.7	87.6	296.8	348.6	17.5
Chemical products	16.0	19.2	20.3	123.7	162.9	31.7
Wood and paper products	9.8	10.2	4.4	74.4	92.8	24.6
Printing industry products	10.4	4.6	-55.4	36.3	40.1	10.6
Leather, travel goods and footwear	5.9	5.5	-5.7	44.0	39.3	-10.7
Plastics and articles thereof	34.1	6.5	-80.9	106.7	57.2	-46.4
Base metals and articles	8.6	11.2	30.2	84.6	111.3	31.6
Ceramic products	3.2	3.1	-4.8	16.6	27.8	68.1
Other industrial exports	28.1	26.8	-4.5	188.3	224.3	19.1
<b>2. Agricultural exports</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>221.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1,738.5</b>	<b>1,986.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Tea	114.0	104.1	-8.7	919.6	986.6	7.3
Rubber	2.1	5.2	151.3	19.9	32.5	62.9
Coconut	35.8	35.8	0.1	257.3	312.7	21.5
Spices	38.6	37.3	-3.4	233.1	319.6	37.1
Vegetables	2.3	1.9	-20.2	28.5	20.3	-28.9
Unmanufactured tobacco	2.7	1.1	-59.6	19.7	22.5	14.7
Minor agricultural products	10.8	13.3	23.1	111.1	104.4	-6.0
Seafood	16.2	22.6	39.2	149.4	188.1	25.9
<b>3. Mineral exports</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>112.0</b>
<b>4. Unclassified exports</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,031.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7,445.0</b>	<b>8,934.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>

(a) Provisional

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

## Performance of Merchandise Imports<sup>2</sup>

**Overall imports:** Expenditure on merchandise imports in September 2021 amounted to US dollars 1,526 million, around the same level recorded in September 2020. An increase in import expenditure was observed in consumer goods, while a decline was recorded in intermediate goods, and investment goods. On a cumulative basis, total import expenditure from January to September 2021 amounted to US dollars 14,938 million, compared to US dollars 11,782 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020.

**Consumer goods:** Expenditure on the importation of consumer goods in September 2021 increased by 16.6 per cent over September 2020, led by higher expenditure on non food consumer goods. Expenditure on food and beverages imports declined by 12.4 per cent in September 2021 (y-o-y), mainly due to the decline in sugar imports. In addition, declines were observed in seafood (mainly dried and fresh fish), spices (mainly chillies and coriander seeds), fruits, and beverages. An increase in import expenditure was observed in dairy products (mainly milk powder), vegetables (mainly lentils and potatoes), and, oils and fats. Meanwhile, expenditure on the importation of non-food consumer goods increased by 42.2 per cent (y-o-y), mainly owing to the importation of vaccines, categorised under medical and pharmaceuticals. Several other categories of non-food consumer goods, including telecommunication devices, clothing and accessories, rubber products (mainly tyres), and household and furniture items (mainly textile articles) also increased.

**Intermediate goods:** Expenditure on the importation of intermediate goods in September 2021 decreased by 4.0 per cent over September 2020, driven by fuel, wheat (mainly wheat grain), mineral products (mainly cement clinkers), and fertiliser, despite a significant increase in import expenditure on textiles and textile articles. Expenditure on fuel declined in September 2021 due to non-importation of crude oil and low import volumes of refined petroleum driven by the availability of sufficient stocks. However, despite lower import volumes, expenditure on refined petroleum imports (including LP gas) increased, reflecting the increase of average import prices by 64.6 per cent (y-o-y) in September 2021. Expenditure on coal imports also increased notably with higher import volumes and prices.

**Investment goods:** Expenditure on the importation of investment goods decreased by 2.1 per cent in September 2021, compared to the same month in 2020. A notable decrease in import expenditure

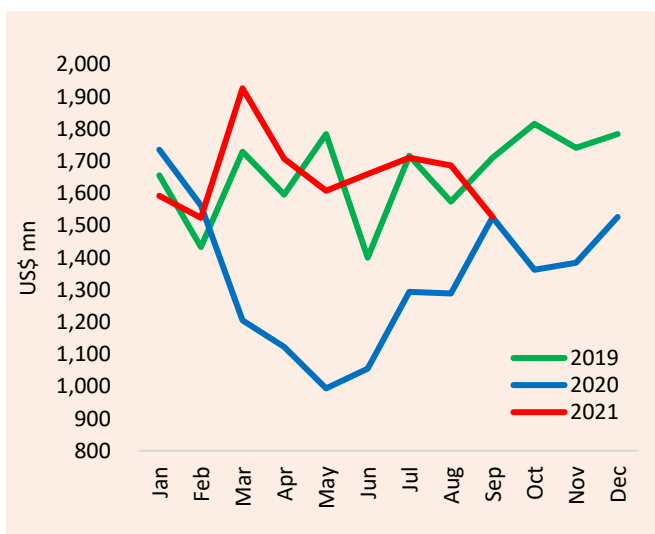
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<sup>2</sup> The classification of imports, based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex II.

under machinery and equipment was recorded due to the decline in expenditure on machinery and equipment parts, and cranes. Meanwhile, import expenditure on building materials increased, owing to mineral products (primarily asbestos); ceramic products; and insulated wires and cables; and iron and steel, while expenditure on cement declined due to lower import volumes. Transport equipment recorded an increase, mainly due to the importation of railway related equipment.

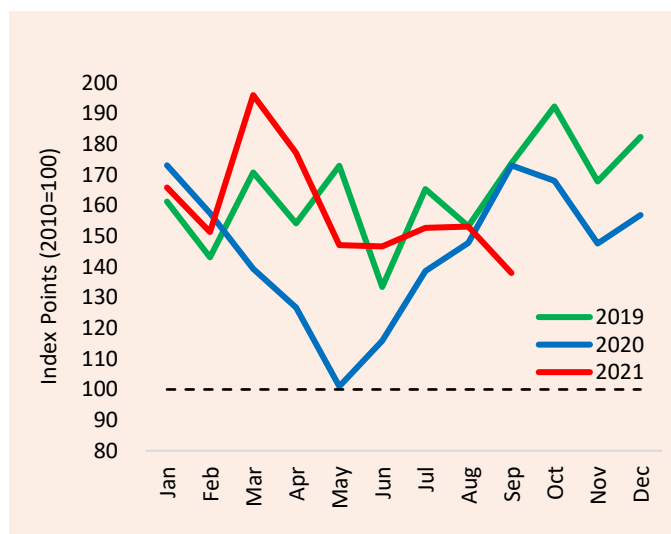
**Import indices:** The import volume indices decreased by 20.3 per cent while the unit value indices increased by 25.5 per cent, (y-o-y), in September 2021.

**Figure 7: Monthly Import Performance**



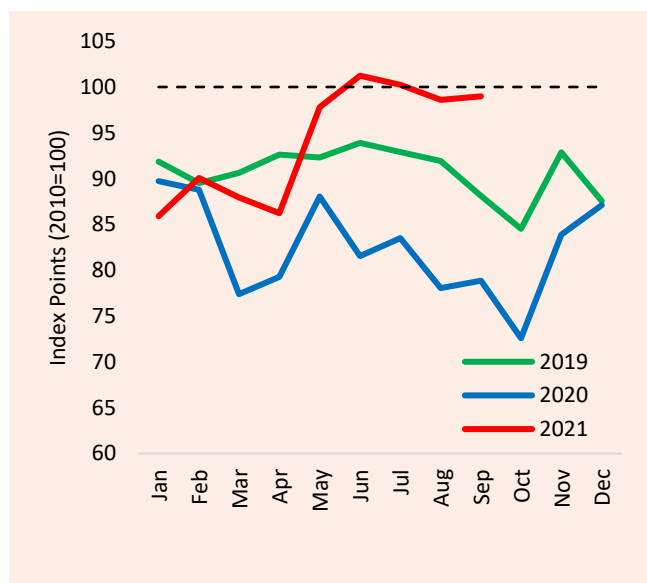
Sources: SLC, CBSL

**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	September 2020 (US\$ mn)	September 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Sep 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
<b>1. Consumer goods</b>	<b>266.5</b>	<b>310.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2,566.9</b>	<b>2,890.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Food and beverages	125.2	109.8	-12.4	1,148.9	1,261.7	9.8
Cereals and milling industry products	3.1	3.0	-2.6	24.1	27.4	13.7
Dairy products	24.1	39.4	63.8	253.0	270.6	7.0
Vegetables (b)	16.2	23.9	47.9	262.5	302.6	15.3
Seafood	14.0	9.5	-32.0	153.5	92.0	-40.0
Sugar and confectionery	38.0	3.4	-91.0	200.6	214.7	7.0
Spices	10.2	7.9	-22.4	94.3	98.4	4.4
Other food and beverages	19.7	22.5	14.5	160.9	255.8	59.0
Non-food consumer goods	141.3	201.0	42.2	1,418.0	1,628.3	14.8
Personal vehicles	0.6	2.1	240.4	281.4	9.9	-96.5
Medical and pharmaceuticals	56.4	108.7	92.6	441.7	640.7	45.0
Home appliances	17.0	15.0	-11.9	117.4	194.8	65.9
Clothing and accessories	15.4	18.1	17.4	153.1	156.8	2.4
Telecommunication devices	21.0	24.1	14.8	195.6	307.2	57.1
Household and furniture items	12.9	14.5	12.8	104.4	118.1	13.1
Other non-food consumables	17.9	18.4	2.9	124.3	200.8	61.5
<b>2. Intermediate goods</b>	<b>883.3</b>	<b>848.4</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>6,575.8</b>	<b>8,790.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Fuel	214.0	201.0	-6.1	1,905.2	2,596.8	36.3
o/w Crude oil	63.6	0.0	-	451.2	516.4	14.5
Refined petroleum	134.9	163.0	20.9	1,309.3	1,911.3	46.0
Coal	15.5	37.9	144.5	144.7	169.1	16.9
Diamonds, precious stones and metals	9.8	12.4	26.5	67.2	94.1	40.0
Textiles and textile articles	208.3	262.2	25.8	1,665.5	2,205.9	32.4
Paper and paperboard and articles thereof	37.7	36.1	-4.2	277.1	355.5	28.3
Agricultural inputs	15.1	17.5	16.4	147.6	204.8	38.7
Wheat and maize	60.7	25.5	-58.0	290.0	291.4	0.5
Base metals	75.4	66.9	-11.2	321.9	566.1	75.8
Plastics and articles thereof	64.6	52.2	-19.2	388.5	570.8	46.9
Chemical products	79.8	78.6	-1.4	598.1	811.2	35.6
Fertiliser	14.7	0.4	-97.1	139.0	104.4	-24.9
Rubber and articles thereof	19.5	24.8	27.2	165.4	290.6	75.8
Mineral products	24.5	8.7	-64.4	132.1	114.8	-13.1
Other intermediate goods	59.4	62.1	4.6	478.1	584.5	22.3
<b>3. Investment goods</b>	<b>374.2</b>	<b>366.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>2,627.4</b>	<b>3,248.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>
Machinery and equipment	257.1	226.8	-11.8	1,581.7	2,049.4	29.6
Building material	93.4	96.5	3.4	764.7	900.5	17.7
Transport equipment	23.2	42.5	82.9	278.6	294.6	5.8
Other investment goods	0.4	0.6	33.1	2.4	4.3	80.4
<b>4. Unclassified imports</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-50.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-34.9</b>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>1,524.9</b>	<b>1,526.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>11,782.2</b>	<b>14,937.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>o/w Non-fuel imports</b>	<b>1,310.9</b>	<b>1,325.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9,877.1</b>	<b>12,340.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>

(a) Provisional

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

Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

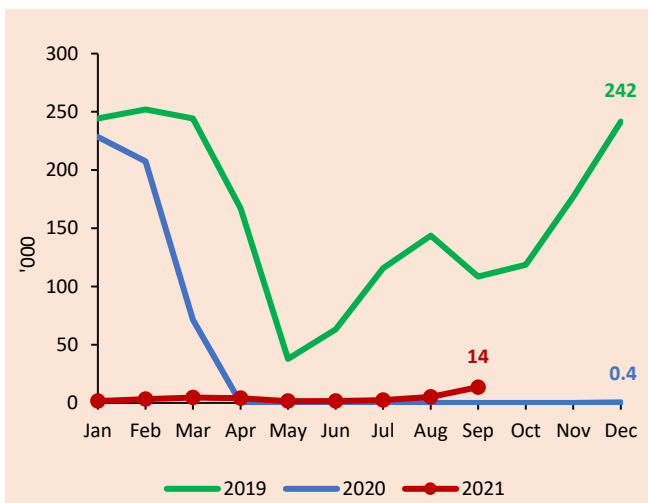


## Other Major Inflows to the External Current Account

**Workers' remittances declined in September 2021, compared to a year earlier.** Workers' remittances amounted to US dollars 353 million during September 2021, in comparison to US dollars 703 million in September 2020. On a cumulative basis, workers' remittances during January-September 2021 amounted to US dollars 4,577 million, which is a decline of 9.3 per cent, over the same period in the previous year. Total departures for foreign employment recorded a growth of 38.6 per cent to 12,274 in September 2021 from August 2021, mainly in the categories of skilled (4,503), unskilled (3,216) and housemaids (2,486), indicating that, with targeted measures to enhance remittance flows, there is a likelihood that workers' remittances will revert to an upward trend in the period ahead.

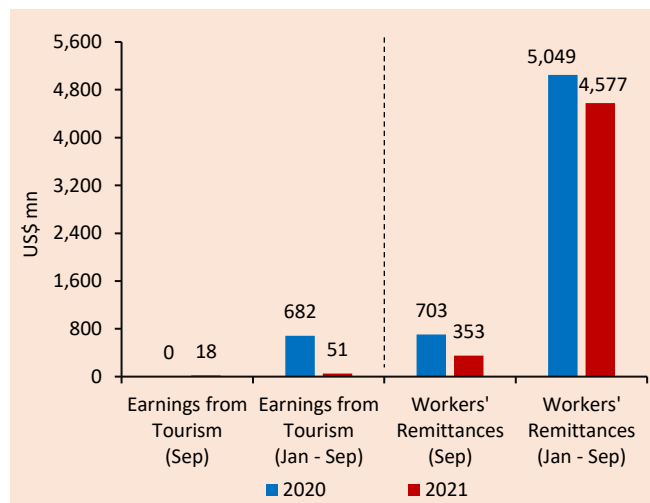
**Tourist arrivals continued the momentum observed over the recent months, even though the numbers remained low in September 2021.** Accordingly, tourist arrivals in September 2021 were recorded at 13,547, compared to 5,040 arrivals in August 2021. A total of 37,924 tourist arrivals were recorded during the nine months up to September 2021, compared to 507,311 arrivals in the corresponding period of 2020. The main source countries for tourists in September 2021 were India, Pakistan, Germany, the United Kingdom and Russia. Earnings from tourism are estimated at US dollars 18 million in September 2021. Cumulative earnings from tourism are estimated at US dollars 51 million during the nine months up to September 2021, compared to US dollars 682 million recorded during the same period in 2020.

**Figure 10: Monthly Tourist Arrivals**



Source: SLTDA

**Figure 11: Earnings from Tourism and Workers' Remittances**



Sources: SLTDA, Licensed Banks, CBSL

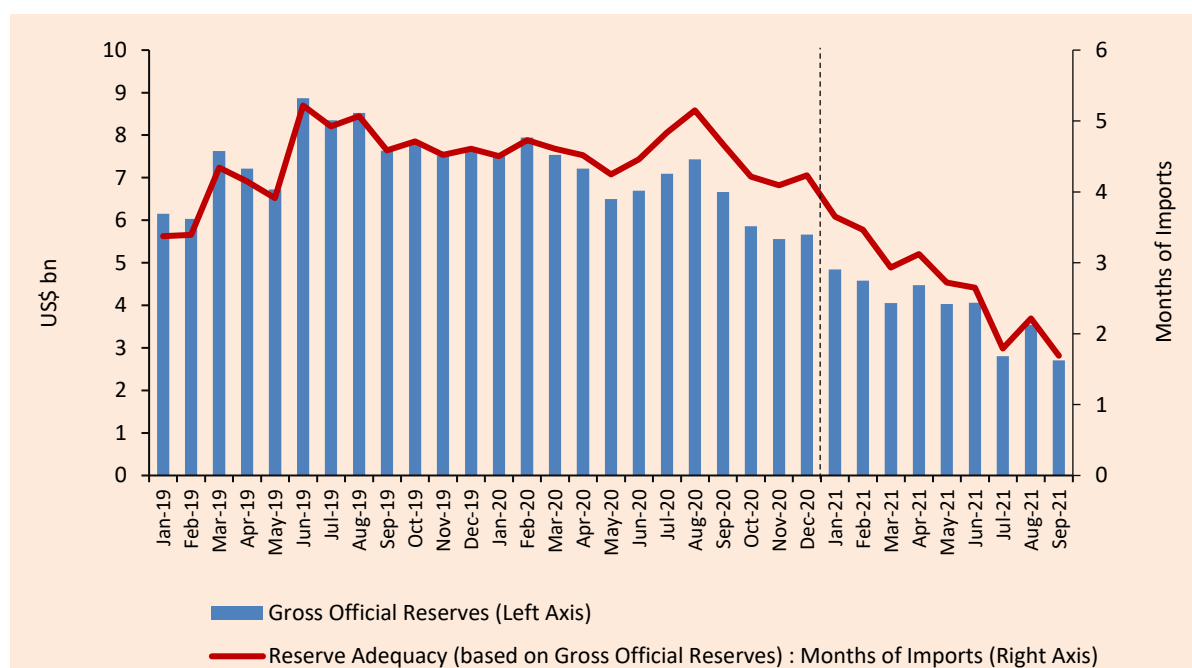
## Financial Flows

A marginal net outflow of foreign investment was recorded in the government securities market in September 2021. Cumulative net outflows from the government securities market during the nine months up to September 2021 amounted to US dollars 27 million, while the outstanding exposure remained low at US dollars 9 million at end September 2021. Meanwhile, the CSE recorded a net outflow of US dollars 34 million in September 2021, resulting in a net outflow of US dollars 215 million during the nine months up to September 2021. Gross inflows on account of long term loans to the Government in September 2021 included the receipt of the syndicated loan facility from the CDB equivalent to approximately US dollars 310 million.

## International Reserves

**Gross official reserves stood at US dollars 2.7 billion at end September 2021.** This level of gross official reserves 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. Meanwhile, the balance portion of the bilateral currency swap arrangement between the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the Bangladesh Bank was received during the month. Total foreign assets, which consist of gross official reserves and foreign assets of the banking sector, amounted to US dollars 6.1 billion at end September 2021.

**Figure 12: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy**

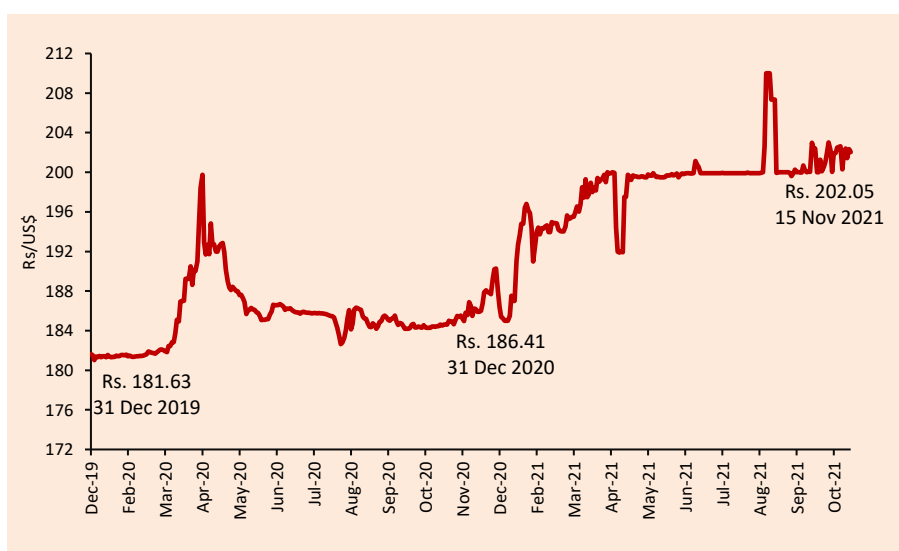


Source: CBSL

## Exchange Rate Movements

The weighted average spot exchange rate in the interbank market appreciated during early September and remained broadly stable thereafter. This was mainly due to the action taken by the Central Bank to clear the backlog of the shipments of essential imports and guidance on the exchange rate. Accordingly, the Sri Lanka rupee appreciated by 5.0 per cent against the US dollar during September 2021. During the year up to 15 November 2021, the rupee recorded a depreciation of 7.7 per cent against the US dollar. Reflecting cross-currency movements, the Sri Lanka rupee depreciated against the euro, the pound sterling, the Australian dollar and the Indian rupee, while appreciating against the Japanese yen during the year up to 15 November 2021.

**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	2019	2020	2021 (up to 15 Nov) Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)
US dollar	+0.6%	-2.6%	-7.7%
Euro	+2.6%	-11.2%	-0.9%
Pound sterling	-2.8%	-6.2%	-6.3%
Japanese yen	-1.0%	-7.5%	+1.9%
Australian dollar	+1.3%	-11.4%	-3.1%
Indian rupee	+2.6%	0.0%	-6.3%

Source: CBSL

## Annex I:

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

Category	September 2020 (US\$ mn)	September 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Sep 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
<b>0. Food and live animals</b>	<b>228.3</b>	<b>223.9</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>1,810.6</b>	<b>2,019.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>
03 Fish and fish preparations	18.6	24.9	33.5	168.3	216.6	28.7
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	5.5	6.0	8.6	47.2	50.2	6.3
05 Vegetables and fruit	37.0	38.9	5.1	304.6	338.0	11.0
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	151.1	139.9	-7.5	1,130.0	1,278.6	13.2
<b>1. Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-25.8</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>
11 Beverages	3.0	2.6	-10.8	23.4	23.0	-1.6
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	9.5	6.6	-30.4	63.1	76.2	20.7
<b>2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>322.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>
23 Crude rubber	2.1	5.2	142.3	20.6	33.2	61.0
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	24.3	20.2	-16.9	170.0	180.6	6.2
<b>3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>296.8</b>	<b>348.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	22.1	53.7	142.6	277.6	311.7	12.3
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	6.5	...	-	19.1	36.9	92.8
<b>4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	10.0	6.9	-31.0	56.7	61.6	8.6
<b>5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>211.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>
<b>6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>996.8</b>	<b>1,225.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	55.7	58.1	4.2	396.4	497.4	25.5
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	33.7	34.0	0.9	327.3	331.7	1.3
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	24.3	21.7	-10.9	148.2	238.1	60.6
<b>7. Machinery, transport equipment</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>289.2</b>	<b>436.6</b>	<b>50.9</b>
77 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	28.1	22.3	-20.9	179.7	234.9	30.7
<b>8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>492.9</b>	<b>498.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3,471.7</b>	<b>4,177.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	445.8	458.2	2.8	3,182.7	3,847.0	20.9
<b>9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1498.8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2182.4</b>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,031.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7,445.0</b>	<b>8,934.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>

(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](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	September 2020 (US\$ mn)	September 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Sep 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
<b>0. Food and live animals</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>-23.9</b>	<b>1,584.4</b>	<b>1,685.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	24.1	39.4	63.8	253.3	270.9	7.0
03 Fish and fish preparations	14.1	9.7	-31.6	154.2	92.9	-39.8
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	63.5	28.6	-55.0	312.6	317.1	1.4
05 Vegetables and fruit	21.3	28.2	32.3	310.8	352.2	13.3
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	38.0	3.4	-91.0	200.6	214.7	7.0
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	13.1	12.2	-7.0	120.5	129.3	7.3
<b>1. Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>-23.1</b>
<b>2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>420.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>
23 Crude rubber	15.9	21.2	33.5	138.2	255.1	84.6
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	5.4	1.5	-72.4	67.9	16.0	-76.4
<b>3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>214.0</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>1,905.2</b>	<b>2,596.8</b>	<b>36.3</b>
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	173.6	137.9	-20.5	1,576.2	2,168.6	37.6
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	24.9	25.1	0.8	184.2	259.1	40.7
<b>4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	15.9	18.1	14.4	122.1	212.3	73.9
<b>5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</b>	<b>211.4</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1,541.8</b>	<b>2,096.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	51.4	104.2	102.8	409.1	595.5	45.6
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	14.7	0.4	-97.1	138.8	103.9	-25.1
57 Plastics in primary forms	48.2	37.1	-23.1	262.3	419.1	59.8
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	13.3	12.3	-7.6	104.1	124.3	19.4
<b>6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</b>	<b>447.5</b>	<b>485.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3,197.4</b>	<b>4,272.5</b>	<b>33.6</b>
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	35.7	32.0	-10.5	268.1	337.4	25.9
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	203.7	259.7	27.5	1,596.8	2,167.2	35.7
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	54.4	41.5	-23.7	392.8	378.5	-3.7
67 Iron and steel	90.6	78.7	-13.1	426.3	691.2	62.2
<b>7. Machinery, transport equipment</b>	<b>316.7</b>	<b>309.6</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>2,421.7</b>	<b>2,872.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	51.9	51.0	-1.8	310.1	486.5	56.9
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	72.4	43.1	-40.4	387.3	456.9	18.0
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	20.6	30.7	49.0	144.1	249.4	73.1
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	45.9	65.4	42.4	356.5	609.0	70.8
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	56.4	52.5	-7.0	399.5	538.0	34.7
78 Road vehicles	21.5	24.5	14.0	494.7	263.4	-46.8
<b>8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>579.3</b>	<b>696.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	12.8	17.1	33.1	128.9	134.3	4.2
87 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	17.4	21.7	24.4	137.9	178.9	29.7
<b>9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in SITC</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-51.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-16.5</b>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>1,524.9</b>	<b>1,526.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>11,782.2</b>	<b>14,937.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>

(a) Provisional

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, 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.

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