

PRESS RELEASE

✉ Communications Department, 30, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 01, Sri Lanka

☎ +94 11 2477424 / +94 11 2477423 📠 +94 11 2346257

@ communications@cbsl.lk / dcommunications@cbsl.lk 🌐 www.cbsl.gov.lk



ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැංකුව

இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி

CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

Issued By Economic Research Department

Date 25 January 2022

External Sector Performance - November 2021

Overview

Earnings from exports in November 2021 recorded the highest monthly export value in the history, while marking the sixth consecutive month of above US dollars 1.0 billion of exports. Meanwhile, import expenditure also increased at a higher rate in November 2021. Reflecting the favourable impact of increased exports, the merchandise trade deficit narrowed to US dollars 553 million in November 2021 compared to US dollars 600 million in November 2020. Tourist arrivals continued to gather momentum with a notable increase over the previous month, showing strong signs of revival. A further moderation of workers' remittances was observed in November 2021. The weighted average spot exchange rate in the interbank market continued to hover around Rs. 202 per US dollar during the month.

Table 1: Summary of External Sector Performance (a)

Category	November 2020 US\$ mn	November 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)	Jan-Nov 2020 US\$ mn	Jan-Nov 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)
Merchandise exports	784	1,211	54.6	9,083	11,345	24.9
Merchandise imports	1,384	1,765	27.5	14,529	18,396	26.6
Trade balance	-600	-553		-5,446	-7,051	
Earnings from tourism	-	60 (c)	-	682 (b)	141 (c)	-79.3
Workers' remittances	612	271	-55.6	6,291	5,166	-17.9
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	-15	-20		-209	-242	
Inflows to the Government (gross)	90	84		1,904	2,065	
Treasury bills and bonds	1	-		103	16	
Long term loans	89	84		1,801	2,049	
Foreign direct investment (gross) (e)				543	567	
Overall balance				-2,203	-3,674	

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 the first nine months of each year including foreign loans to Direct Investment Enterprises as recorded by the BOI and net direct investment to the CSE

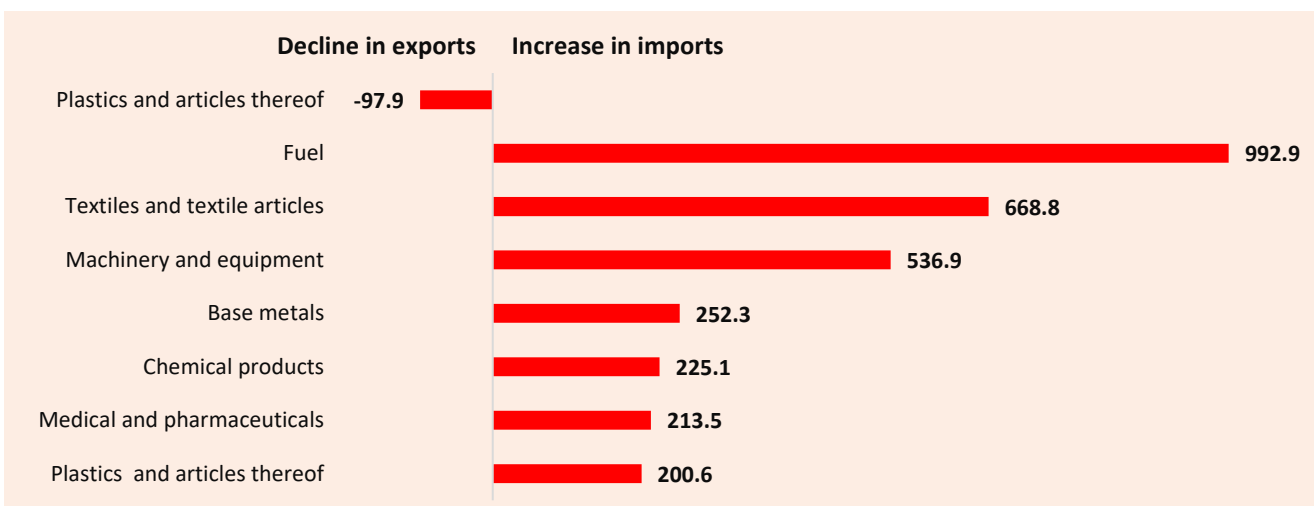
The CBSL publishes a 'Monthly Trade Bulletin' with further information on merchandise trade performance, which can be viewed on the Central Bank of Sri Lanka website under Statistics > Economic Indicators > Monthly Trade Bulletin. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/monthly-trade-bulletin>

Merchandise Trade Balance and Terms of Trade

Trade Balance: The deficit in the trade account narrowed to US dollars 553 million in November 2021, compared to the deficit of US dollars 600 million recorded in November 2020. In the meantime, the cumulative deficit in the trade account during January to November 2021 widened to US dollars 7,051 million from US dollars 5,446 million in the corresponding period of 2020. The major contributory factors to widen the trade deficit are shown in Figure 1.

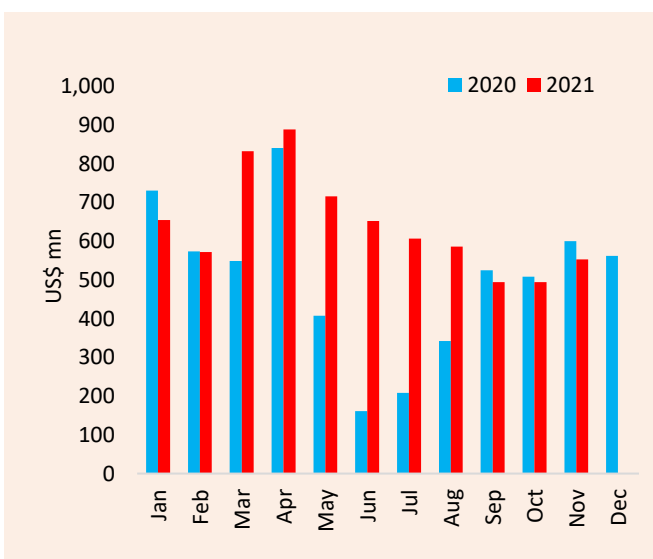
Terms of Trade: Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports deteriorated by 8.1 per cent in November 2021, compared to November 2020, as the increase in import prices surpassed the increase in export prices.

Figure 1: Major Contributory Factors for the Y-o-Y Increase in the Trade Deficit during January-November 2021 (Values in US\$ mn)



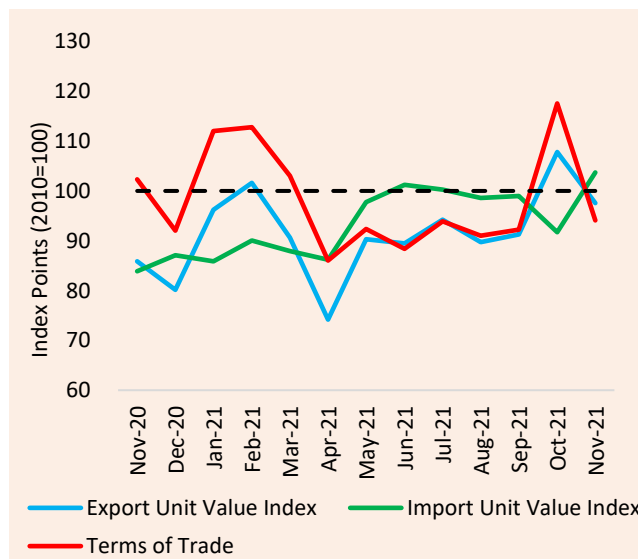
Sources: SLC, CBSL

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 exports in November 2021 grew by 54.6 per cent over November 2020 to reach US dollars 1,211 million, and surpassed the previous highest value recorded in October 2021 (US dollars 1,200 million). Increases in earnings were observed across all main categories, while industrial exports mainly contributed to the expansion. Cumulative export earnings, which increased by 24.9 per cent during January-November 2021 over the same period of the last year, amounted to US dollars 11,345 million.

Industrial exports: Earnings from the export of industrial goods increased by 56.6 per cent in November 2021, compared to November 2020. This increase was due to a broad-based increase in earnings from most of the industrial products led by garments, petroleum products, rubber products and animal fodder. However, a decline in earnings was reported in the category of plastics and articles (mainly plastic clothing articles). Export of garments to all major markets improved. Earnings from the export of petroleum products increased with the increase in prices of bunker and aviation fuel and the increase in volumes of bunker fuel exports. Tyres and gloves led the increase in export earnings generated by rubber products. Earnings from the export of animal fodder increased mainly due to wheat residues.

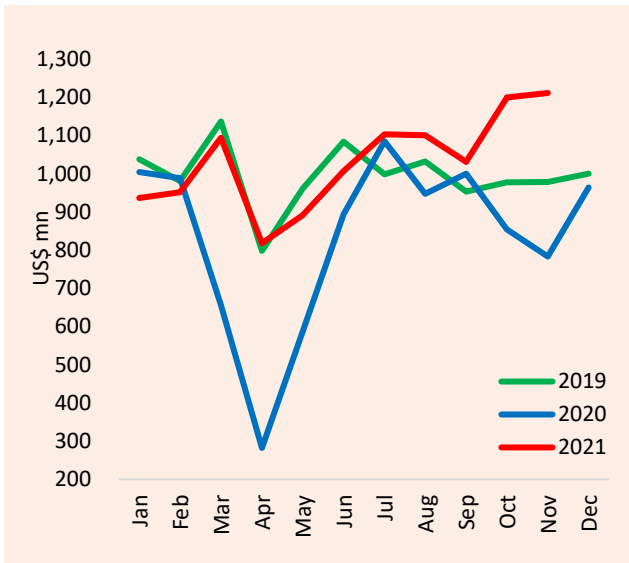
Agricultural exports: Total earnings from the export of agricultural goods in November 2021 increased by 46.9 per cent, compared to November 2020, mainly due to the increase in export earnings from seafood (mainly fresh and frozen tuna), tea (mainly packed black tea), spices (mainly pepper) and coconut (mainly desiccated coconut, fibres and coconut oil). Earnings from tea exports increased by 22.3 per cent (y-o-y) in November 2021, due to higher export volumes (by 27.9 per cent) although at a slightly lower unit price.

Mineral exports: Earnings from mineral exports increased by 49.0 per cent in November 2021, compared to November 2020, due to higher earnings from earths and stone and precious metals.

Export indices: The export volume index and unit value index increased by 36.0 per cent and 13.7 per cent, respectively, on a year-on-year basis, in November 2021, indicating relatively higher contribution by export volumes to the increased export earnings.

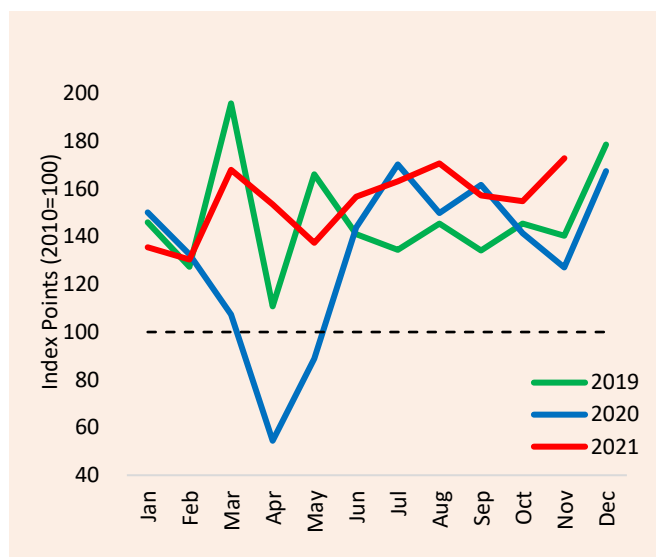
¹ The classification of exports, based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex I.

Figure 4: Monthly Export Performance



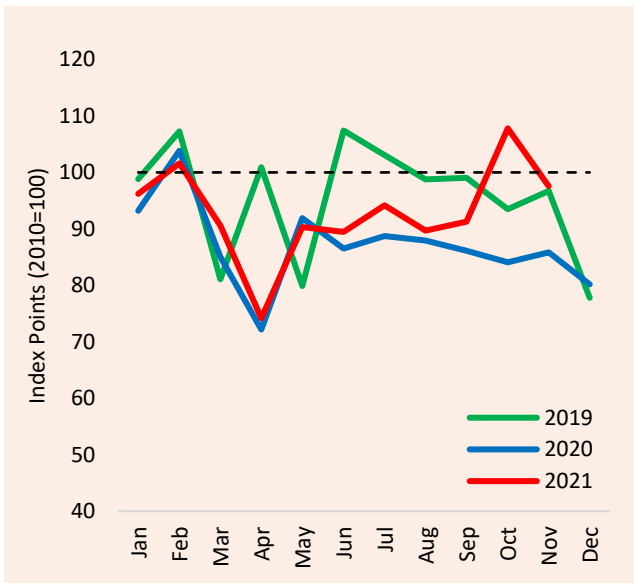
Sources: SLC, CBSL

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	November 2020 (US\$ mn)	November 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Nov 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Nov 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Industrial exports	597.4	935.4	56.6	6,916.5	8,788.4	27.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	35.0	52.7	50.6	422.7	529.5	25.3
Animal fodder	6.5	38.6	494.2	95.1	137.1	44.2
Textiles and garments	326.2	498.1	52.7	3,971.3	4,901.9	23.4
o/w Garments	281.4	455.4	61.9	3,526.7	4,466.7	26.7
Textiles	26.1	31.1	19.0	234.0	316.6	35.3
Other made up textile articles	18.8	11.6	-38.2	210.5	118.6	-43.6
Rubber products	66.4	98.9	49.0	711.2	960.2	35.0
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	23.6	27.8	17.6	162.8	256.5	57.6
Machinery and mechanical appliances	31.9	45.6	43.0	298.0	457.7	53.6
Transport equipment	5.9	12.1	105.7	64.6	138.6	114.6
Petroleum products	21.3	59.1	177.7	342.4	455.4	33.0
Chemical products	16.3	19.4	19.2	156.0	201.5	29.1
Wood and paper products	7.1	12.3	74.0	89.6	117.9	31.7
Printing industry products	4.5	5.7	26.5	43.4	47.5	9.4
Leather, travel goods and footwear	2.5	7.5	199.1	49.5	52.0	5.0
Plastics and articles thereof	21.1	8.2	-61.1	170.3	72.4	-57.5
Base metals and articles	8.4	16.6	96.8	98.8	141.3	43.1
Ceramic products	2.6	3.4	29.8	20.8	34.4	65.2
Other industrial exports	18.1	29.4	62.8	220.2	284.5	29.2
2. Agricultural exports	183.1	268.9	46.9	2,132.9	2,497.2	17.1
Tea	96.2	117.6	22.3	1,128.0	1,213.7	7.6
Rubber	3.2	3.3	3.1	25.5	38.9	52.7
Coconut	28.6	40.8	42.7	318.4	393.9	23.7
Spices	33.8	46.6	38.1	300.4	411.1	36.8
Vegetables	2.0	3.6	78.3	34.9	26.3	-24.7
Unmanufactured tobacco	1.3	5.1	304.5	23.0	29.5	28.4
Minor agricultural products	7.6	16.9	123.9	127.3	136.4	7.1
Seafood	10.5	34.9	233.6	175.4	247.4	41.0
3. Mineral exports	2.3	3.5	49.0	20.5	39.5	92.8
4. Unclassified exports	0.9	3.6	315.5	13.1	20.3	55.4
Total exports	783.7	1,211.5	54.6	9,083.0	11,345.4	24.9

(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 27.5 per cent to US dollars 1,765 million in November 2021, compared to US dollars 1,384 million recorded in November 2020. A notable increase in import expenditure was observed across all major categories of imports, namely, consumer goods, intermediate goods and investment goods. On a cumulative basis for the period January to November 2021, total import expenditure amounted to US dollars 18,396 million, recording an increase of 26.6 per cent compared to the value of US dollars 14,529 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020.

Consumer goods: Expenditure on the importation of consumer goods in November 2021 increased by 19.7 per cent over the month of November 2020, driven by the increases in expenditure on both food and non-food consumer goods amidst extremely low imports of personal use motor vehicles. Several broad categories of non-food consumer goods, including medical and pharmaceuticals (mainly vaccines), telecommunication devices (mainly mobile telephones), clothing and accessories (mainly underwear) and home appliances (mainly televisions and refrigerators), recorded increases in expenditure. Import expenditure on food and beverages increased by 9.1 per cent (y-o-y), mainly owing to the importation of sugar and cereals and milling industry products (primarily rice). Meanwhile, decreases in import expenditure were observed in dairy products (mainly milk powder), vegetables (mainly masoor dhal and big onions), oils and fats (mainly coconut oil) and seafood (mainly dried fish).

Intermediate goods: Expenditure on the importation of intermediate goods increased by 24.3 per cent (y-o-y) in November 2021, driven mainly by fuel, textiles and textile articles, rubber and articles, and plastics and articles thereof. Despite the non-importation of crude oil, expenditure on fuel increased by 78.0 per cent in November 2021, due to the increases of import volume and prices of refined petroleum by 104.8 per cent and 53.7 per cent (y-o-y), respectively. Meanwhile, import expenditure on some categories, including fertiliser and base metals (mainly iron and steel) declined during November 2021.

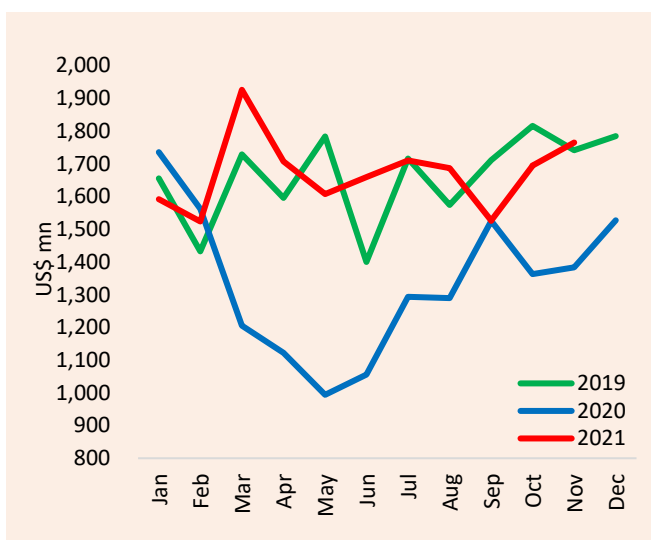
Investment goods: Expenditure on the importation of investment goods increased by 40.2 per cent in November 2021, compared to the same month in 2020, due to substantial increases in all three types of investment goods, namely, machinery and equipment, building material and transport equipment.

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

For the increase in expenditure on the importation of machinery and equipment, machinery and equipment parts, office machines, engineering equipment, agricultural machinery, and textile industry machinery contributed mainly, though a decline was recorded in transmission apparatus. Compared to November 2020, import expenditure on all subsectors under building material increased in November 2021, led by iron and steel, and articles of iron and steel. Expenditure on importation of transport equipment also increased mainly due to imports of railway equipment.

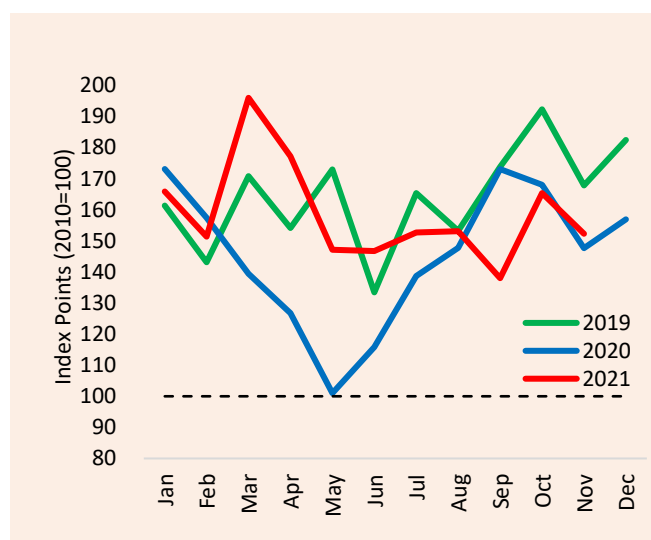
Import indices: The import volume and unit value indices increased by 3.1 per cent and 23.6 per cent, respectively (y-o-y), in November 2021, implying that the increase in import expenditure in November 2021 was mainly driven by the price effect.

Figure 7: Monthly Import Performance



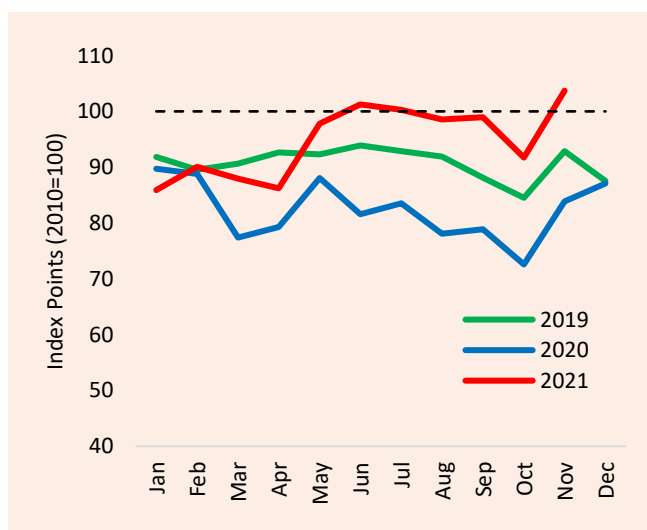
Sources: SLC, CBSL

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	November 2020 (US\$ mn)	November 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Nov 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Nov 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Consumer goods	255.5	305.8	19.7	3,073.9	3,429.4	11.6
Food and beverages	124.6	135.9	9.1	1,396.3	1,495.3	7.1
Cereals and milling industry products	2.7	15.1	456.0	30.1	46.5	54.3
Dairy products	29.4	10.0	-66.0	302.7	303.6	0.3
Vegetables (b)	33.2	29.6	-10.9	313.3	351.1	12.1
Seafood	10.7	9.3	-12.7	175.6	112.1	-36.2
Sugar and confectionery	14.0	30.6	118.4	247.4	255.5	3.3
Spices	9.3	12.4	33.3	115.3	120.2	4.2
Other food and beverages	25.2	28.9	14.5	211.9	306.4	44.6
Non-food consumer goods	130.9	169.9	29.8	1,677.6	1,934.2	15.3
Personal vehicles	0.5	0.7	49.4	282.4	12.2	-95.7
Medical and pharmaceuticals	46.9	64.6	37.7	540.5	754.0	39.5
Home appliances	17.5	22.2	26.5	151.7	235.6	55.2
Clothing and accessories	16.5	21.3	29.4	182.3	198.0	8.6
Telecommunication devices	20.4	28.2	38.2	231.1	351.9	52.3
Household and furniture items	11.2	13.1	16.8	129.2	144.6	11.9
Other non-food consumables	17.9	19.8	10.7	160.3	237.9	48.4
2. Intermediate goods	818.3	1,017.2	24.3	8,211.6	10,940.7	33.2
Fuel	178.9	318.6	78.0	2,307.5	3,300.4	43.0
o/w Crude oil	65.7	-	-	544.9	565.3	3.8
Refined petroleum	98.1	308.6	214.6	1,579.3	2,500.1	58.3
Coal	15.1	10.0	-34.2	183.3	234.9	28.2
Diamonds, precious stones, and metals	25.4	16.6	-34.6	106.1	129.8	22.3
Textiles and textile articles	216.6	297.3	37.3	2,100.2	2,769.0	31.8
Paper and paperboard and articles thereof	34.4	39.0	13.5	346.5	431.3	24.5
Agricultural inputs	16.4	18.5	12.7	178.3	241.4	35.4
Wheat and maize	28.4	26.6	-6.3	342.5	388.0	13.3
Base metals	41.3	23.2	-43.9	426.6	678.9	59.1
Plastics and articles thereof	47.2	64.2	36.0	487.5	688.1	41.1
Chemical products	79.5	85.3	7.3	749.4	974.5	30.0
Fertiliser	67.0	1.4	-97.9	228.5	121.3	-46.9
Rubber and articles thereof	15.7	38.1	143.0	198.4	361.5	82.2
Mineral products	12.1	19.2	59.2	155.6	145.1	-6.8
Other intermediate goods	55.4	69.2	25.0	584.4	711.3	21.7
3. Investment goods	309.4	433.7	40.2	3,230.3	4,009.8	24.1
Machinery and equipment	200.1	246.9	23.4	1,964.9	2,501.8	27.3
Building material	78.7	120.7	53.4	930.9	1,124.8	20.8
Transport equipment	30.3	65.3	115.4	331.7	377.7	13.9
Other investment goods	0.3	0.8	168.1	2.9	5.5	88.0
4. Unclassified imports	0.4	7.9	1,668.3	12.9	16.6	28.9
Total imports	1,383.7	1,764.6	27.5	14,528.7	18,396.4	26.6
o/w Non-fuel imports	1,204.8	1,446.1	20.0	12,221.2	15,096.1	23.5

(a) Provisional

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

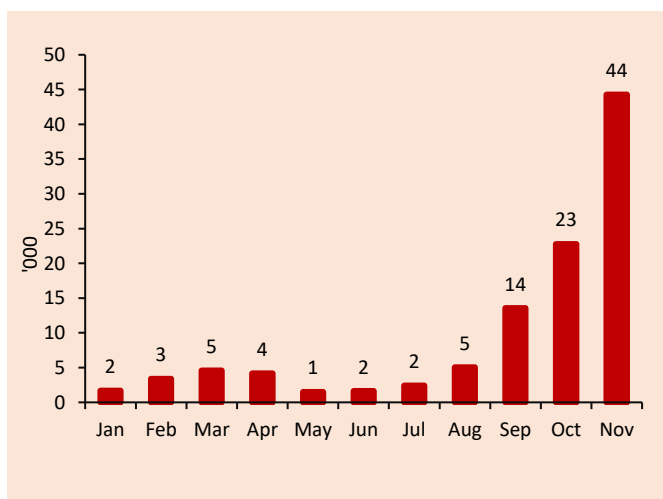
Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

Other Major Inflows to the External Current Account

Workers' remittances: Workers' remittances declined in November 2021. Accordingly, workers' remittances amounted to US dollars 271 million during November 2021, in comparison to US dollars 612 million in November 2020. On a cumulative basis, workers' remittances amounted to US dollars 5,166 million during January-November 2021, and hence recorded a decline of 17.9 per cent, over the same period in the previous year. Total departures for foreign employment continued to increase with a growth of 25.9 per cent to 19,805 during the month of November 2021 compared to the previous month, mainly contributed by the skilled (6,215), domestic aid (5,507) and unskilled (4,889) categories. Meanwhile, workers' remittances amounted to US dollars 325 million in December 2021. On a cumulative basis, workers' remittances amounted to US dollars 5,491 million during 2021 compared to US dollars 7,104 million in 2020.

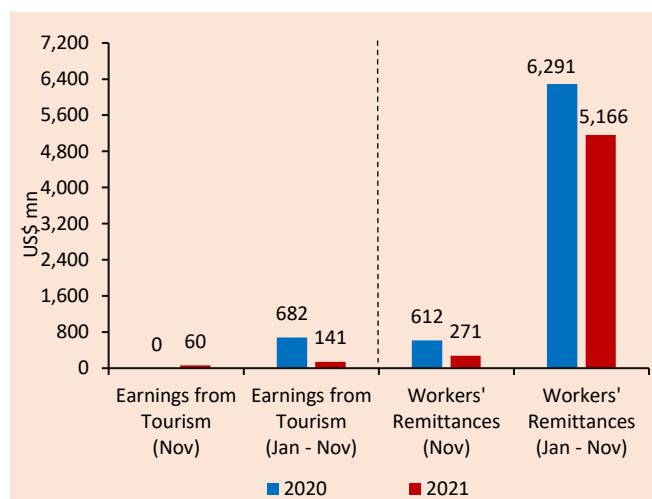
Tourist arrivals: Tourist arrivals were recorded at 44,294 in November 2021, compared to 22,771 arrivals recorded in October 2021. A total of 104,989 tourist arrivals were recorded during the eleven months up to November 2021, compared to 507,311 arrivals in the corresponding period of 2020. India, the United Kingdom, Russia, Germany, and Pakistan remained as the main source countries for arrivals in November 2021. Earnings from tourism are estimated at US dollars 60 million for the month of November 2021. Cumulative earnings from tourism are estimated at US dollars 141 million during the eleven months up to November 2021, compared to US dollars 682 million recorded during the same period in 2020. Tourist arrivals were recorded at 89,506 in December 2021, recording a total of 194,495 arrivals during 2021 compared to 507,704 arrivals in 2020. Earnings from tourism are estimated at US dollars 120 million for the month of December 2021. On a cumulative basis, earnings from tourism are estimated at US dollars 261 million in 2021 compared to US dollars 682 million in 2020.

Figure 10: Monthly Tourist Arrivals in 2021



Source: SLTDA

Figure 11: Earnings from Tourism and Workers' Remittances



Sources: SLTDA, Licensed Banks, CBSL

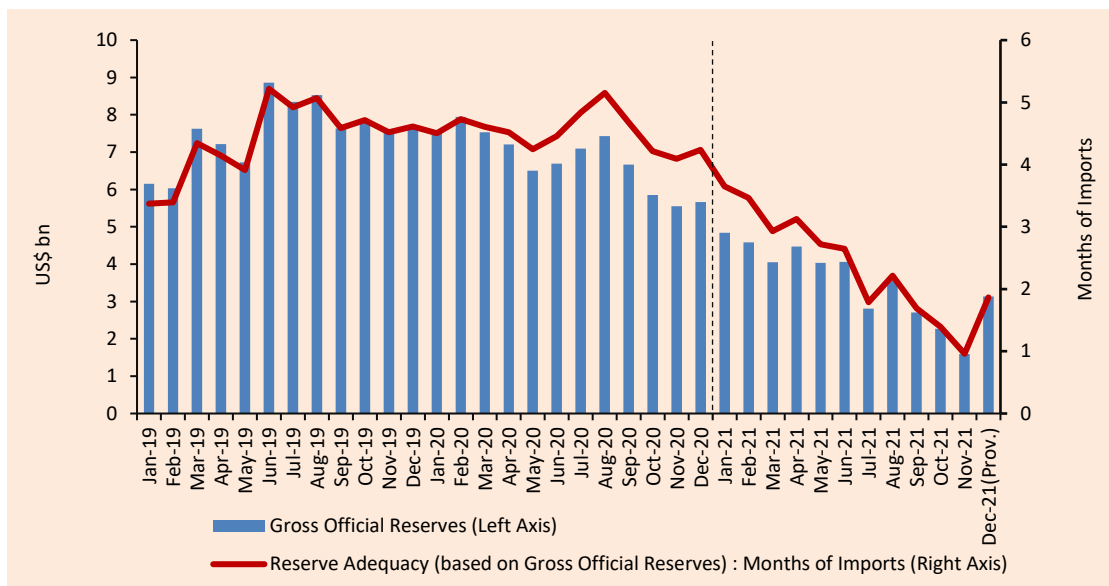
Financial Flows

A marginal net outflow of foreign investment was recorded in the government securities market in November 2021. Cumulative net outflows from the government securities market during the eleven months up to November 2021 amounted to US dollars 28 million, while the outstanding exposure to foreign holdings remained low at US dollars 9 million as at end November 2021. Meanwhile, the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) recorded a net outflow of US dollars 20 million in November 2021, resulting in a net outflow of US dollars 242 million during the eleven months up to November 2021.

International Reserves

Gross official reserves stood at US dollars 1.6 billion as at end November 2021, excluding 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. Total foreign assets, which consist of gross official reserves and foreign assets of the banking sector, amounted to US dollars 4.8 billion at end November 2021. With the activation of the swap facility with the PBoC in December 2021, the end year gross official reserves level for 2021 is estimated to have increased to US dollars 3.1 billion.

Figure 12: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy

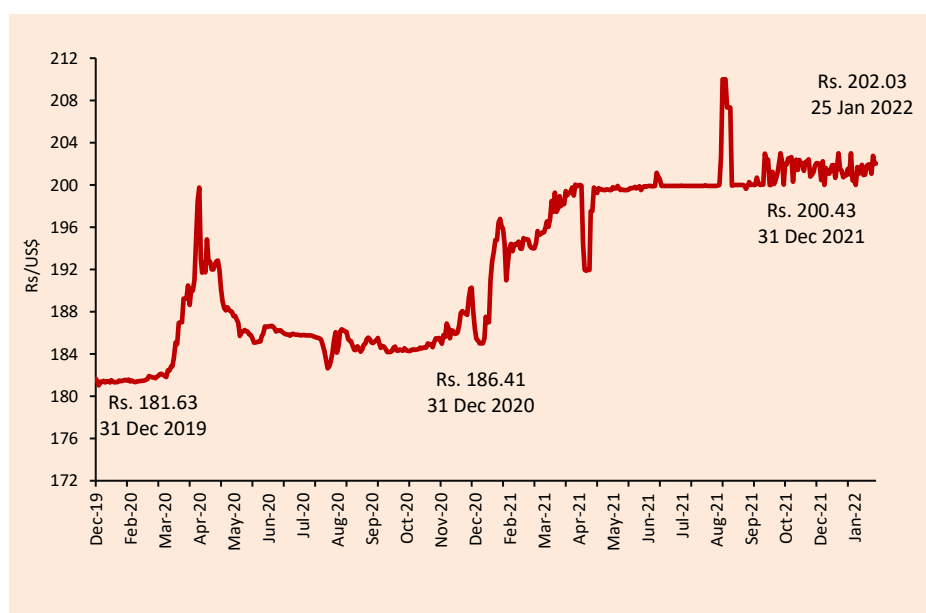


Source: CBSL

Exchange Rate Movements

The weighted average spot exchange rate in the interbank market continued to remain broadly stable in the range of Rs. 200 to Rs. 203 per US dollar. Overall annual depreciation of the rupee in 2021 was limited to 7.0 per cent against the US dollar. Reflecting cross-currency movements, the Sri Lanka rupee depreciated against the Pound sterling, the Australian dollar and the Indian rupee, while recording an appreciation against the euro and the Japanese yen during the year 2021. Meanwhile, the rupee recorded a depreciation of 0.8 per cent against the US dollar up to 25 January 2022. Reflecting cross-currency movements, the Sri Lanka rupee depreciated against the euro, the Pound sterling, the Japanese yen, and the Indian rupee, while appreciating against the Australian dollar during the year up to 25 January 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 25 Jan) Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)
US dollar	-2.6%	-7.0%	-0.8%
Euro	-11.2%	+1.1%	-0.7%
Pound sterling	-6.2%	-6.0%	-0.6%
Japanese yen	-7.5%	+3.8%	-1.9%
Australian dollar	-11.4%	-1.2%	+0.6%
Indian rupee	0.0%	-5.5%	-0.5%

Source: CBSL

Annex I:

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

Category	November 2020 (US\$ mn)	November 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Nov 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Nov 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	185.6	302.9	63.2	2,203.3	2,600.0	18.0
03 Fish and fish preparations	12.1	40.2	232.0	198.2	284.8	43.7
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	6.0	8.1	35.3	58.2	65.5	12.7
05 Vegetables and fruit	28.3	45.6	61.3	366.6	429.8	17.2
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	128.6	161.8	25.8	1,399.5	1,592.6	13.8
1. Beverages and tobacco	6.9	14.9	115.1	103.8	127.6	22.9
11 Beverages	2.4	3.9	61.1	28.9	29.9	3.5
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	4.5	11.1	143.8	75.0	97.7	30.3
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	35.1	39.1	11.3	336.3	397.2	18.1
23 Crude rubber	3.3	3.4	1.4	26.3	39.8	50.9
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	22.9	20.9	-8.7	216.7	223.0	2.9
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	21.3	59.1	177.7	342.4	455.4	33.0
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	21.3	52.4	146.6	323.3	411.9	27.4
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	-	6.6	-	19.1	43.5	127.5
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	9.3	11.6	25.5	87.3	117.2	34.3
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	7.4	10.1	37.2	72.7	79.1	8.9
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	19.7	26.1	32.6	202.3	262.0	29.5
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	119.1	161.1	35.2	1,221.4	1,549.2	26.8
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	43.3	65.5	51.3	491.5	623.9	26.9
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	36.2	40.5	11.8	388.3	413.5	6.5
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	27.4	31.9	16.5	194.2	309.2	59.2
7. Machinery, transport equipment	37.2	56.6	51.9	350.8	580.2	65.4
77 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	19.3	28.8	49.0	214.7	290.8	35.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	349.5	539.7	54.4	4,235.4	5,255.3	24.1
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	322.8	495.8	53.6	3,896.4	4,840.9	24.2
9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	-	0.5	-	...	1.3	3815.4
Total exports	783.7	1,211.5	54.6	9,083.0	11,345.4	24.9

(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	November 2020 (US\$ mn)	November 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Nov 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Nov 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	161.3	175.2	8.6	1,899.5	2,045.0	7.7
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	29.4	10.1	-65.8	303.1	304.0	0.3
03 Fish and fish preparations	10.8	9.5	-11.8	176.5	113.2	-35.9
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	30.9	41.2	33.1	370.2	432.3	16.8
05 Vegetables and fruit	39.1	38.3	-2.1	374.3	415.7	11.1
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	14.0	30.6	118.4	247.4	255.5	3.3
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	11.9	15.4	29.4	146.7	157.3	7.3
1. Beverages and tobacco	5.9	6.8	13.9	86.3	69.0	-20.1
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	29.6	58.2	96.5	399.9	528.4	32.1
23 Crude rubber	12.9	33.2	158.1	165.4	316.9	91.6
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	2.8	2.2	-23.7	73.8	22.3	-69.8
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	178.9	318.6	78.0	2,307.5	3,300.4	43.0
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	135.5	274.8	102.8	1,884.3	2,740.0	45.4
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	28.3	33.8	19.5	240.0	325.5	35.7
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	24.3	30.4	25.1	172.8	276.4	60.0
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	23.3	29.1	24.8	164.7	255.1	54.9
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	237.0	213.7	-9.8	1,974.2	2,502.7	26.8
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	42.3	58.7	38.7	498.1	698.3	40.2
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	67.0	1.3	-98.0	228.2	120.8	-47.1
57 Plastics in primary forms	32.1	46.3	43.9	330.7	502.5	51.9
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	11.7	17.5	49.8	129.6	155.3	19.8
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	414.2	505.3	22.0	4,039.9	5,301.0	31.2
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	32.3	35.1	8.9	333.5	407.1	22.1
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	211.7	290.2	37.1	2,024.0	2,715.7	34.2
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	49.0	52.8	7.6	479.7	475.5	-0.9
67 Iron and steel	63.3	51.0	-19.5	571.5	859.0	50.3
7. Machinery, transport equipment	262.2	361.5	37.9	2,919.6	3,491.1	19.6
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	37.5	60.6	61.5	384.2	594.1	54.6
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	43.3	45.3	4.6	468.1	546.3	16.7
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	33.5	41.2	23.1	195.9	310.3	58.4
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	53.8	57.3	6.5	450.9	714.2	58.4
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	54.4	69.2	27.1	509.7	667.8	31.0
78 Road vehicles	26.4	22.9	-13.3	543.1	306.4	-43.6
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	68.0	87.3	28.3	713.4	864.7	21.2
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	14.1	19.0	35.0	154.5	170.6	10.4
87 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	15.0	19.8	31.9	169.2	219.9	29.9
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in SITC	2.3	7.8	244.7	15.7	17.8	13.1
Total imports	1,383.7	1,764.6	27.5	14,528.7	18,396.4	26.6

(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.

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