

PRESS RELEASE

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இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி
CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

Issued By **Economic Research Department**

Date **12 June 2022**

External Sector Performance – April 2022

Overview

Import expenditure declined, year-on-year, for the second consecutive month, while earnings from exports increased in April 2022. This reduction in imports has gathered pace in May 2022, as per the provisional data from Customs. As a result, the trade deficit recorded a notable year-on-year contraction. Meanwhile, tourist arrivals and workers' remittances showed a moderate performance in April 2022, compared to the previous month. However, workers' remittances rebounded in May 2022 supporting the stability of the external current account. Foreign investment in the government securities market and Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) recorded marginal net inflows during April 2022. Considering continued pressures in the domestic foreign exchange market, the Central Bank introduced measures in May 2022, including the restrictions on open accounts and consignment payments terms that have helped curtail activity in the informal market and narrow the gap between the official and grey market exchange rates. Further, the Central Bank commenced providing daily guidance on the degree of volatility (with an allowable two-sided variation margin) to all licensed commercial banks from 13 May 2022 based on exchange rate determined in the interbank market on the preceding day. The implementation of these measures has brought in a greater stability in the exchange rate determination thus far.

Table 1: Summary of External Sector Performance (a)

Category	April 2021 US\$ mn	April 2022 US\$ mn	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2021 US\$ mn	Jan-Apr 2022 US\$ mn	Change (%)
Merchandise exports	818	970	18.5	3,800	4,219	11.0
Merchandise imports	1,707	1,699	-0.5	6,748	7,350	8.9
Trade balance	-889	-729		-2,948	-3,131	
Earnings from tourism	11 (b)	113 (c)	-	36 (b)	626 (c)	-
Workers' remittances	519	249	-52.0	2,386	1,031	-56.8
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	-16	2		-107	92	
Inflows to the Government (gross)	566	342		933	907	
Treasury bills and bonds	0.1	4		8	9	
Long term loans	66	338		425	898	
Syndicated loans	500	-		500	-	
Overall balance				-929	-2,569	

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

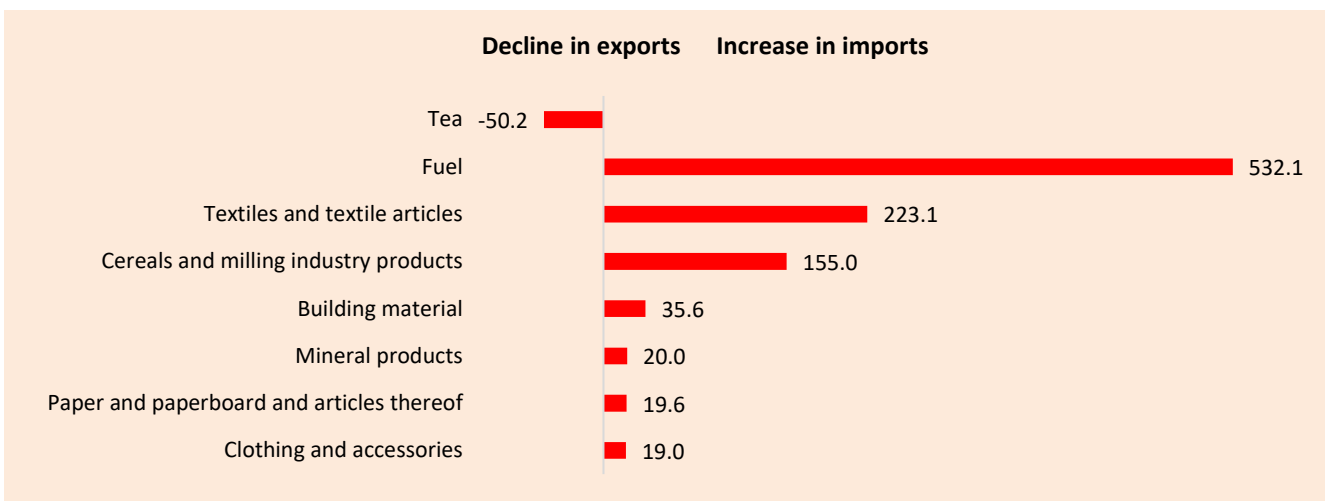
The CBSL publishes a 'Monthly Trade Bulletin' with further information on merchandise trade performance, which can be viewed on the Central Bank of Sri Lanka website under Statistics > Economic Indicators > Monthly Trade Bulletin. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/monthly-trade-bulletin>

Merchandise Trade Balance and Terms of Trade

Trade Balance: The trade deficit recorded a month-on-month decline for the fourth consecutive month in April 2022, supported by the policy measures that were aimed at discouraging non urgent imports. The deficit in the trade account narrowed to US dollars 729 million in April 2022, compared to the deficit of US dollars 889 million recorded in April 2021. However, the cumulative deficit in the trade account during January-April 2022 widened to US dollars 3,131 million from US dollars 2,948 million recorded over the same period in 2021. The major contributory factors for the widening of the cumulative trade deficit are shown in Figure 1.

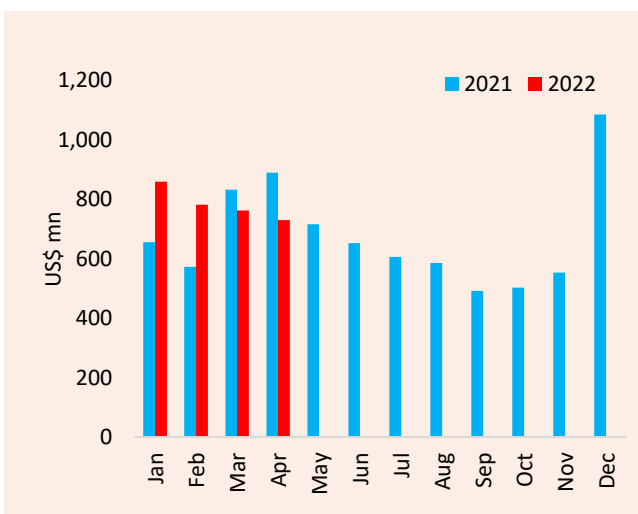
Terms of Trade: Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports, deteriorated by 10.6 per cent in April 2022, compared to April 2021, as the increase in import prices surpassed the increase in export prices.

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



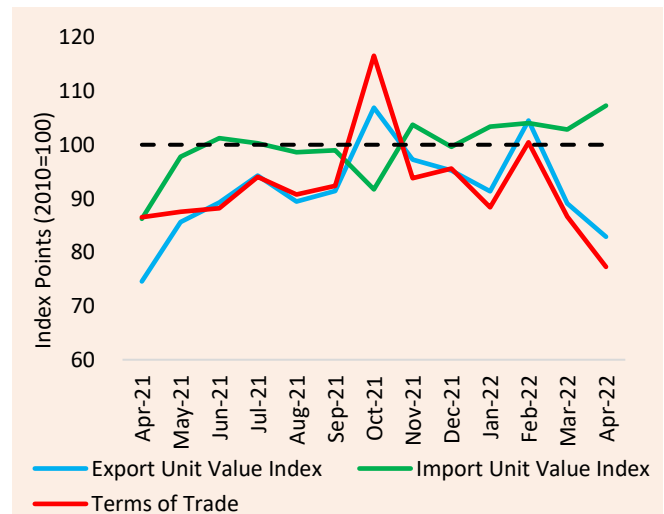
Sources: SLC, CBSL

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 merchandise exports in April 2022 increased by 18.5 per cent over April 2021, recording at US dollars 970 million. An increase in earnings was observed in industrial exports and agricultural exports, while a decline was recorded in mineral exports. The cumulative export earnings increased by 11.0 per cent during January-April 2022 over the same period of last year, amounting to US dollars 4,219 million.

Industrial exports: Earnings from the export of industrial goods increased in April 2022 by 21.9 per cent, compared to April 2021. A broad-based increase in earnings among industrial goods has been recorded, with the greatest share for the overall increase being contributed by garments and petroleum products. However, a decline in earnings was reported in the categories of printing industry products and plastics products. Export of garments to all major markets (the United States, the European Union, and the United Kingdom) improved. Earnings from the export of petroleum products improved due to the increase in both prices and volumes of bunker and aviation fuel exports.

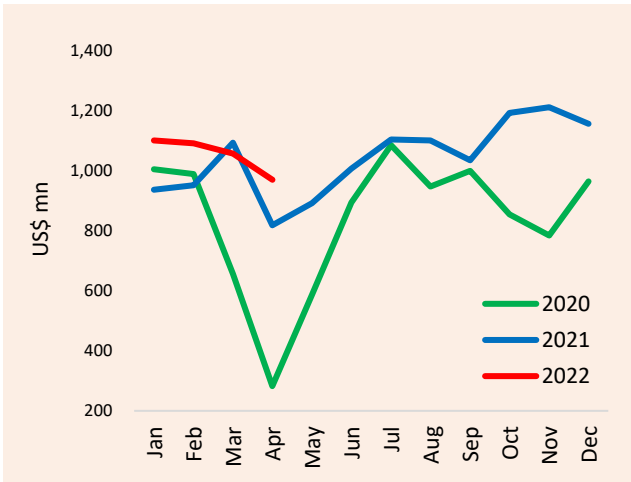
Agricultural exports: Total earnings from the exports of agricultural goods in April 2022 increased by 7.3 per cent, compared to April 2021. This increase was mainly attributed to exports of coconut products (mainly, coconut fibre, coconut oil and desiccated coconut), minor agricultural products (mainly, areca nuts, sesame seeds and plants and parts of plants) and seafood. Export earnings from tea in April 2022 increased marginally by 1.5 per cent (y-o-y) mainly driven by the increase in volumes amidst low prices. Meanwhile, earnings from unmanufactured tobacco, spices (mainly, pepper and cloves) and vegetables, recorded decreases in April 2022.

Mineral exports: Earnings from mineral exports in April 2022 nearly halved compared to April 2021, mainly due to a decline in export earnings from titanium ores categorised under ores, slag, and ash.

Export indices: The export volume index and unit value index increased by 5.9 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively, (y-o-y), in April 2022, indicating that the increase in export earnings can be attributed mainly to the higher export prices.

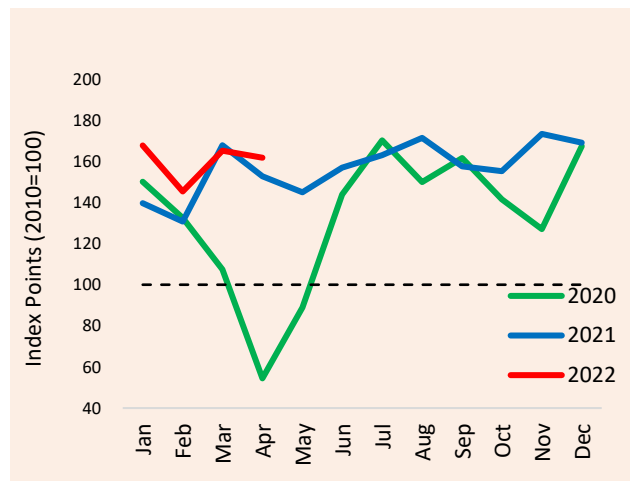
¹ The classification of exports, based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex I.

Figure 4: Monthly Export Performance



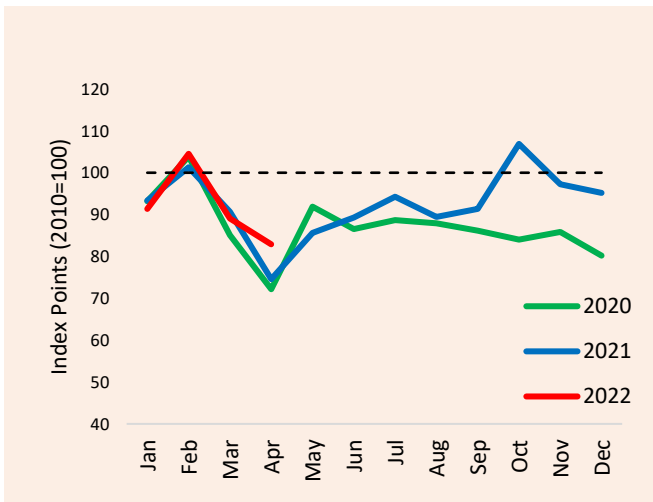
Sources: SLC, CBSL

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	April 2021 (US\$ mn)	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2021 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Industrial exports	647.1	789.0	21.9	2,949.4	3,416.9	15.8
Food, beverages and tobacco	35.0	41.1	17.2	167.4	179.8	7.4
Animal fodder	9.3	11.0	18.4	38.9	46.6	19.9
Textiles and garments	366.0	447.7	22.3	1,699.5	1,924.6	13.2
o/w Garments	336.9	409.3	21.5	1,556.0	1,769.9	13.7
Textiles	20.6	28.2	37.0	98.9	112.2	13.3
Other made up textile articles	8.5	10.2	19.7	44.5	42.6	-4.3
Rubber products	61.6	68.1	10.7	317.9	319.8	0.6
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	24.2	25.5	5.2	95.0	119.1	25.4
Machinery and mechanical appliances	31.0	40.7	31.1	156.0	174.5	11.8
Transport equipment	7.4	10.0	36.5	34.1	44.0	29.2
Petroleum products	36.3	58.5	61.2	122.1	238.0	94.9
Chemical products	15.3	19.4	26.6	68.3	71.6	4.9
Wood and paper products	8.4	11.6	37.4	39.7	49.2	24.0
Printing industry products	12.3	1.0	-92.0	22.1	15.6	-29.3
Leather, travel goods and footwear	3.8	7.6	102.1	14.9	24.6	64.9
Plastics and articles thereof	5.0	4.2	-15.5	24.2	22.6	-6.8
Base metals and articles	8.7	13.3	53.5	42.0	63.5	51.0
Ceramic products	2.0	2.2	5.8	11.3	10.9	-3.8
Other industrial exports	20.8	27.3	31.2	96.2	112.6	17.1
2. Agricultural exports	165.6	177.7	7.3	829.4	783.5	-5.5
Tea	79.3	80.4	1.5	417.4	367.2	-12.0
Rubber	3.2	3.1	-1.2	15.4	17.8	15.6
Coconut	27.3	34.0	24.5	123.6	138.8	12.2
Spices	22.4	21.4	-4.2	136.2	106.8	-21.6
Vegetables	1.9	1.7	-9.7	8.4	7.7	-8.5
Unmanufactured tobacco	2.7	0.9	-68.3	11.3	8.0	-29.1
Minor agricultural products	9.7	14.8	52.8	41.6	48.4	16.3
Seafood	19.2	21.2	10.6	75.6	88.9	17.7
3. Mineral exports	4.2	1.9	-54.2	16.0	12.3	-22.8
4. Unclassified exports	1.3	1.2	-10.4	5.6	6.4	14.3
Total exports	818.2	969.8	18.5	3,800.3	4,219.1	11.0

(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 marginally declined by 0.5 per cent to US dollars 1,699 million in April 2022, compared to US dollars 1,707 million recorded in April 2021. A decline in expenditure was observed in import of non-food consumer goods and investment goods, while an increase was recorded in import of food and intermediate goods. The restrictions imposed by the Government on the importation of non urgent goods and the impact of large depreciation of the exchange rate may have contributed to this decline. On a cumulative basis, total import expenditure amounted to US dollars 7,350 million during January - April 2022, recording an increase of 8.9 per cent (y-o-y).

Consumer goods: Expenditure on the importation of consumer goods declined by 15.4 per cent in April 2022, compared to April 2021, due to the 43.4 per cent reduction in non-food consumer goods imports. This decline in expenditure on non-food consumer goods was broad-based but the drop in imports of telecommunication devices (mainly, mobile phones), home appliances (mainly, televisions), and medical and pharmaceuticals (mainly, medicaments) was notable. However, a slight increase in expenditure was recorded in clothing and accessories. Meanwhile, the food and beverages import expenditure increased by 19.8 per cent, led by the increase in the expenditure on milled rice imports. Further, a sizeable increase was observed in the import expenditure of dairy products (mainly, milk powder), and vegetables (mainly, garlic and chickpeas). Expenditure on the importation of beverages also increased to some extent (alcoholic and other beverages). However, the import expenditure on sugar declined by 35.6 per cent (y-o-y) in April 2022, along with oils and fats, fruits, seafood, and spices.

Intermediate goods: Expenditure on the importation of intermediate goods increased by 11.3 per cent in April 2022, compared to a year ago, driven by imports of fuel and textile and articles. Despite the non-importation of crude oil, the expenditure on fuel (that includes refined petroleum and coal) increased by 23.5 per cent (y-o-y), recording at US dollars 510 million due to higher average import prices. The categories of intermediate goods that recorded an increase include agricultural inputs (mainly, animal fodder), chemical products (mainly, essential oils), plastics and articles thereof (mainly, ethylene polymers, and plastic plates and sheets), food preparations (mainly, malt extract and liquid margarine), paper and paperboard and articles thereof, mineral products, diamonds, precious stones

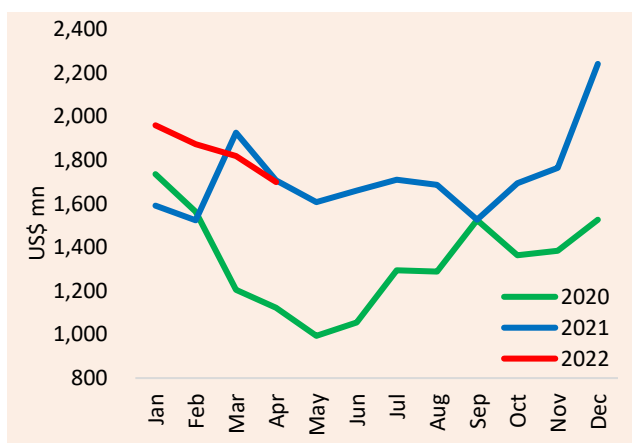
² The classification of imports, based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex II.

and metals, and unmanufactured tobacco. However, some types of intermediate goods, including fertiliser, base metals, vehicle and machinery parts, wheat, and rubber and articles thereof showed a decline.

Investment goods: Import expenditure on investment goods declined by 24.6 per cent in April 2022, compared to April 2021. Almost all types of goods listed under all three main investment good categories, namely, machinery and equipment, building materials and transport equipment, recorded a decline. Some increases in import expenditure were observed in relation to engineering equipment, articles of iron and steel, electronic equipment, and electric motors and generating sets.

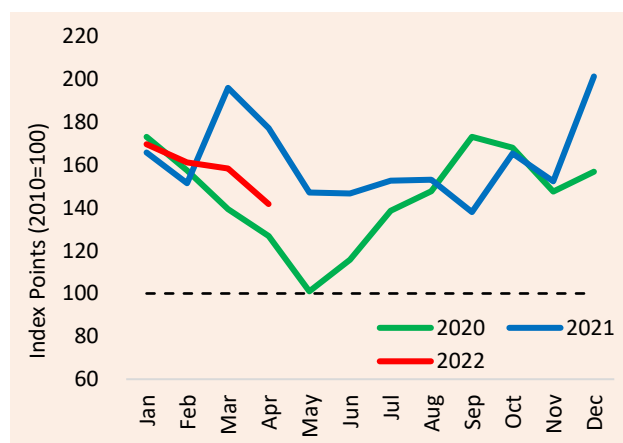
Import indices: The import volume index declined by 20.0 per cent, while the import unit value index increased by 24.4 per cent, (y-o-y), in April 2022, implying that the marginal decline in import expenditure in April 2022 was mainly driven by the volume effect.

Figure 7: Monthly Import Performance



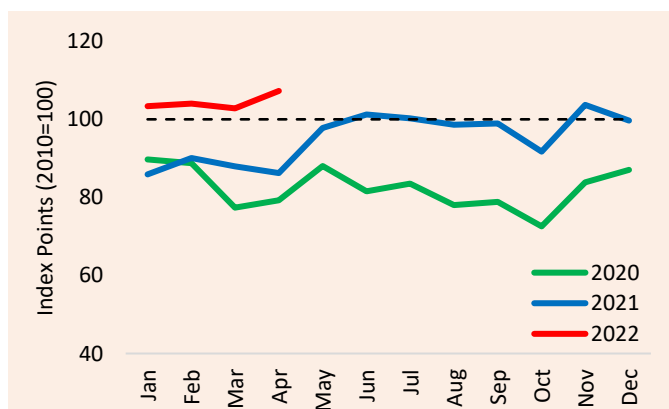
Sources: SLC, CBSL

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	April 2021 (US\$ mn)	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2021 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Consumer goods	278.6	235.8	-15.4	1,276.5	1,176.6	-7.8
Food and beverages	123.5	148.0	19.8	628.8	660.6	5.0
Cereals and milling industry products	3.4	29.9	792.4	12.8	167.8	1,210.6
Dairy products	24.8	33.9	36.9	114.9	116.8	1.7
Vegetables (b)	26.9	32.2	19.4	138.0	122.8	-11.0
Seafood	8.4	7.1	-15.9	33.1	30.0	-9.4
Sugar and confectionery	30.0	19.3	-35.5	167.4	85.8	-48.7
Spices	9.8	8.9	-9.0	47.5	50.5	6.4
Other food and beverages	20.3	16.8	-17.4	115.2	86.9	-24.6
Non-food consumer goods	155.1	87.7	-43.4	647.7	516.0	-20.3
Personal vehicles	1.1	0.6	-48.5	3.5	2.7	-25.1
Medical and pharmaceuticals	48.6	32.8	-32.4	192.3	199.2	3.6
Home appliances	26.4	4.5	-82.9	97.6	50.8	-48.0
Clothing and accessories	19.2	21.9	14.0	74.9	93.9	25.3
Telecommunication devices	27.2	4.7	-82.7	137.0	40.2	-70.6
Household and furniture items	10.7	8.4	-21.0	53.5	56.5	5.5
Other non-food consumables	21.9	14.8	-32.3	88.7	72.8	-17.9
2. Intermediate goods	1,075.0	1,196.6	11.3	4,065.7	4,806.6	18.2
Fuel	413.2	510.1	23.5	1,390.3	1,922.4	38.3
o/w Crude oil	97.1	-	-	224.2	110.1	-50.9
Refined petroleum	286.1	476.5	66.5	1,039.6	1,556.4	49.7
Coal	29.9	33.6	12.4	126.5	256.0	102.3
Diamonds, precious stones, and metals	7.0	8.2	16.6	43.5	57.0	31.3
Textiles and textile articles	228.4	281.2	23.1	938.6	1,161.7	23.8
Paper and paperboard and articles thereof	41.0	44.2	7.8	146.8	166.4	13.4
Agricultural inputs	19.1	25.2	32.4	86.6	82.1	-5.1
Wheat and maize	26.7	21.0	-21.6	120.2	102.7	-14.6
Base metals	40.7	22.4	-45.0	194.2	200.2	3.1
Plastics and articles thereof	57.1	61.7	8.1	257.8	269.7	4.6
Chemical products	90.0	95.7	6.3	364.6	362.2	-0.7
Fertiliser	47.3	20.5	-56.6	82.2	42.1	-48.9
Rubber and articles thereof	32.4	30.4	-6.1	133.4	127.4	-4.5
Mineral products	16.8	18.6	11.2	44.5	64.5	44.9
Other intermediate goods	55.4	57.3	3.5	263.0	248.1	-5.7
3. Investment goods	353.0	266.3	-24.6	1,403.1	1,365.2	-2.7
Machinery and equipment	227.9	179.6	-21.2	913.0	874.8	-4.2
Building material	98.1	75.6	-22.9	381.8	417.4	9.3
Transport equipment	26.8	10.7	-60.0	107.7	71.2	-33.9
Other investment goods	0.1	0.4	209.1	0.6	1.8	187.7
4. Unclassified imports	0.3	0.3	-20.2	2.8	1.8	-34.6
Total imports	1,707.0	1,699.0	-0.5	6,748.1	7,350.2	8.9
o/w Non-fuel imports	1,293.8	1,188.8	-8.1	5,357.8	5,427.8	1.3

(a) Provisional

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

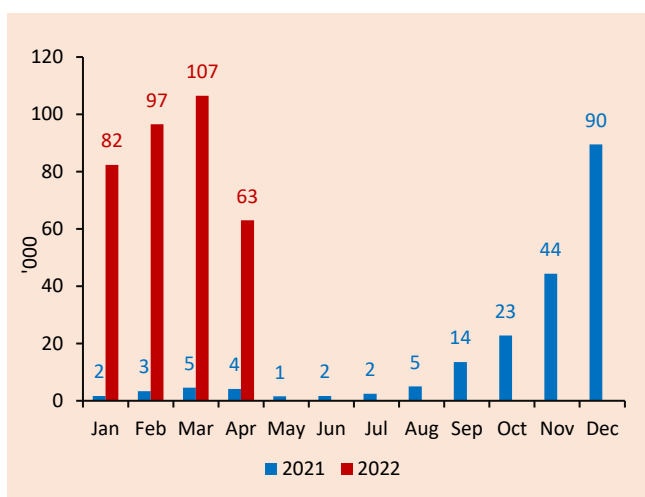
Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

Other Major Inflows to the External Current Account

Workers' remittances: Workers' remittances were recorded at US dollars 249 million during April 2022, in comparison to US dollars 318 million in the previous month and US dollars 519 million in the corresponding month in the previous year. Total departures for foreign employment were recorded at 22,148 during the month of April 2022, contributed by the unskilled (7,327), skilled (6,437) and domestic aid (5,398) categories. Hence, total departures for foreign employment during the period January to April 2022 were recorded at 91,563.

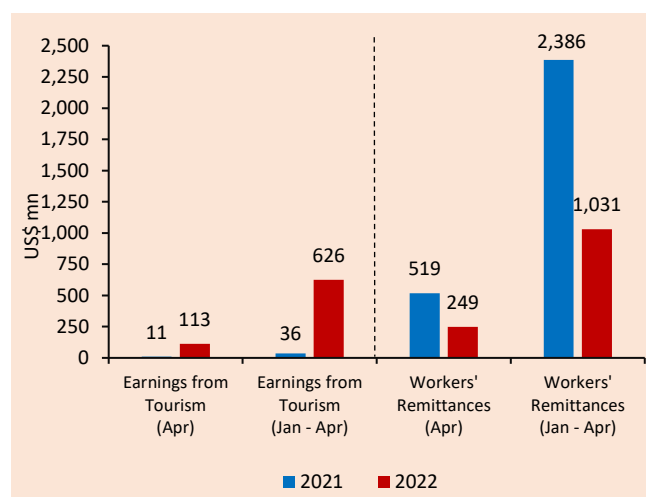
Tourist arrivals: Tourist arrivals were recorded as 62,980 in April 2022, compared to 106,500 arrivals recorded in previous month. The UK, India, Germany, France and Russia remained as the main source countries for arrivals in April 2022. Earnings from tourism in the month of April 2022 are estimated at US dollars 113 million, in comparison to US dollars 192 million in the previous month and US dollars 11 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

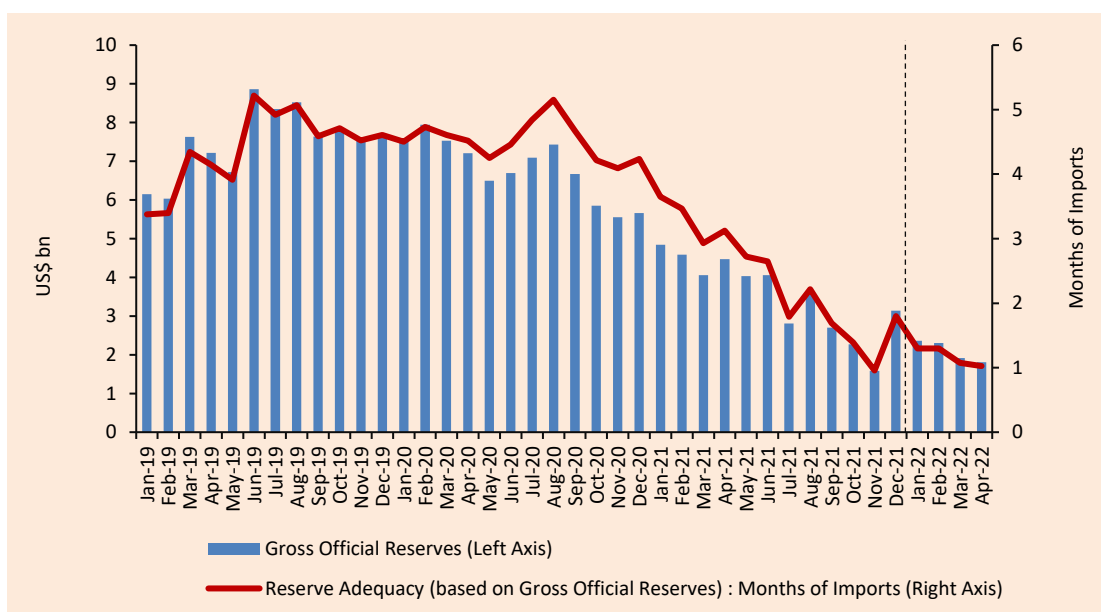
Financial Flows

Foreign investments in the government securities market recorded a marginal net inflow in April 2022, resulting in a cumulative net inflow to the government securities market during the four months up to April 2022 amounted to US dollars 4 million. Meanwhile, the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE), including primary and secondary market transactions, recorded a net inflow of US dollars 2 million in April 2022. On a cumulative basis, the CSE, including primary and secondary market transactions, recorded a net inflow of foreign investments, amounting to US dollars 92 million during the four months ending April 2022.

International Reserves

Gross official reserves stood at US dollars 1.8 billion as at end April 2022. This included the swap facility from the People’s Bank of China, equivalent to around US dollars 1.5 billion, which is subject to conditionalities on usability. Total foreign assets, which consist of gross official reserves and foreign assets of the banking sector, amounted to US dollars 5.3 billion at end April 2022.

Figure 12: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy

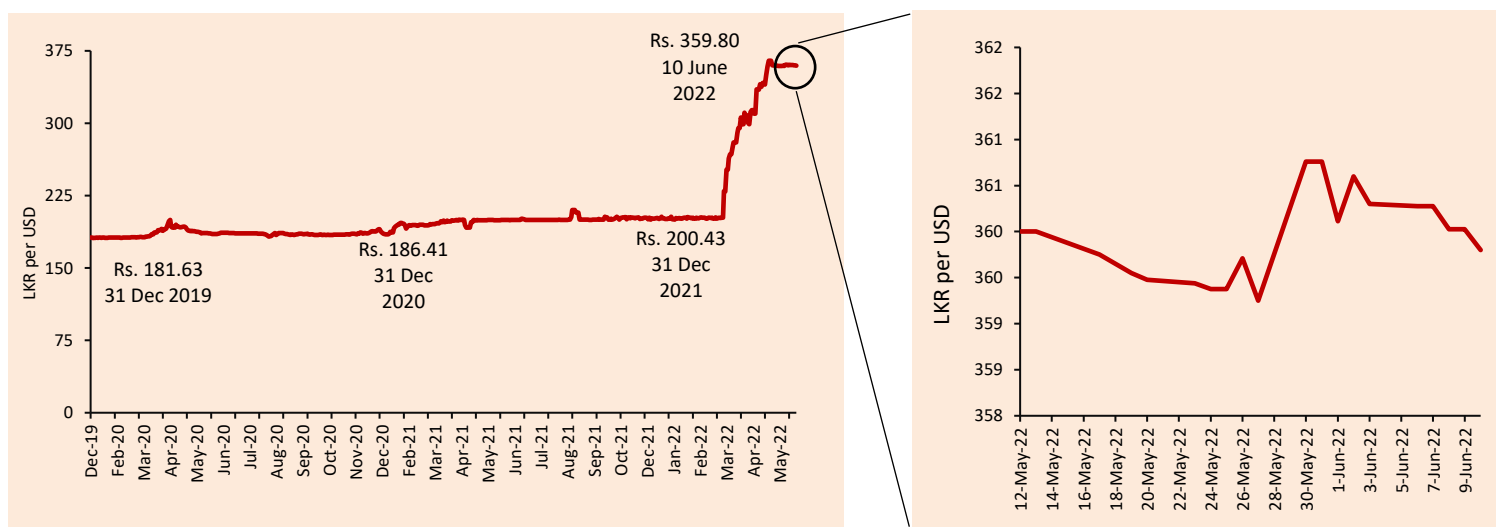


Source: CBSL

Exchange Rate Movements

A stabilisation of the exchange rate was observed following the introduction of new exchange rate arrangement on 13 May 2022 that aimed at curtailing the excessive exchange rate volatility driven by speculation. Accordingly, from 13 May 2022 to-date, the rupee recorded a marginal appreciation against the US dollar, while it recorded a depreciation of 44.3 per cent against the US dollar during 2022 thus far. 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 10 June 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 10 June) Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)
US dollar	-2.6%	-7.0%	-44.3%
Euro	-11.2%	+1.1%	-40.7%
Pound sterling	-6.2%	-6.0%	-39.8%
Japanese yen	-7.5%	+3.8%	-35.1%
Australian dollar	-11.4%	-1.2%	-43.1%
Indian rupee	0.0%	-5.5%	-41.7%

Source: CBSL

Annex I:

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

Category	April 2021 (US\$ mn)	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2021 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	172.0	183.4	6.7	847.9	816.3	-3.7
03 Fish and fish preparations	22.3	23.8	6.8	87.0	101.4	16.5
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	3.0	6.0	97.3	21.6	24.0	11.4
05 Vegetables and fruit	33.0	38.3	16.2	137.6	150.4	9.3
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	100.6	99.8	-0.8	544.1	469.5	-13.7
1. Beverages and tobacco	8.7	9.6	10.5	42.2	42.9	1.6
11 Beverages	2.3	4.0	77.3	9.5	13.6	42.7
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6.4	5.6	-13.0	32.7	29.3	-10.3
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	29.7	35.6	19.8	140.3	156.6	11.6
23 Crude rubber	3.3	3.2	-0.7	15.7	18.3	16.1
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	15.4	20.0	29.9	75.5	82.8	9.7
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	36.3	58.5	61.2	122.1	238.0	94.9
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	36.3	58.5	61.2	122.1	222.1	81.9
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	-	15.9	-
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	8.2	9.0	9.5	38.0	34.3	-9.5
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	5.3	7.4	41.3	23.6	25.2	6.6
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	17.6	23.5	33.1	84.9	87.6	3.1
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	105.0	129.6	23.5	512.2	587.1	14.6
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	38.2	46.3	21.2	202.4	219.6	8.5
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	28.0	35.6	27.2	135.9	146.2	7.6
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	26.6	29.7	11.9	113.0	138.1	22.2
7. Machinery, transport equipment	37.0	49.0	32.5	185.1	212.4	14.7
77 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	20.9	26.6	27.3	99.2	109.4	10.3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	403.7	471.3	16.7	1,827.4	2,043.2	11.8
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	362.4	434.4	19.9	1,681.3	1,882.1	11.9
9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.6	218.5
Total exports	818.2	969.8	18.5	3,800.3	4,219.1	11.0

(a) Provisional

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

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	April 2021 (US\$ mn)	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2021 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	169.8	201.2	18.5	806.9	852.0	5.6
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	24.8	33.9	36.7	115.1	117.0	1.7
03 Fish and fish preparations	8.5	7.2	-14.5	33.5	30.5	-8.9
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	30.1	50.3	66.7	132.0	268.6	103.4
05 Vegetables and fruit	34.0	36.7	8.1	166.2	149.8	-9.9
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	30.0	19.3	-35.5	167.4	85.8	-48.7
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	12.9	12.8	-0.9	62.1	66.8	7.5
1. Beverages and tobacco	4.7	6.8	46.4	23.2	32.3	39.1
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	47.6	45.7	-4.0	190.9	186.8	-2.1
23 Crude rubber	28.4	26.4	-7.2	117.6	107.5	-8.6
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	1.6	3.3	109.3	7.5	10.3	37.3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	413.2	510.1	23.5	1,390.3	1,922.4	38.3
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	356.7	459.0	28.7	1,145.0	1,579.5	37.9
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	26.5	17.4	-34.4	118.8	87.0	-26.8
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	11.0	8.2	-25.0	104.2	45.1	-56.7
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	9.9	6.6	-32.7	96.2	36.8	-61.7
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	239.0	205.7	-14.0	883.2	865.4	-2.0
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	42.8	29.9	-30.1	169.6	186.5	9.9
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	47.1	20.5	-56.6	82.1	42.0	-48.8
57 Plastics in primary forms	42.0	43.7	4.0	191.8	194.3	1.3
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	11.5	14.2	23.1	53.7	64.3	19.6
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	429.5	450.1	4.8	1,763.3	2,077.1	17.8
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	38.3	41.7	8.7	139.8	155.6	11.3
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	222.4	275.0	23.6	922.8	1,141.2	23.7
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	41.4	38.7	-6.6	163.9	205.5	25.4
67 Iron and steel	47.7	26.6	-44.3	232.1	267.1	15.1
7. Machinery, transport equipment	314.5	202.0	-35.8	1,276.9	1,051.9	-17.6
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	53.5	34.0	-36.5	213.7	199.4	-6.7
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	55.9	54.2	-3.1	209.5	205.9	-1.7
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	24.8	11.1	-55.3	110.8	83.2	-24.9
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	59.7	19.1	-68.0	262.7	126.9	-51.7
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	56.1	46.3	-17.4	242.6	246.6	1.7
78 Road vehicles	31.9	14.5	-54.7	119.6	71.0	-40.7
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	77.1	68.9	-10.6	305.9	314.3	2.7
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	16.3	20.3	25.0	61.6	81.1	31.7
87 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	18.5	11.2	-39.1	72.6	58.5	-19.4
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in SITC	0.6	0.3	-47.0	3.3	2.9	-13.2
Total imports	1,706.9	1,699.0	-0.5	6,748.0	7,350.1	8.9

(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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