

PRESS RELEASE

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இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி
CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

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Date 04 November 2022

External Sector Performance – September 2022

Overview

Earnings from exports remained robust in September 2022, while import expenditure declined for the seventh consecutive month, on a year-on-year basis, reflecting the significant reduction in imports of non-food consumer goods and investment goods. As a result, the merchandise trade deficit recorded a notable contraction in September 2022, (y-o-y). Workers' remittances increased marginally in September 2022, (y-o-y). Earnings from tourism recorded an increase in September 2022, compared to the same period in 2021. Foreign investment in the government securities market and the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) recorded a notable net inflow during September 2022. The Central Bank continued to provide forex liquidity to finance essential imports, exhausting the liquid level of gross official reserves. Meanwhile, the weighted average spot exchange rate in the interbank market remained around Rs. 362 per US dollar during the month.

Table 1: Summary of External Sector Performance (a)

Category	September 2021 US\$ mn	September 2022 US\$ mn	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2021 US\$ mn	Jan-Sep 2022 US\$ mn	Change (%)
Merchandise exports	1,034	1,079	4.3	8,938	9,981	11.7
Merchandise imports	1,526	1,284	-15.8	14,938	14,085	-5.7
Trade balance	-492	-206		-5,999	-4,104	
Earnings from tourism	35 (b)	54 (c)	51.8	99 (b)	946 (c)	-
Workers' remittances	353	359	1.7	4,577	2,574	-43.8
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	-34	41		-215	138	
Inflows to the Government (gross)	477	39		1,906	1,798 (e)	
Treasury bills and bonds	1	39		16	54	
Long term loans	166	n.a.		1,080	1,743 (e)	
Syndicated loans	310	-		810	-	
Overall balance				-2,573	-2,927	

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
- (e) Cumulative data for long term loans include foreign loans only up to August 2022

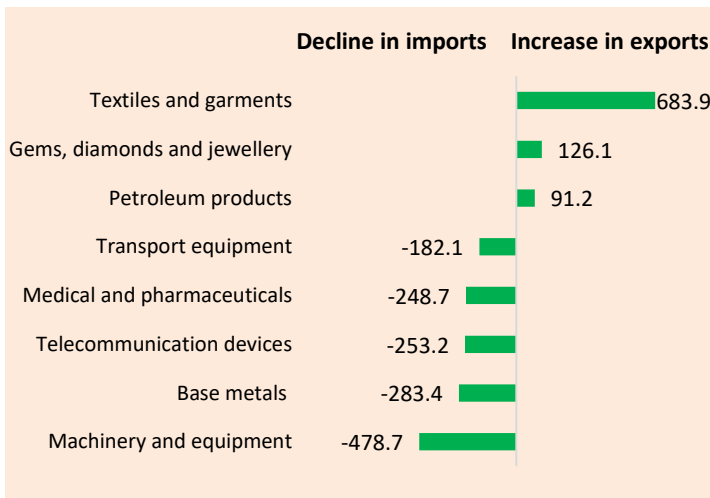
The CBSL publishes a 'Monthly Trade Bulletin' with further information on merchandise trade performance, which can be viewed on the Central Bank of Sri Lanka website under Statistics > Economic Indicators > Monthly Trade Bulletin. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/monthly-trade-bulletin>

Merchandise Trade Balance and Terms of Trade

Trade Balance: The balance in the merchandise trade account recorded a deficit of US dollars 206 million in September 2022, compared to the deficit of US dollars 492 million recorded in September 2021 and US dollars 261 million recorded in August 2022. Meanwhile, the cumulative deficit in the trade account during January-September 2022 narrowed to US dollars 4,104 million from US dollars 5,999 million recorded over the same period in 2021. The major contributory factors for the decline in the cumulative trade deficit are shown in Figure 1.

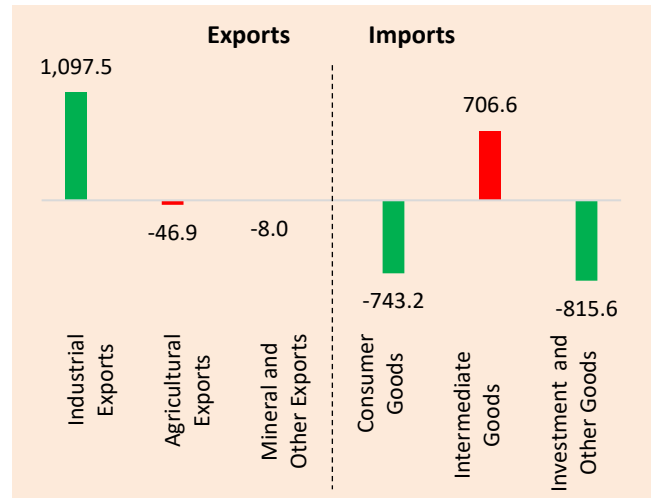
Terms of Trade: Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports, deteriorated by 1.1 per cent in September 2022, compared to September 2021, as the increase in import prices surpassed the increase in export prices.

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



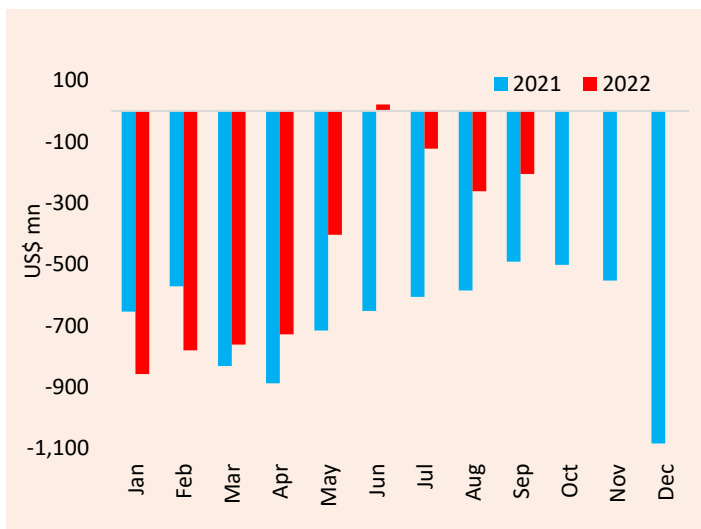
Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 2: Y-o-Y change in Subcategories of Exports and Imports during January - September 2022 (Values in US\$ mn)



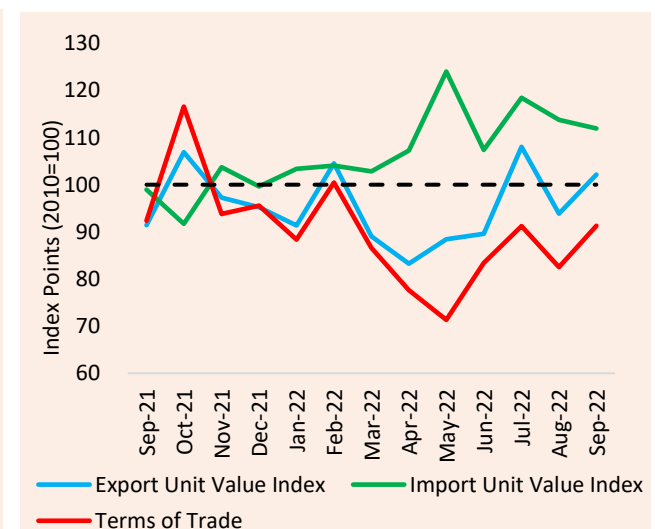
Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 3: Monthly Trade Balance (2021 – 2022)



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 4: Terms of Trade (2021 – 2022)



Source: CBSL

Performance of Merchandise Exports¹

Overall exports: Earnings from merchandise exports grew by 4.3 per cent in September 2022, over September 2021, to US dollars 1,079 million. However, merchandise exports in September 2022 recorded a decline compared to August 2022 (US dollars 1,224 million). An increase in earnings was observed in industrial and agricultural exports, while a marginal decline was recorded in mineral exports. Cumulative export earnings during January-September 2022 increased by 11.7 per cent over the same period in the last year, amounting to US dollars 9,981 million, which was mainly driven by the improvements in industrial exports.

Industrial exports: Earnings from the export of industrial goods increased in September 2022 by 4.2 per cent, compared to September 2021. The major export segments, such as garments; machinery and mechanical appliances (mainly, electronic equipment and mechanical appliances parts); and gems, diamonds, and jewellery contributed to this increase. Export of garments to most major markets improved except for the USA. Most of the other industrial export categories also showed an improved performance, particularly, leather, travel goods and footwear and base metals and articles. In contrast, export earnings from petroleum products; rubber products (primarily, rubber gloves); food, beverages and tobacco; printing industry products; and plastics and articles thereof declined in September 2022 (y-o-y). Earnings from exports of petroleum products recorded a decline of 44.1 per cent in September 2022 (y-o-y), due to lower volumes of bunker and aviation fuel supplied despite a notable increase in average export price.

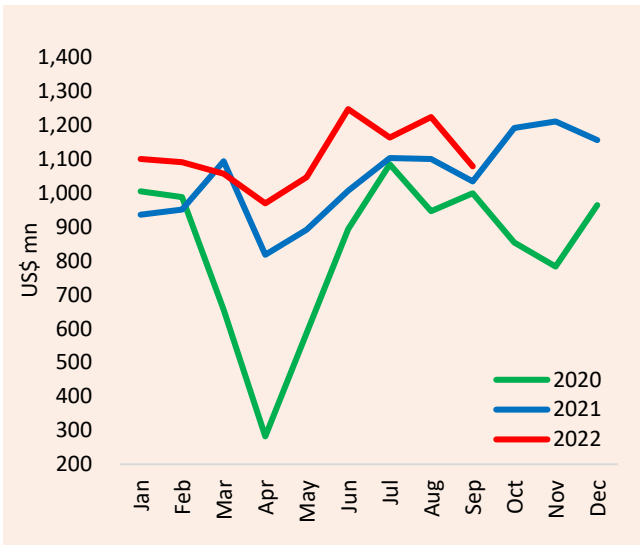
Agricultural exports: Earnings from the exports of agricultural goods increased by 4.5 per cent in September 2022, compared to September 2021, mainly due to the increase in earnings from tea, minor agricultural products (mainly, edible nuts) and spices (mainly, cinnamon; and nutmeg and mace), while export earnings from unmanufactured tobacco and vegetables increased marginally. Although the export volumes in September 2022 was lower than a year earlier, the unit price of tea exports increased, resulting in an increase of earnings from tea. However, there was a decline in export earnings from coconut related products (primarily, fibres, desiccated coconut and coconut oil), seafood (primarily, shrimps and prawns) and natural rubber.

Mineral exports: Earnings from mineral exports declined by 1.7 per cent in September 2022, compared to September 2021, mainly due to a decline in export earnings from precious metals.

Export indices: The export volume index declined by 6.7 per cent (y-o-y) while the unit value index improved by 11.8 per cent (y-o-y), in September 2022, indicating the increase in export earnings in September 2022 could be attributed to higher export prices.

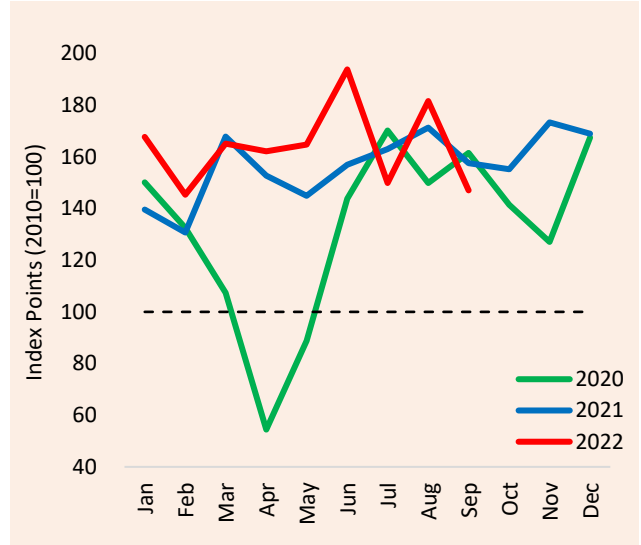
¹ The classification of exports, based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex I.

Figure 5: Monthly Export Performance



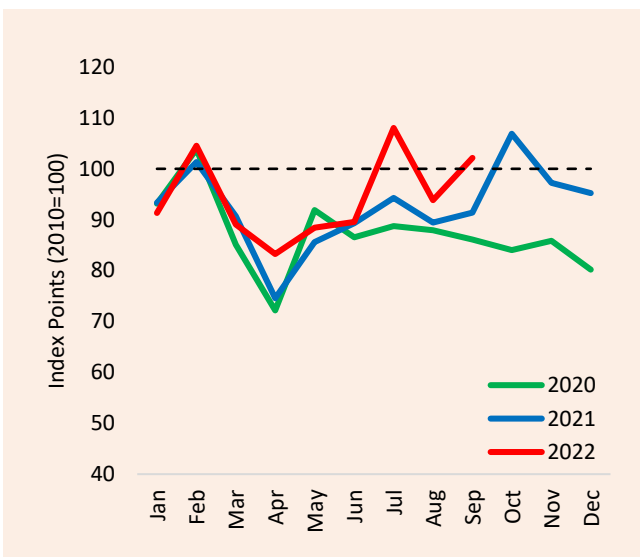
Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 6: Monthly Export Volume Index



Source: CBSL

Figure 7: Monthly Export Unit Value Index



Source: CBSL

Table 2: Earnings from Merchandise Exports (a)

Category	September 2021 (US\$ mn)	September 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2021 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Sep 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Industrial exports	808.8	842.8	4.2	6,903.1	8,000.6	15.9
Food, beverages and tobacco	43.7	39.8	-8.9	397.7	405.8	2.0
Animal fodder	8.4	9.5	14.1	85.9	118.8	38.3
Textiles and garments	458.5	481.5	5.0	3,893.3	4,577.2	17.6
o/w Garments	421.7	442.8	5.0	3,544.3	4,215.9	18.9
Textiles	27.3	29.6	8.3	254.8	270.5	6.2
Other made up textile articles	9.4	9.2	-3.0	94.2	90.7	-3.7
Rubber products	90.9	78.9	-13.2	772.6	755.1	-2.3
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	20.5	46.9	129.1	199.5	325.7	63.2
Machinery and mechanical appliances	37.4	52.0	38.9	366.5	427.9	16.7
Transport equipment	8.5	9.2	8.0	83.3	98.6	18.3
Petroleum products	53.7	30.0	-44.1	348.6	439.9	26.2
Chemical products	19.2	20.6	7.2	162.9	171.4	5.2
Wood and paper products	10.2	11.5	13.3	92.8	107.3	15.6
Printing industry products	4.6	1.5	-67.5	40.1	39.4	-1.7
Leather, travel goods and footwear	5.5	9.4	70.1	39.3	63.6	61.7
Plastics and articles thereof	6.5	5.5	-15.0	57.2	48.8	-14.7
Base metals and articles	11.2	14.4	28.1	111.3	134.6	20.9
Ceramic products	3.1	3.7	20.8	27.8	29.7	6.8
Other industrial exports	26.8	28.2	5.1	224.3	256.9	14.6
2. Agricultural exports	221.2	231.2	4.5	1,986.7	1,939.8	-2.4
Tea	104.1	117.8	13.2	986.6	937.1	-5.0
Rubber	5.2	3.3	-36.1	32.5	32.7	0.9
Coconut	35.8	29.7	-17.1	312.7	314.0	0.4
Spices	37.3	40.6	8.8	319.6	274.1	-14.3
Vegetables	1.9	2.3	21.7	20.3	19.8	-2.1
Unmanufactured tobacco	1.1	2.1	88.8	22.5	17.8	-21.1
Minor agricultural products	13.3	18.6	39.7	104.4	138.9	33.0
Seafood	22.6	17.0	-24.9	188.1	205.3	9.2
3. Mineral exports	3.1	3.0	-1.7	33.8	24.1	-28.6
4. Unclassified exports	1.4	1.8	35.4	14.9	16.6	11.2
Total exports	1,034.5	1,078.9	4.3	8,938.5	9,981.1	11.7

(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 declined by 15.8 per cent to US dollars 1,284 million in September 2022, compared to US dollars 1,526 million in September 2021 and US dollars 1,486 million in August 2022. A decline in import expenditure was observed in investment goods and non food consumer goods, mainly resulted from the measures to compress imports. However, an increase was recorded in imports of intermediate goods and food and beverages. On a cumulative basis, import expenditure from January to September 2022 amounted to US dollars 14,085 million, compared to US dollars 14,938 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2021.

Consumer goods: Expenditure on the importation of consumer goods declined by 35.3 per cent in September 2022, compared to September 2021, led by lower expenditure on non-food consumer goods. The decline in import expenditure on non-food consumer goods was observed in all subcategories, with a notable drop in imports of medical and pharmaceuticals (mainly, the higher base in expenditure on vaccines), telecommunication devices (mainly, mobile telephones) and home appliances (mainly, televisions). Meanwhile, expenditure on the importation on food and beverages increased by 10.7 per cent in September 2022 (y-o-y), mainly with an increase in import volumes of sugar and cereals and milling industry products (primarily, rice). Further, imports of spices and beverages also improved to some extent. In contrast, expenditure on dairy products (mainly, milk powder), oils and fats (mainly, coconut oil), seafood (mainly, dried fish), fruits and vegetables declined in September 2022, compared to September 2021, which was mostly led by lower import volumes.

Intermediate goods: Expenditure on the importation of intermediate goods increased by 7.7 per cent in September 2022, compared to September 2021, with a substantial share of increase contributed by fuel imports. Expenditure on fuel, which comprises crude oil, refined petroleum and coal, increased by 87.3 per cent in September 2022, due to the increases of import volumes and prices of refined petroleum products, compared to September 2021. Import volumes of coal continued to remain at marginal levels since June 2022. Further, import expenditure on diamonds and precious stones and metals (primarily, industrial diamonds) and fertiliser (primarily, urea), also recorded an increase during September 2022, compared to September 2021. Meanwhile, many other types of intermediate goods recorded a notable decline, including base metals (mainly, iron and steel), textiles and textile articles (mainly, fabrics), vehicle and machinery parts (mainly, motor vehicle parts), food preparation (mainly, fat and oil), wheat and maize, etc.

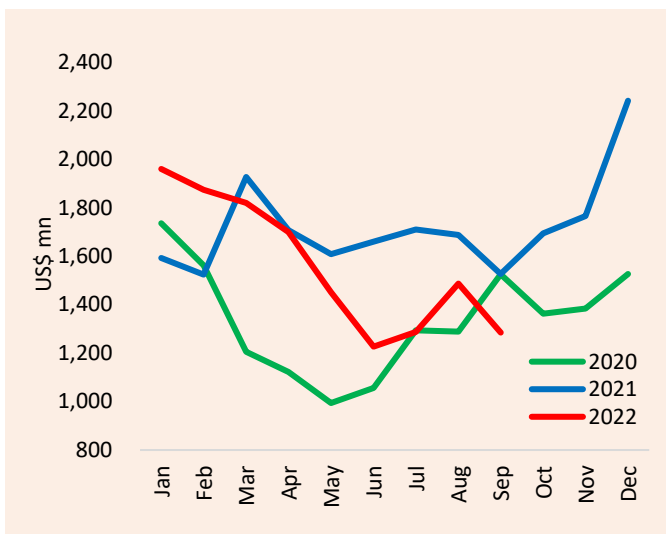
Investment goods: Import expenditure on investment goods declined by 53.7 per cent in September 2022, compared to September 2021, resulting from a decline in all subcategories. A notable decrease

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

in import expenditure under machinery and equipment was recorded due to the declines in the expenditure on transmission apparatus and computers. Import expenditure on building material decreased, mainly owing to lower imports of iron and steel (primarily, iron bars and rods) and articles of iron and steel. Expenditure on importation of transport equipment declined mainly due to lower imports of railway equipment.

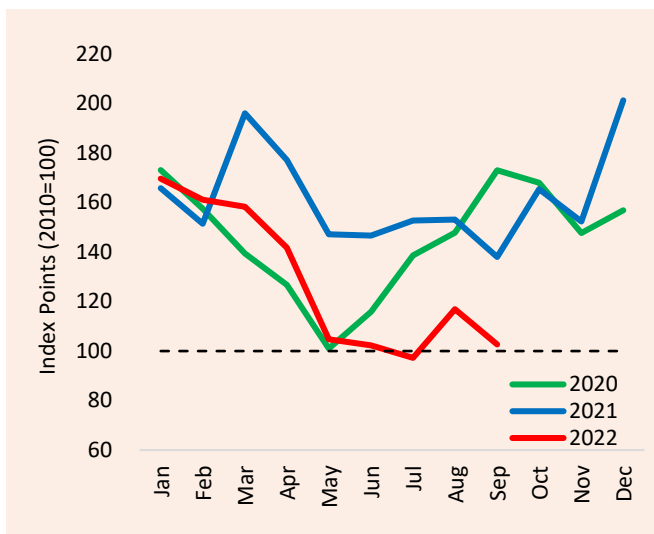
Import indices: The import volume index declined by 25.6 per cent (y-o-y), while the import unit value index increased by 13.1 per cent, in September 2022, implying that the decline in import expenditure in September 2022 was mainly driven by the volume effect.

Figure 8: Monthly Import Performance



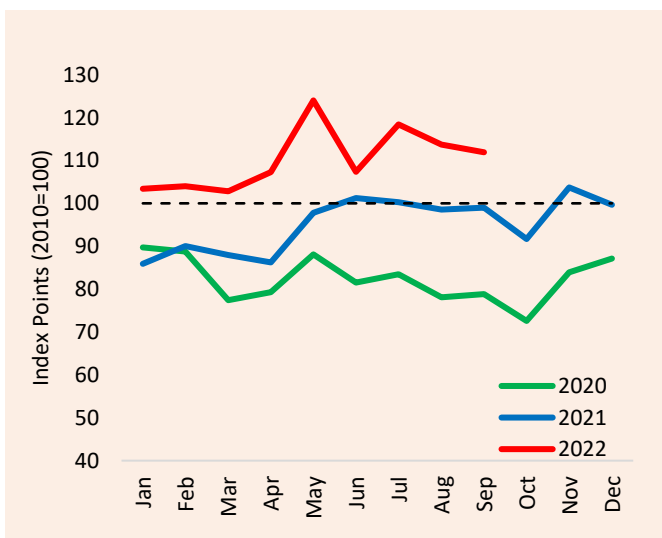
Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 9: Monthly Import Volume Index



Source: CBSL

Figure 10: Monthly Import Unit Value Index



Source: CBSL

Table 3: Expenditure on Merchandise Imports (a)

Category	September 2021 (US\$ mn)	September 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2021 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Sep 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Consumer goods	310.7	201.1	-35.3	2,890.0	2,146.7	-25.7
Food and beverages	109.8	121.5	10.7	1,261.7	1,227.7	-2.7
Cereals and milling industry products	3.0	30.0	887.5	27.4	315.4	1,049.7
Dairy products	39.4	9.5	-75.9	270.6	184.1	-32.0
Vegetables (b)	23.9	23.5	-1.7	302.6	249.7	-17.5
Seafood	9.5	3.7	-61.0	92.0	53.0	-42.4
Sugar and confectionery	3.4	31.8	829.7	214.7	180.6	-15.9
Spices	7.9	11.7	48.6	98.4	104.9	6.6
Other food and beverages	22.5	11.3	-49.9	255.8	140.0	-45.3
Non-food consumer goods	201.0	79.6	-60.4	1,628.3	919.0	-43.6
Personal vehicles	2.1	0.7	-64.4	9.9	6.5	-34.5
Medical and pharmaceuticals	108.7	44.5	-59.0	640.7	392.0	-38.8
Home appliances	15.0	4.1	-72.6	194.8	75.4	-61.3
Clothing and accessories	18.1	11.3	-37.4	156.8	169.9	8.4
Telecommunication devices	24.1	4.1	-82.9	307.2	54.0	-82.4
Household and furniture items	14.5	5.6	-61.3	118.1	92.5	-21.7
Other non-food consumables	18.4	9.1	-50.6	200.8	128.7	-35.9
2. Intermediate goods	848.4	913.4	7.7	8,790.8	9,497.4	8.0
Fuel	201.0	376.4	87.3	2,596.8	3,694.3	42.3
o/w Crude oil	-	85.6	-	516.4	342.9	-33.6
Refined petroleum	163.0	290.0	77.9	1,911.3	3,086.0	61.5
Coal	37.9	0.8	-97.9	169.1	265.4	56.9
Diamonds, precious stones, and metals	12.4	23.6	90.1	94.1	157.2	67.1
Textiles and textile articles	262.2	231.5	-11.7	2,205.9	2,407.2	9.1
Paper and paperboard and articles thereof	36.1	35.1	-2.5	355.5	360.6	1.4
Agricultural inputs	17.5	13.4	-23.7	204.8	161.7	-21.1
Wheat and maize	25.5	18.2	-28.5	291.4	188.5	-35.3
Base metals	66.9	12.7	-81.0	566.1	282.7	-50.1
Plastics and articles thereof	52.2	49.4	-5.3	570.8	514.3	-9.9
Chemical products	78.6	74.1	-5.7	811.2	756.2	-6.8
Fertiliser	0.4	6.3	1,373.4	104.4	104.5	0.1
Rubber and articles thereof	24.8	26.6	7.2	290.6	284.2	-2.2
Mineral products	8.7	4.4	-49.6	114.8	106.8	-6.9
Other intermediate goods	62.1	41.5	-33.1	584.5	479.1	-18.0
3. Investment goods	366.5	169.5	-53.7	3,248.8	2,433.0	-25.1
Machinery and equipment	226.8	108.3	-52.3	2,049.4	1,570.7	-23.4
Building material	96.5	57.9	-40.0	900.5	747.1	-17.0
Transport equipment	42.5	3.3	-92.2	294.6	112.5	-61.8
Other investment goods	0.6	0.05	-91.6	4.3	2.7	-36.2
4. Unclassified imports	0.4	0.3	-14.8	8.0	8.1	1.4
Total imports	1,526.0	1,284.4	-15.8	14,937.5	14,085.2	-5.7
o/w Non-fuel imports	1,325.1	907.9	-31.5	12,340.7	10,390.9	-15.8

(a) Provisional

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

... negligible

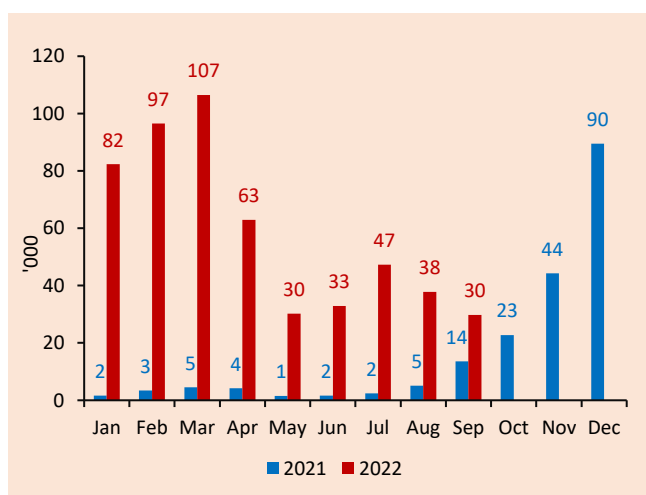
Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

Other Major Developments in the External Current Account

Workers' remittances: Workers' remittances increased to US dollars 359 million during September 2022, in comparison to US dollars 325 million in the previous month, recording the highest monthly remittances thus far during 2022. Meanwhile, total departures for foreign employment were recorded at 30,084 during the month of September 2022. Total departures of foreign employment comprised unskilled (10,491), skilled (9,391) and domestic aid (7,027) categories. Total departures for foreign employment during January-September 2022 were recorded at 222,678 which has exceeded the annual departures in pre-pandemic.

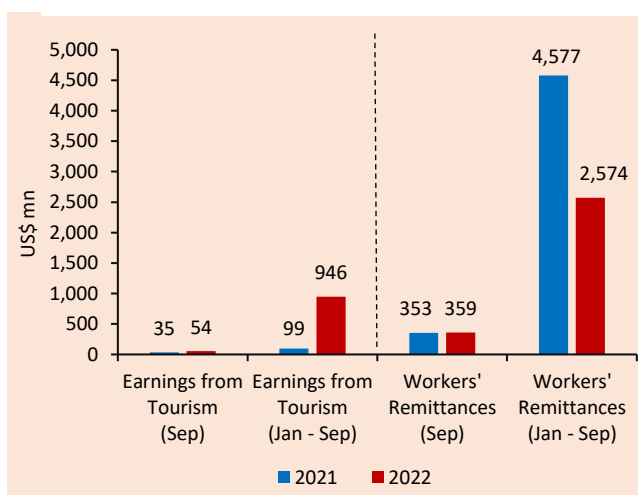
Tourist arrivals: Tourist arrivals moderated in September 2022 to 29,802, from 37,760 arrivals recorded in August 2022. India, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Germany remained the main source countries for tourist arrivals in September 2022. Earnings from tourism in the month of September 2022 are estimated at US dollars 54 million, in comparison to US dollars 68 million in the previous month, and US dollars 35 million in the corresponding month in the previous year.

Figure 11: Monthly Tourist Arrivals



Source: SLTDA

Figure 12: Earnings from Tourism and Workers' Remittances



Sources: SLTDA, Licensed Banks, CBSL

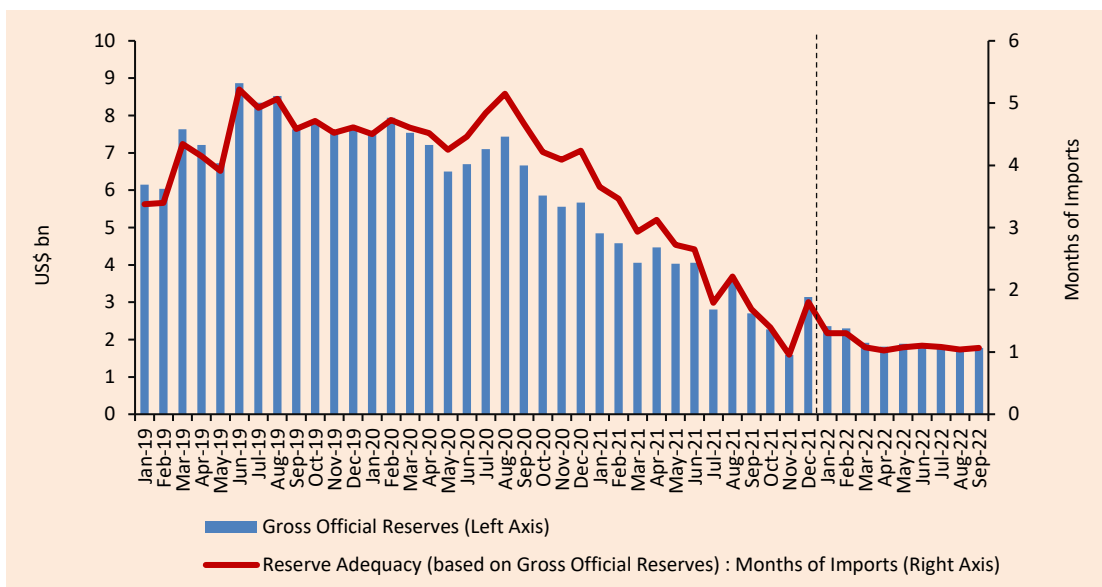
Financial Flows

Foreign investments in the government securities market recorded a significant net inflow in September, while cumulative net inflow amounted to US dollars 44 million to the government securities market during January-September 2022. Meanwhile, foreign inflows to the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE), including primary and secondary market transactions, recorded a significant net inflow in September 2022. On a cumulative basis, the CSE, including primary and secondary market transactions, recorded a net inflow of foreign investments amounting to US dollars 138 million during the nine months ending September 2022.

International Reserves

Gross official reserves stood at US dollars 1.8 billion as at end September 2022. This included the swap facility from the People’s Bank of China, equivalent to around US dollars 1.4 billion, which is subject to conditionalities on usability. The Central Bank continued to supply forex liquidity to finance essential imports by utilising inflows to gross official reserves. Consequently, the level of liquid reserves continues to remain at significantly low level by end of September 2022. Total foreign assets, which consist of gross official reserves and gross foreign assets of the banking sector, amounted to US dollars 6.0 billion at end September 2022.

Figure 13: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy

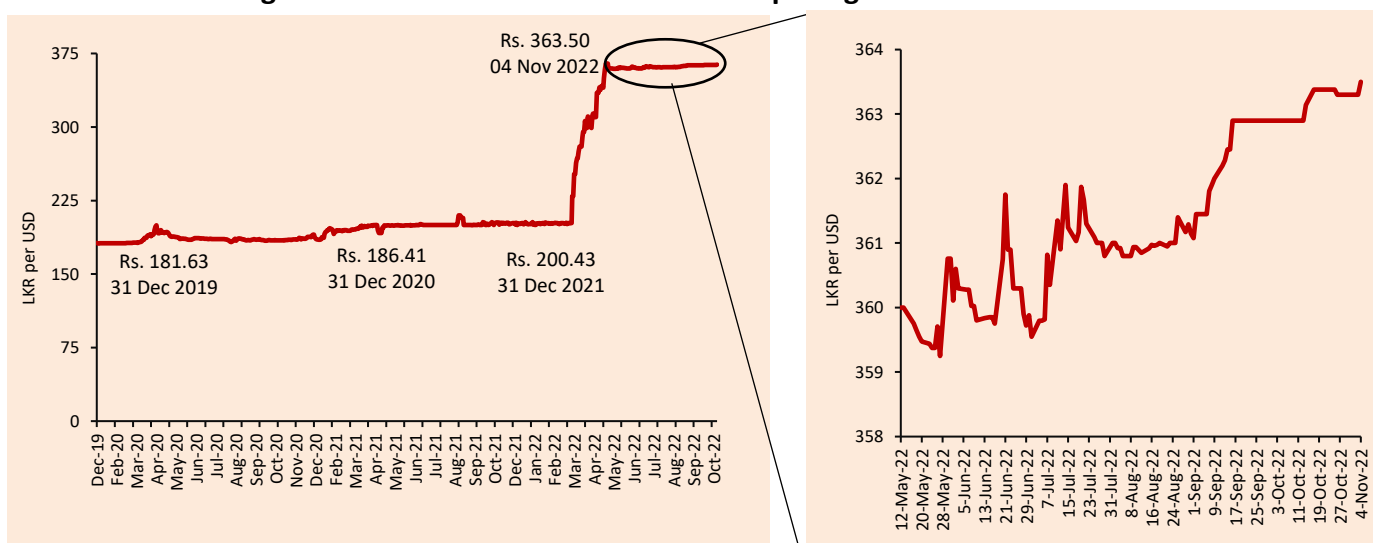


Source: CBSL

Exchange Rate Movements

Exchange rate continued to remain stable through September 2022, following the introduction of daily permissible band in mid-May 2022. Accordingly, from 13 May 2022 to date, the Sri Lanka rupee recorded a marginal depreciation against the US dollar, despite recording a depreciation of 44.9 per cent against the US dollar during the year up to 04 November 2022. 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 04 November 2022.

Figure 14: 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 04 Nov)
US dollar	-2.6%	-7.0%	-44.9%
Euro	-11.2%	+1.1%	-36.1%
Pound sterling	-6.2%	-6.0%	-33.5%
Japanese yen	-7.5%	+3.8%	-29.0%
Australian dollar	-11.4%	-1.2%	-36.6%
Indian rupee	0.0%	-5.5%	-38.7%

*Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)

Source: CBSL

Annex I:

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

Category	September 2021 (US\$ mn)	September 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2021 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Sep 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	223.9	238.1	6.4	2,019.5	2,024.6	0.3
03 Fish and fish preparations	24.9	18.7	-24.8	216.6	229.7	6.0
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	6.0	6.9	14.5	50.2	57.6	14.8
05 Vegetables and fruit	38.9	38.6	-0.6	338.0	350.7	3.7
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	139.9	156.5	11.9	1,278.6	1,196.2	-6.4
1. Beverages and tobacco	9.3	11.0	18.7	99.2	104.5	5.3
11 Beverages	2.6	4.0	51.3	23.0	37.3	62.0
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6.6	7.0	5.7	76.2	67.2	-11.8
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	37.5	33.9	-9.6	322.0	337.7	4.9
23 Crude rubber	5.2	3.4	-35.0	33.2	33.6	1.3
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	20.2	16.2	-19.5	180.6	178.7	-1.0
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	53.7	30.0	-44.1	348.6	439.9	26.2
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	53.7	30.0	-44.1	311.7	424.0	36.0
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	36.9	15.9	-56.9
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	9.8	5.4	-44.6	92.9	74.3	-20.0
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	6.9	5.4	-21.8	61.6	61.0	-1.1
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	24.1	25.6	6.0	211.9	210.1	-0.9
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	133.3	163.6	22.7	1,229.6	1,425.4	15.9
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	58.1	55.3	-4.9	497.4	527.2	6.0
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	34.0	37.2	9.4	331.7	345.2	4.1
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	24.5	51.7	110.8	241.9	371.9	53.8
7. Machinery, transport equipment	43.7	59.6	36.4	436.6	512.4	17.4
77 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	22.3	32.7	47.1	234.9	269.0	14.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	498.6	511.5	2.6	4,177.5	4,851.5	16.1
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	458.2	472.3	3.1	3,847.0	4,480.0	16.5
9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0.4	0.03	-94.4	0.8	0.8	3.4
Total exports	1,034.5	1,078.9	4.3	8,938.5	9,981.1	11.7

(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	September 2021 (US\$ mn)	September 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Sep 2021 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Sep 2022 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	151.3	155.4	2.7	1,685.3	1,602.0	-4.9
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	39.4	9.5	-75.9	270.9	184.4	-31.9
03 Fish and fish preparations	9.7	3.8	-60.4	92.9	54.0	-41.8
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	28.6	47.8	67.5	317.1	500.0	57.7
05 Vegetables and fruit	28.2	26.2	-7.0	352.2	286.2	-18.7
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	3.4	31.8	829.5	214.7	180.6	-15.9
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	12.2	14.5	19.1	129.3	136.6	5.6
1. Beverages and tobacco	5.8	10.7	83.0	56.9	76.0	33.7
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	39.8	34.8	-12.6	420.3	381.8	-9.2
23 Crude rubber	21.2	22.6	6.3	255.1	242.6	-4.9
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	1.5	2.6	78.4	16.0	21.5	34.5
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	200.9	376.4	87.3	2,596.8	3,694.3	42.3
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	137.9	351.4	154.8	2,168.6	3,244.3	49.6
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	25.1	24.2	-3.5	259.1	184.7	-28.7
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	19.1	3.2	-83.4	230.3	65.2	-71.7
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	18.1	2.4	-87.0	212.3	53.4	-74.9
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	236.4	171.8	-27.3	2,096.8	1,742.8	-16.9
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	104.2	43.1	-58.7	595.5	369.4	-38.0
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	0.4	6.3	1,368.5	103.9	104.3	0.4
57 Plastics in primary forms	37.1	29.8	-19.7	419.1	351.5	-16.1
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	12.3	16.5	35.0	124.3	133.9	7.7
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	485.2	359.3	-25.9	4,272.5	4,066.5	-4.8
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	32.0	32.0	0.2	337.4	337.4	0.0
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	259.7	223.5	-13.9	2,167.2	2,355.1	8.7
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	41.5	39.8	-4.2	378.5	392.3	3.6
67 Iron and steel	78.7	17.5	-77.8	691.2	392.3	-43.2
7. Machinery, transport equipment	309.6	119.3	-61.5	2,872.6	1,833.1	-36.2
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	51.0	17.6	-65.5	486.5	324.5	-33.3
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	43.1	20.5	-52.4	456.9	353.5	-22.6
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	30.7	9.9	-67.9	249.4	133.5	-46.5
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	65.4	12.0	-81.7	609.0	182.6	-70.0
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	52.5	44.8	-14.8	538.0	504.8	-6.2
78 Road vehicles	24.5	6.1	-75.0	263.4	127.5	-51.6
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	77.6	53.0	-31.7	696.9	613.8	-11.9
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	17.1	11.6	-32.2	134.3	150.5	12.1
87 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	21.7	8.5	-61.0	178.9	111.6	-37.6
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in SITC	0.3	0.5	47.5	9.1	9.6	6.3
Total imports	1,526.0	1,284.4	-15.8	14,937.5	14,085.2	-5.7

(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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