

PRESS RELEASE

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 இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி
CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

Issued By Economic Research Department

Date 31 May 2023

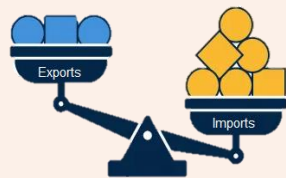
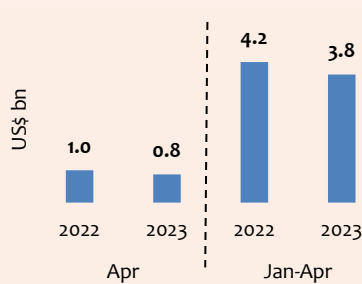
External Sector Performance – April 2023

Highlights

- The trade deficit continued to remain modest in April 2023, compared to a year ago, though it recorded a month-on-month increase for the second consecutive month.
- Workers' remittances and earnings from tourism improved notably in April 2023, compared to the same period of the previous year.
- The notable appreciation of the exchange rate that commenced in early March 2023, continued through April 2023.
- Foreign investments in the government securities market recorded a notable net inflow during the month.
- Gross official reserves improved further by end April 2023 with the net absorption of foreign exchange by the Central Bank from the domestic foreign exchange market.

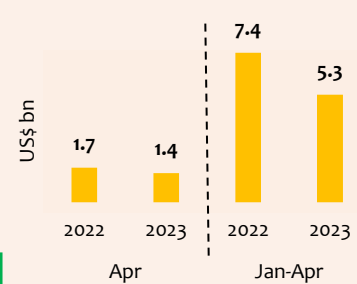
Merchandise Trade Performance

Exports

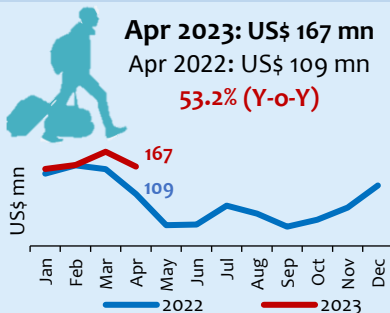


Trade Deficit (US\$ bn)	Apr	Jan-Apr
2022	0.7	3.1
2023	0.6	1.4

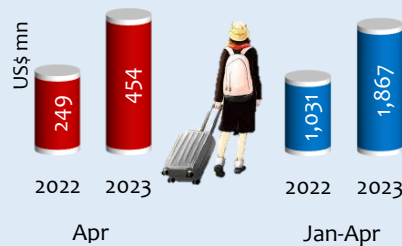
Imports



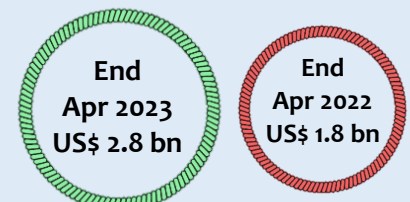
Earnings from Tourism



Workers' Remittances

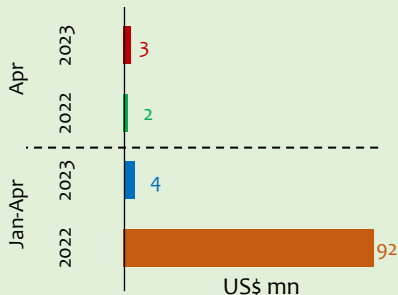


Gross Official Reserves*

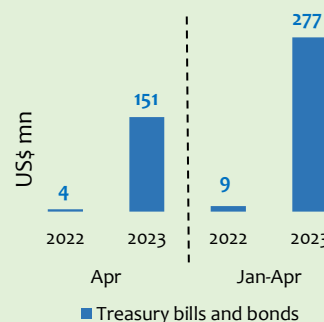


* including the swap facility from the People's Bank of China

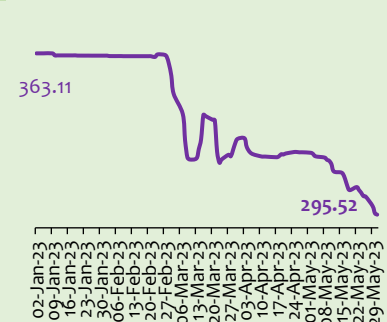
Net Inflows to CSE (primary and secondary markets-net)



Gross Inflows to the Government Securities Market



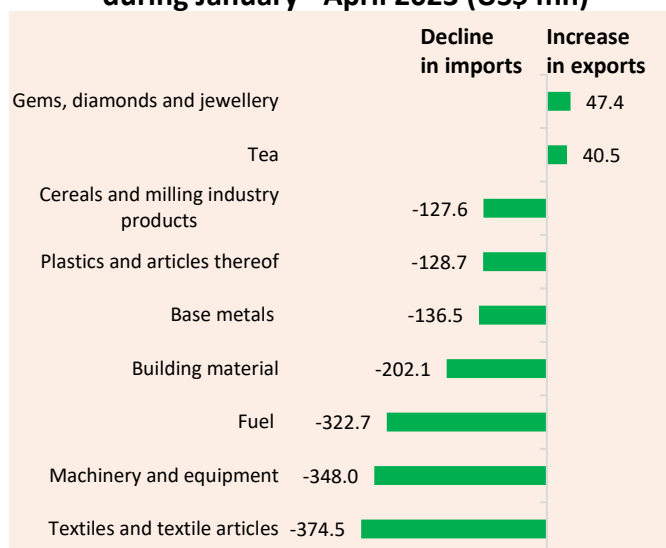
Exchange Rate Movements (USD/LKR)



Merchandise Trade Balance

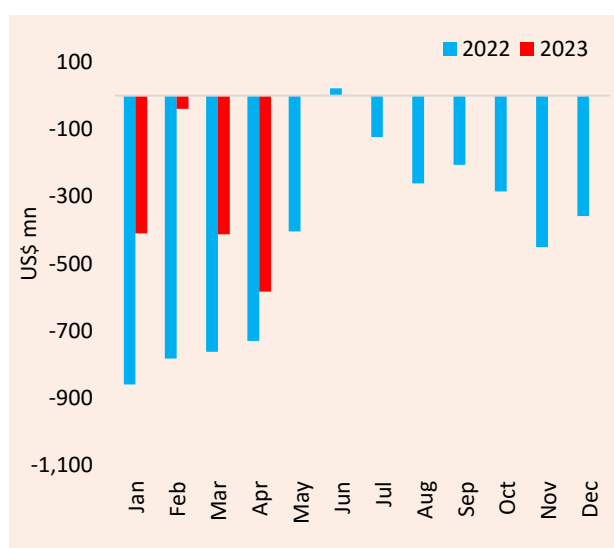
The deficit in the merchandise trade account narrowed to US dollars 583 million in April 2023, from US dollars 728 million recorded in April 2022 due to a larger decline in imports, compared to the decline in exports. However, the trade deficit showed an increasing trend on a monthly basis since February 2023. The cumulative deficit in the trade account during January to April 2023 was US dollars 1,444 million, a sizeable decline from US dollars 3,125 million recorded over the same period in 2022. The major contributory factors for this change in the trade balance are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Major Contributory Factors for the Y-o-Y change in the Trade Deficit during January - April 2023 (US\$ mn)



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 2: Monthly Trade Balance



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Performance of Merchandise Exports¹

Overall Exports: Earnings from merchandise exports declined by 12.6 per cent in April 2023, over April 2022, to US dollars 849 million, recording the lowest earnings since April 2021. The decline in earnings from industrial exports, including garments, associated with slowing external demand mainly contributed to this contraction in export earnings in April 2023, compared to a year earlier. Meanwhile, export earnings have declined month-on-month basis due to a broad-based decline in earnings from most of the major export categories, partly driven by low activities during the April holiday season. Cumulative export earnings during January to April 2023 recorded at US dollars 3,846 million, a decline of 9.0 per cent over the same period in the last year.

Industrial Exports: Earnings from the exports of industrial goods declined in April 2023, compared to April 2022, mainly due to the decline in the exports of garments by 24.1 per cent. Accordingly, exports of garments to most of the major markets (the USA, the EU and the UK) recorded declines. Further, a

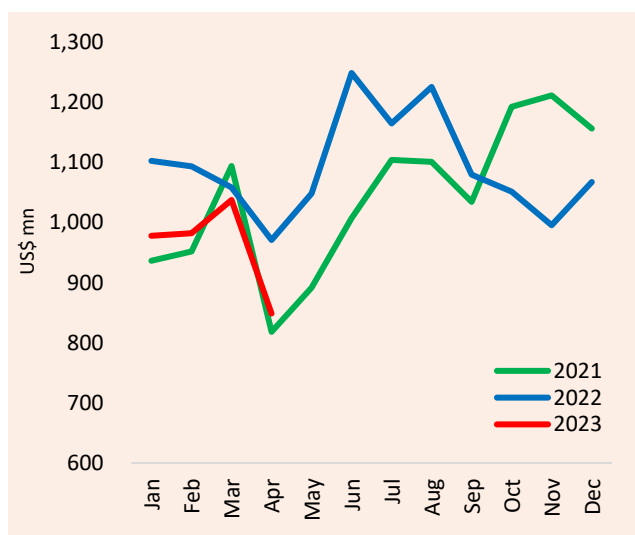
¹ The CBSL classification of exports and the classification of exports based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, are presented in Annex II and Annex III, respectively.

sizeable decline was recorded in the exports of petroleum products (led by lower export volumes and prices of bunker fuel exports) and rubber products (mainly, rubber tires and gloves). The broad-based decline in export earnings was resulted by the buildup of inventories due to subdued demand conditions in major export markets. However, earnings from gems, diamonds, and jewellery; machinery and mechanical appliances (mainly, electronic equipment); printing industry products; and transport equipment (mainly, a cargo ship) increased.

Agricultural Exports: Earnings from the exports of agricultural goods increased in April 2023, compared to a year ago, mainly due to the increase in earnings from tea, while export earnings from coconut related products declined. Earnings from tea exports improved with the higher average export prices of tea amidst low volumes. Further, a slight increase in earnings was reported in seafood (mainly, tunas), unmanufactured tobacco and vegetables.

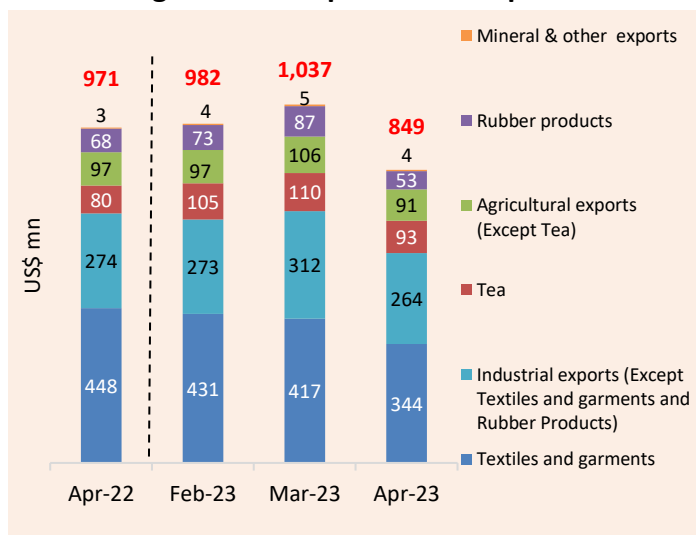
Mineral Exports: Earnings from mineral exports declined in April 2023, compared to April 2022, mainly due to the decline in exports of ores, slag and ash.

Figure 3: Monthly Export Performance



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 4: Composition of Exports



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Performance of Merchandise Imports²

Overall Imports: Expenditure on merchandise imports declined by 15.8 per cent to US dollars 1,431 million in April 2023, compared to US dollars 1,699 million in April 2022. A decline in expenditure was observed in imports of intermediate goods and investment goods, while an increase was recorded in imports of consumer goods. However, there is an increase in the import expenditure in general since March 2023. Meanwhile, cumulative import expenditure during January to April 2023 declined by 28.0 per cent over the corresponding period in 2022.

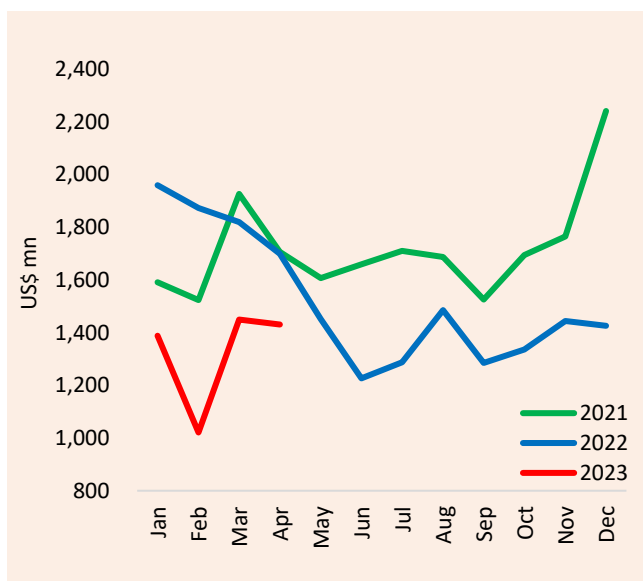
² The CBSL classification of imports and the classification of imports based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, are presented in Annex IV and Annex V, respectively.

Consumer Goods: Expenditure on the importation of consumer goods increased in April 2023, compared to a year ago, led by higher expenditure on non-food consumer goods although food and beverages imports recorded a decline. Expenditure on non-food consumer goods increased due to higher medical and pharmaceuticals (mainly, medicaments), while most of other subcategories declined, compared to April 2022. Meanwhile, the decline in expenditure on food and beverages was broad-based, but the drop in imports of cereals and milling industry products (primarily, rice) and dairy products (primarily, milk powder) was notable.

Intermediate Goods: Expenditure on the importation of intermediate goods declined in April 2023, compared to a year ago, driven by lower imports of textiles and textile articles (primarily, fabrics), indicating a possible further slowdown in garments exports in the period ahead. In addition, a sizeable decline was recorded in the importation of chemical products; plastics and plastics articles; rubber and rubber articles; and mineral products. However, expenditure on fuel increased amidst low import volumes and prices of refined petroleum, mainly due to higher volumes of crude oil and coal imports. Meanwhile, import expenditure on wheat also increased to some extent.

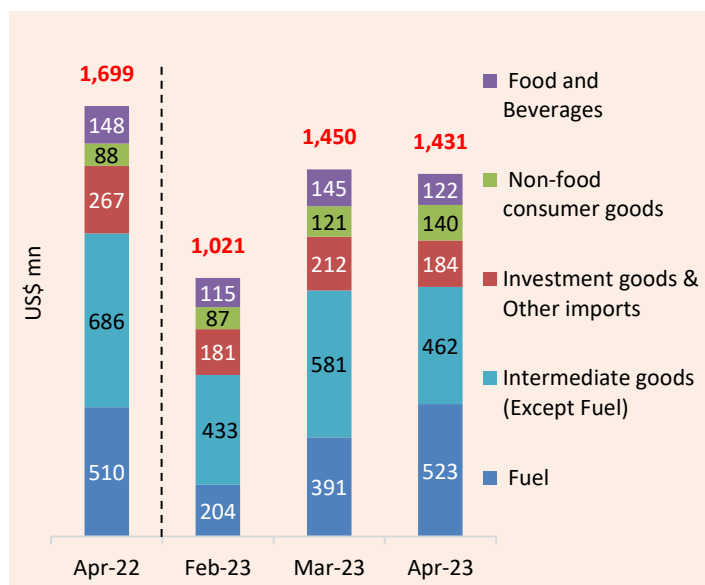
Investment Goods: Import expenditure on investment goods declined in April 2023, compared to April 2022. Almost all types of goods listed under the three main investment good categories, namely machinery and equipment, building material and transport equipment, recorded a decline.

Figure 5: Monthly Import Performance



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 6: Composition of Imports

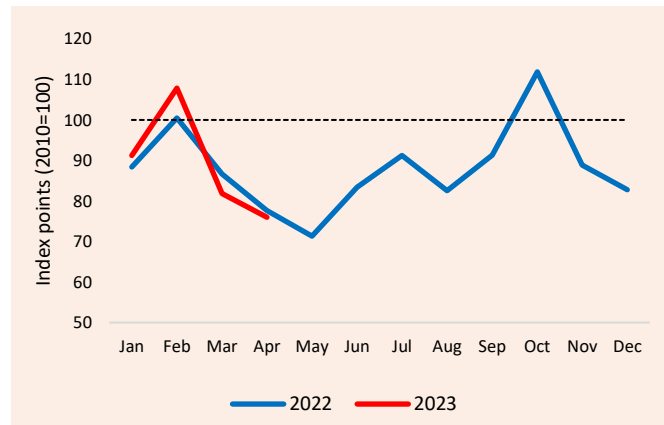


Sources: SLC, CBSL

Merchandise Trade Indices

Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports, deteriorated by 2.2 per cent in April 2023, compared to April 2022, as the decline in the prices of exports surpassed the decline in the prices of imports.

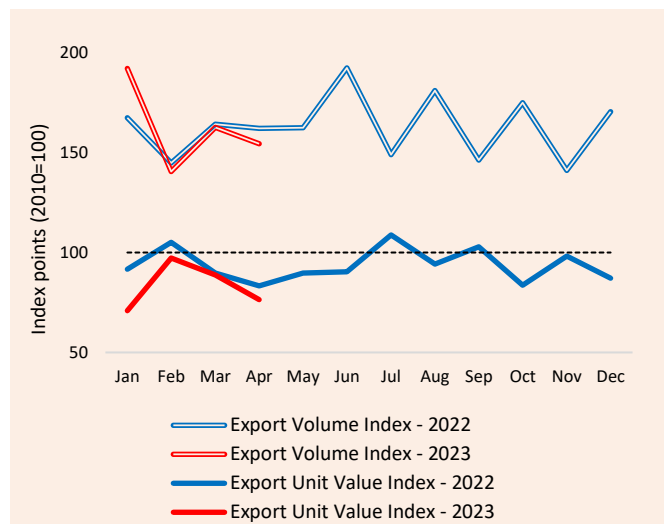
Figure 7: Terms of Trade



Source: CBSL

The export volume and unit value indices declined by 4.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent (y-o-y), respectively, implying that the decline in export earnings in April 2023 was a combined effect of both lower export volumes and prices.

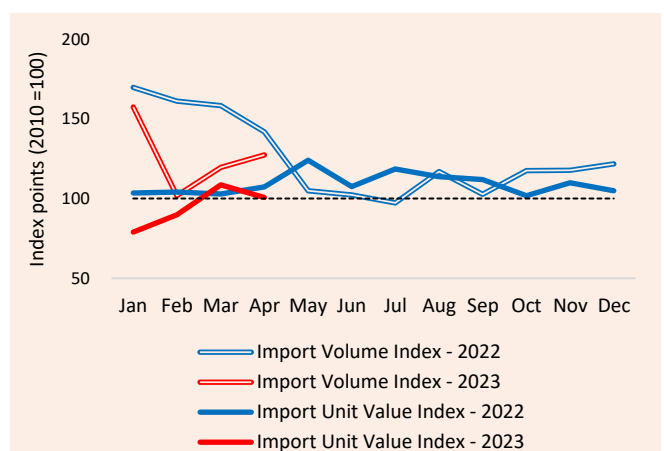
Figure 8: Export Volume and Unit Value Indices



Source: CBSL

The import volume and unit value indices declined by 10.2 per cent and 6.2 per cent (y-o-y), respectively, indicating that the decline in import was resulted by both the volume and unit value effect.

Figure 9: Import Volume and Unit Value Indices



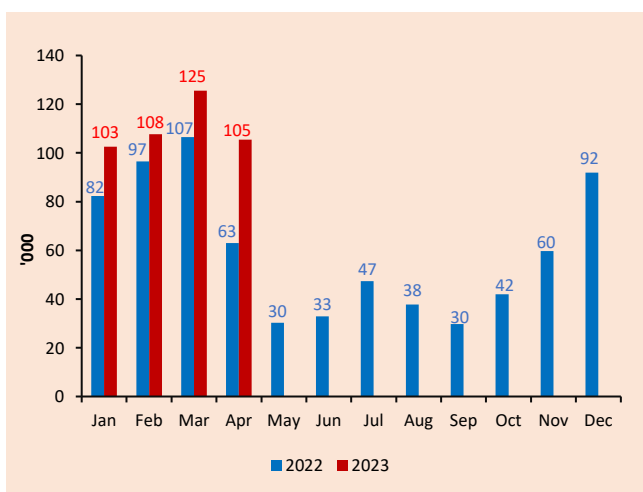
Source: CBSL

Other Major Developments in the External Current Account

Workers' Remittances: Workers' remittances increased notably to US dollars 454 million during April 2023 in comparison to US dollars 249 million in April 2022. Meanwhile, based on the provisional data, total departures for foreign employment during January to April 2023 and departures in April 2023 amounted to 95,892 and 19,774, respectively, compared to the annual departures of 311,056 recorded in 2022.

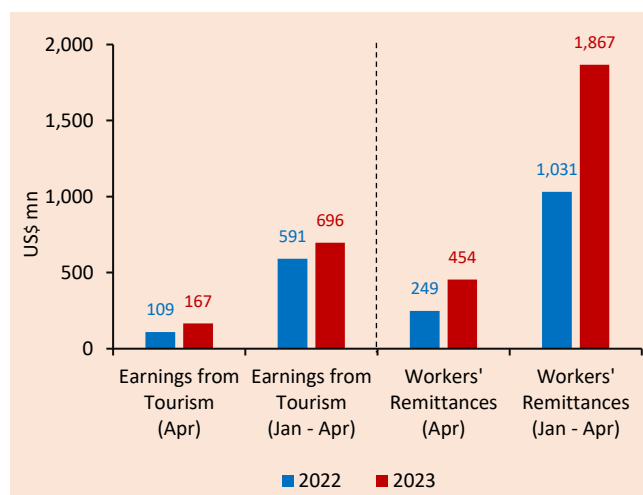
Tourist Arrivals: Tourist arrivals declined in April 2023 to 105,498, compared to 125,495 arrivals recorded in March 2023, largely due to seasonal impact. In comparison, the arrivals were recorded at 62,980 in April 2022. Meanwhile, the monthly tourist arrivals continued to exceed 100,000 level during January to April 2023, leading to cumulative arrivals recoding at 441,177 compared to 348,314 arrivals recorded during the corresponding period in 2022. Consequently, earnings from tourism during January to April 2023 amounted to US dollars 696 million, compared to US dollars 591 million in comparable period in 2022. Russia, India, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France were the main source countries for tourist arrivals in January to April 2023. Earnings from tourism in April 2023 were estimated at US dollars 167 million, in comparison to US dollars 109 million in the previous month and US dollars 109 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

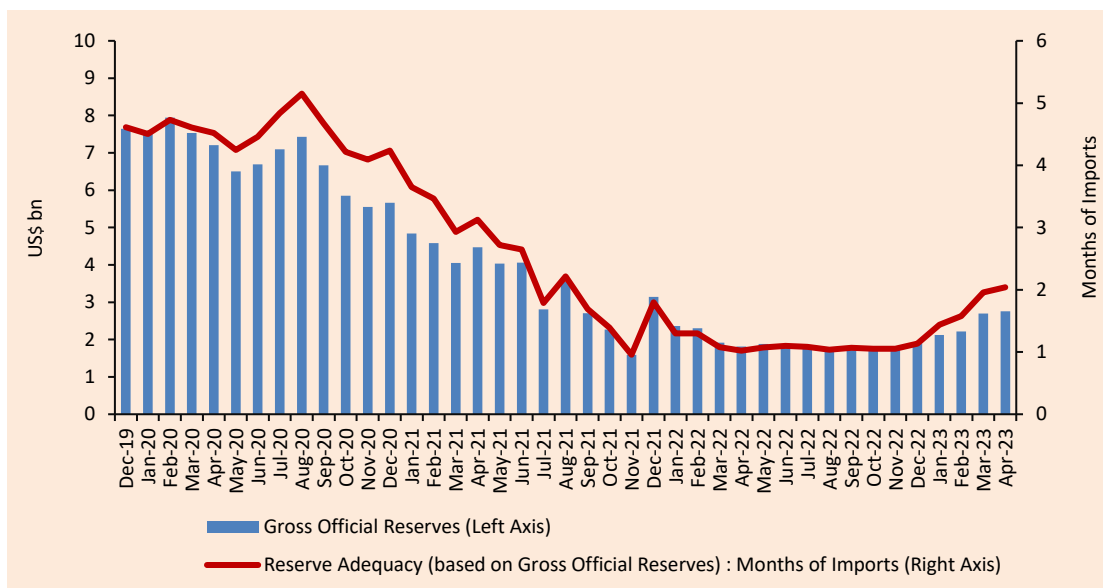
Financial Flows

Foreign investments in the government securities market recorded a notable net inflow of US dollars 140 million in April 2023, while cumulative net inflow during January to April 2023 amounted to US dollars 252 million. Improving investor appetite for Treasury bills given the clarity on the treatment of Treasury bill under the domestic debt optimisation operation helped attract continuous foreign inflows to Treasury bills in the recent months. Meanwhile, foreign inflows to the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE), including both primary and secondary market transactions, recorded a marginal net inflow of US dollars 3 million during April 2023, resulting in a net inflow of US dollars 4 million during the four months ending April 2023.

International Reserves

Gross official reserves continued to increase, recording at US dollars 2.8 billion at end April 2023. 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 intervened in the domestic foreign exchange market to prevent excessive appreciation of the currency and to build reserves, by purchasing US dollars 148 million from the domestic foreign exchange market on gross basis in April 2023, resulting in a notable improvement in liquid reserves by end of April 2023. The Central Bank absorbed US dollars 1,235 million on gross basis during January to April 2023.

Figure 12: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy



Source: CBSL

Exchange Rate Movements

Exchange rate showed a notable appreciation during April 2023 with the continued improvement in liquidity in the domestic foreign exchange market, the discontinuation of the daily guidance on exchange rates, and the mandatory sales requirement by licenced banks and enhanced market sentiments. An improvement in the liquidity in the domestic foreign exchange market was observed following the revocation of the mandatory forex sales requirement by licensed banks to the Central Bank from the converted export proceeds and workers' remittances and discontinuation of the daily guidance on exchange rates in early March 2023. Accordingly, during the year up to 31 May 2023, the Sri Lanka rupee appreciated by 22.9 per cent against the US dollar. Meanwhile, reflecting the cross-currency movements, the Sri Lanka rupee appreciated against the euro, the pound sterling, the Japanese yen, the Indian rupee and the Australian dollar during the year up to 31 May 2023. Consequently, the real effective exchange rate (REER 24) also appreciated notably during April 2023, yet remaining below the threshold of 100 index points, indicating external competitiveness.

Figure 13: Movement of the Sri Lanka rupee

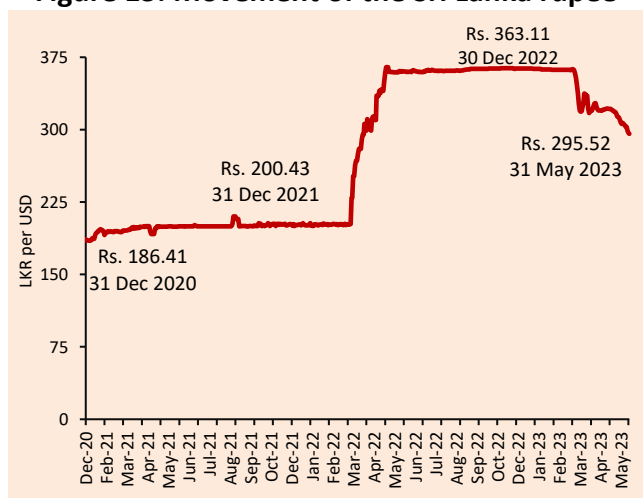
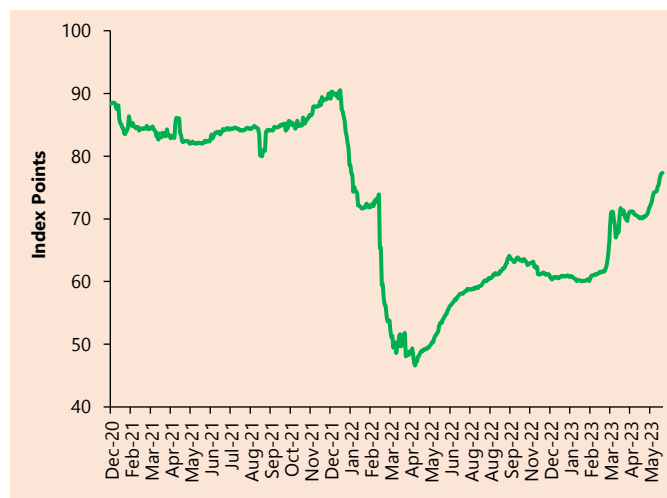


Figure 14: Movement of REER 24



Source: CBSL

Table 1: Movement of the Sri Lanka rupee against Selected Currencies*

Currency	2021	2022	2023 (Up to 31 May)
US dollar	-7.0%	-44.8%	+22.9%
Euro	+1.1%	-41.4%	+22.3%
Pound sterling	-6.0%	-38.1%	+19.4%
Japanese yen	+3.8%	-36.4%	+29.6%
Australian dollar	-1.2%	-40.8%	+27.9%
Indian rupee	-5.5%	-38.6%	+22.8%

*Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)

Source: CBSL

The release of the External Sector Press Release for May 2023 will be on 30 June 2023.

Annex I:**Summary of External Sector Performance (a)**

Category	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	April 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
Merchandise exports	971	849	-12.6	4,225	3,846	-9.0
Merchandise imports	1,699	1,431	-15.8	7,350	5,290	-28.0
Trade balance	-728	-583		-3,125	-1,444	
Earnings from tourism	109 (b)	167 (c)	53.2	591 (b)	696 (c)	17.8
Workers' remittances	249	454	82.4	1,031	1,867	81.0
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	2	3		92	4	
Gross Inflows to Government Securities Market	4	151		9	277	
Overall balance				-2,569	883	

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 conducted by the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority in 2022

(c) This provisional estimate may be revised once SLTDA releases its survey results for 2023

(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>

Annex II:
Export Earnings Classified as per the CBSL Classification (a)

Category	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	April 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Industrial exports	790.1	660.9	-16.4	3,422.9	3,035.6	-11.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	41.1	36.1	-12.1	179.8	160.9	-10.5
Animal fodder	11.0	10.0	-9.5	46.6	47.6	2.1
Textiles and garments	447.7	343.8	-23.2	1,924.6	1,616.7	-16.0
o/w Garments	409.3	310.8	-24.1	1,769.9	1,468.7	-17.0
Textiles	28.2	25.3	-10.3	112.2	114.2	1.8
Other made up textile articles	10.2	7.7	-24.2	42.6	33.8	-20.7
Rubber products	68.1	53.2	-21.9	319.8	286.1	-10.5
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	26.6	34.8	31.1	125.1	172.5	37.9
Machinery and mechanical appliances	40.7	47.8	17.5	174.5	208.8	19.7
Transport equipment	10.0	15.3	52.3	44.0	38.3	-13.0
Petroleum products	58.5	38.5	-34.1	238.0	168.7	-29.1
Chemical products	19.4	15.1	-21.8	71.6	61.4	-14.2
Wood and paper products	11.6	9.1	-21.3	49.2	38.8	-21.0
Printing industry products	1.0	7.7	683.1	15.6	24.2	55.4
Leather, travel goods and footwear	7.6	5.5	-27.3	24.6	21.7	-12.0
Plastics and articles thereof	4.2	4.0	-5.4	22.6	19.0	-15.7
Base metals and articles	13.3	14.7	10.5	63.5	56.8	-10.5
Ceramic products	2.2	2.2	-0.5	10.9	10.5	-3.4
Other industrial exports	27.3	23.0	-15.7	112.6	103.5	-8.1
2. Agricultural exports	177.7	184.0	3.6	783.5	792.3	1.1
Tea	80.4	93.4	16.1	367.2	407.7	11.0
Rubber	3.1	2.2	-31.6	17.8	12.9	-27.2
Coconut	34.0	25.4	-25.3	138.8	101.2	-27.1
Spices	21.4	20.6	-3.8	106.8	121.3	13.6
Vegetables	1.7	2.1	25.1	7.7	9.2	19.6
Unmanufactured tobacco	0.9	2.0	128.2	8.0	8.9	10.7
Minor agricultural products	14.8	13.5	-8.9	48.4	39.6	-18.0
Seafood	21.2	24.9	17.2	88.9	91.5	2.9
3. Mineral exports	1.9	1.4	-26.3	12.3	9.1	-26.1
4. Unclassified exports	1.2	2.3	93.7	6.4	9.3	45.6
Total exports	970.9	848.6	-12.6	4,225.1	3,846.2	-9.0

(a) Provisional

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

Annex III:

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

Category	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	April 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	183.4	192.7	5.0	816.3	841.4	3.1
03 Fish and fish preparations	23.8	28.4	19.4	101.4	104.0	2.6
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	6.0	5.2	-12.3	24.0	22.7	-5.7
05 Vegetables and fruit	38.3	29.6	-22.8	150.4	112.5	-25.2
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	99.8	114.9	15.2	469.5	528.0	12.5
1. Beverages and tobacco	9.6	11.3	17.4	42.9	52.7	22.8
11 Beverages	4.0	6.3	57.8	13.6	23.4	72.1
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	5.6	4.9	-11.6	29.3	29.3	0.0
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	35.6	29.2	-18.0	156.6	129.1	-17.6
23 Crude rubber	3.2	2.2	-31.2	18.3	13.4	-26.7
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	20.0	17.7	-11.3	82.8	71.8	-13.3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	58.5	38.5	-34.1	238.0	168.7	-29.1
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	58.5	38.5	-34.1	222.1	168.7	-24.1
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	-	-	-	15.9	-	-
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	9.0	4.8	-46.3	34.3	19.9	-42.0
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	7.4	4.7	-36.9	25.2	19.6	-22.1
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	23.5	17.8	-24.3	87.6	74.8	-14.6
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	130.4	126.1	-3.4	592.0	610.2	3.1
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	46.3	36.7	-20.7	219.6	212.0	-3.5
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	35.6	30.2	-15.1	146.2	131.5	-10.0
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	30.5	39.0	27.8	143.0	190.4	33.2
7. Machinery, transport equipment	49.0	61.7	25.8	212.4	240.6	13.3
77 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	26.6	30.6	15.1	109.4	127.6	16.6
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	471.6	366.7	-22.2	2,044.3	1,708.7	-16.4
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	434.4	330.4	-23.9	1,882.1	1,555.4	-17.4
9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.1	-85.8
Total exports	970.9	848.6	-12.6	4,225.1	3,846.2	-9.0

(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 IV:

Import Expenditure Classified as per the CBSL Classification (a)

Category	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	April 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Consumer goods	235.8	262.1	11.2	1,176.6	948.8	-19.4
Food and beverages	148.0	121.7	-17.8	660.6	500.0	-24.3
Cereals and milling industry products	29.9	5.9	-80.2	167.8	40.2	-76.1
Dairy products	33.9	22.7	-33.2	116.8	68.5	-41.3
Vegetables (b)	32.2	26.1	-19.0	122.8	100.0	-18.5
Seafood	7.1	3.0	-57.2	30.0	13.6	-54.8
Sugar and confectionery	19.3	34.4	77.8	85.8	160.7	87.3
Spices	8.9	7.8	-12.3	50.5	39.9	-21.1
Other food and beverages	16.8	21.9	30.4	86.9	77.2	-11.2
Non-food consumer goods	87.7	140.4	60.0	516.0	448.8	-13.0
Personal vehicles	0.6	1.2	108.5	2.7	11.4	329.8
Medical and pharmaceuticals	32.8	96.8	194.7	199.2	258.6	29.8
Home appliances	4.5	4.3	-4.0	50.8	15.9	-68.7
Clothing and accessories	21.9	11.8	-46.1	93.9	57.5	-38.8
Telecommunication devices	4.7	5.5	16.7	40.2	17.0	-57.8
Household and furniture items	8.4	7.6	-9.7	56.5	30.7	-45.7
Other non-food consumables	14.8	13.2	-10.7	72.8	57.8	-20.7
2. Intermediate goods	1,196.6	985.2	-17.7	4,806.6	3,565.2	-25.8
Fuel	510.1	523.3	2.6	1,922.4	1,599.7	-16.8
o/w Crude oil	-	119.8	-	110.1	277.1	151.7
Refined petroleum	476.5	296.9	-37.7	1,556.4	1,009.3	-35.2
Coal	33.6	106.6	216.8	256.0	313.3	22.4
Diamonds, precious stones, and metals	8.2	14.9	81.9	57.0	83.0	45.5
Textiles and textile articles	281.2	182.6	-35.1	1,161.7	787.2	-32.2
Paper and paperboard and articles	44.2	31.5	-28.7	166.4	139.6	-16.1
Agricultural inputs	25.2	16.6	-34.1	82.1	86.6	5.5
Wheat and maize	21.0	33.1	57.6	102.7	114.2	11.2
Base metals	22.4	19.5	-13.1	200.2	63.7	-68.2
Plastics and articles thereof	61.7	32.8	-46.8	269.7	141.0	-47.7
Chemical products	95.7	59.7	-37.7	362.2	250.8	-30.8
Fertiliser	20.5	10.1	-50.9	42.1	50.1	19.1
Rubber and articles thereof	30.4	12.0	-60.4	127.4	52.8	-58.6
Mineral products	18.6	4.3	-77.1	64.5	24.4	-62.2
Other intermediate goods	57.3	45.0	-21.4	248.1	172.1	-30.6
3. Investment goods	266.3	180.3	-32.3	1,365.2	769.9	-43.6
Machinery and equipment	179.6	123.3	-31.4	874.8	526.8	-39.8
Building material	75.6	50.0	-33.9	417.4	215.3	-48.4
Transport equipment	10.7	6.8	-37.0	71.2	26.8	-62.4
Other investment goods	0.4	0.2	-44.6	1.8	1.0	-41.8
4. Unclassified imports	0.3	3.6	1,210.1	1.8	5.8	219.7
Total imports	1,699.0	1,431.2	-15.8	7,350.2	5,289.8	-28.0
o/w Non-fuel imports	1,188.8	907.9	-23.6	5,427.8	3,690.1	-32.0

(a) Provisional

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

Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

Annex V:

Import Expenditure Classified as per the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 (a)

Category	April 2022 (US\$ mn)	April 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Apr 2022 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Apr 2023 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	201.2	164.6	-18.2	852.0	688.5	-19.2
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	33.9	23.0	-32.3	117.0	69.0	-41.1
03 Fish and fish preparations	7.2	3.1	-57.5	30.5	13.9	-54.3
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	50.3	38.7	-23.0	268.6	154.3	-42.5
05 Vegetables and fruit	36.7	29.8	-18.9	149.8	115.4	-23.0
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	19.3	34.4	77.8	85.8	160.7	87.3
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	12.8	10.0	-22.3	66.8	53.8	-19.5
1. Beverages and tobacco	6.8	13.3	93.8	32.3	38.9	20.6
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	45.7	23.2	-49.2	186.8	91.4	-51.1
23 Crude rubber	26.4	9.3	-64.9	107.5	38.9	-63.8
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	3.3	3.3	-0.7	10.3	13.7	33.5
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	510.1	523.3	2.6	1,922.4	1,599.7	-16.8
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	459.0	399.0	-13.1	1,579.5	1,191.3	-24.6
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	17.4	17.7	1.6	87.0	95.1	9.3
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	8.2	9.9	19.7	45.1	37.7	-16.5
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	6.6	9.5	43.8	36.8	34.9	-5.2
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	205.7	193.8	-5.8	865.4	683.2	-21.0
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	29.9	92.3	208.3	186.5	242.9	30.3
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	20.5	10.0	-51.0	42.0	50.0	19.1
57 Plastics in primary forms	43.7	21.5	-50.7	194.3	88.4	-54.5
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	14.2	8.2	-42.2	64.3	40.5	-37.0
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	450.1	303.5	-32.6	2,077.1	1,318.8	-36.5
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	41.7	30.5	-26.8	155.6	134.5	-13.6
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	275.0	175.4	-36.2	1,141.2	760.5	-33.4
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	38.7	29.3	-24.3	205.5	151.0	-26.5
67 Iron and steel	26.6	25.7	-3.4	267.1	85.1	-68.1
7. Machinery, transport equipment	202.0	139.9	-30.7	1,051.9	595.8	-43.4
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	34.0	20.9	-38.4	199.4	72.4	-63.7
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	54.2	23.7	-56.2	205.9	107.7	-47.7
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	11.1	9.6	-13.4	83.2	42.9	-48.4
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	19.1	21.3	11.6	126.9	57.3	-54.8
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	46.3	38.1	-17.7	246.6	177.1	-28.2
78 Road vehicles	14.5	10.0	-30.7	71.0	47.0	-33.8
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	68.9	59.0	-14.4	314.3	230.6	-26.6
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	20.3	10.5	-48.4	81.1	52.5	-35.2
87 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	11.2	12.4	10.2	58.5	45.4	-22.3
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in SITC	0.3	0.8	166.5	2.9	5.2	80.0
Total imports	1,699.0	1,431.2	-15.8	7,350.1	5,289.8	-28.0

(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