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External Sector Performance - July 2021

Overview

The deficit in the trade account recorded an expansion on a year-on-year basis in July 2021. Earnings from export of goods increased during the month over a year earlier, but expenditure on imports increased at a faster pace, causing the trade deficit to widen for the fifth consecutive month in July 2021. Workers' remittances declined in July, following the trend observed in June 2021, while earnings from tourism remained at minimal levels. Meanwhile, maintaining the country's impeccable record of debt service payments, Sri Lanka successfully settled the matured 10-year International Sovereign Bond (ISB) of US dollars 1.0 billion in July 2021. Foreign investment in the government securities market recorded a marginal net inflow, while the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) continued to record net outflows during the month. The average spot exchange rate in the interbank market remained broadly stable in July 2021.

Table 1: Summary of External Sector Performance (a)

Category	July 2020 US\$ mn	July 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)	Jan-Jul 2020 US\$ mn	Jan-Jul 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)
Merchandise exports	1,085	1,104	1.7	5,498	6,803	23.7
Merchandise imports	1,294	1,710	32.2	8,968	11,725	30.7
Trade balance	-209	-607		-3,471	-4,922	
Earnings from tourism	-	3 (c)	-	682 (b)	26 (c)	-96.2
Workers' remittances	702	453	-35.4	3,682	3,778	2.6
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	-18	-41		-129	-165	
Inflows to the Government (gross)	102	55		1,315	1,233	
Treasury bills and bonds (gross)	1	1		91	16	
Long term loans (gross)	101	54		1,224	1,218	
Foreign direct investment (gross) (e)				188	198	
Overall balance				-939	-2,755	

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 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 available for the first three months of each period and includes 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 at the Central Bank of Sri Lanka website under Statistics > Economic Indicators > Monthly Trade Bulletin. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/monthly-trade-bulletin>

Trade Balance and Terms of Trade

Trade Balance: The deficit in the trade account widened on a year-on-year basis to US dollars 607 million in July 2021 compared to the deficit of US dollars 209 million recorded in July 2020. The cumulative deficit in the trade account from January to July 2021 also widened to US dollars 4,922 million from US dollars 3,471 million in the corresponding period of 2020. The major contributory factors for this outcome are shown in Figure 1.

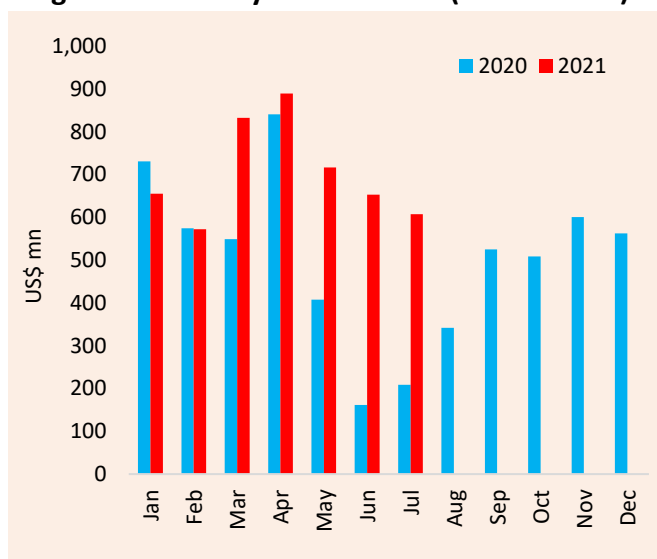
Terms of Trade: Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports, deteriorated by 11.6 per cent in July 2021 compared to July 2020, as the increase in import prices surpassed the increase in export prices.

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



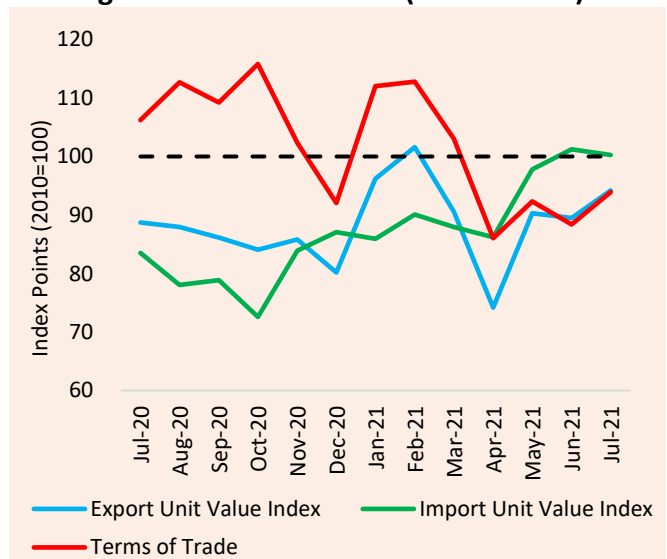
Sources: SLC, CBSL

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: Exports performed well in July 2021 despite the ongoing pandemic. Earnings from merchandise exports in July 2021 recorded an increase of 1.7 per cent to US dollars 1,104 million compared to July 2020. Cumulative export earnings from January to July 2021 amounted to US dollars 6,803 million, compared to US dollars 5,498 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020.

Industrial exports: Earnings from the export of industrial goods increased by 1.1 per cent in July 2021 compared to July 2020. This increase was mainly due to the increase in earnings from export of petroleum products, machinery and mechanical appliances (primarily parts of mechanical appliances and electronic equipment) and rubber products (tyres and gloves). Earnings from the export of petroleum products improved because of the increase in prices and quantities of bunker fuel supplied, as well as the prices of aviation fuel supplied. Among the sectors that recorded a decline in July 2021 over July 2020 were food, beverages and tobacco (mainly miscellaneous food preparations); textiles and garments (mainly face masks); and plastic articles. Export of garments to the EU and UK region declined in July 2021 compared to July 2020, while exports to the USA and other destinations increased.

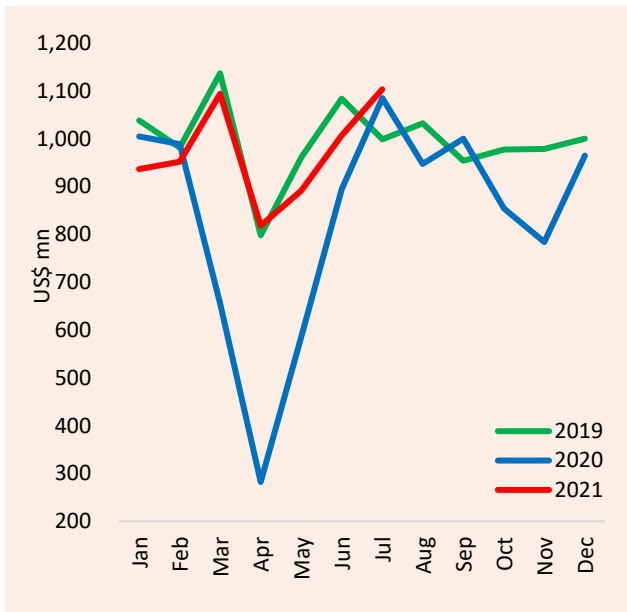
Agricultural exports: Total earnings from the export of agricultural goods in July 2021 increased by 2.3 per cent compared to July 2020, mainly due to the increase in export earnings from seafood (such as fresh and frozen tuna, fish fillet, shrimps and prawns) and spices (cinnamon, pepper, cloves, nutmeg and mace etc). However, earnings from the export of tea declined significantly, due to a decline in both volume and prices of tea exported. Further, exports of vegetables and minor agricultural products also recorded a drop due to the decline in earnings from lentils and arecanuts, respectively.

Mineral exports: Earnings from mineral exports were lower in July 2021 than in July 2020 by 6.9 per cent due to a decline in export earnings from minerals such as granite, quartz and zirconium ores.

Export indices: The export volume index declined by 4.2 per cent, while the export unit value index increased by 6.1 per cent on a year-on-year basis in July 2021. This indicates that the increase in export earnings, on a year-on-year basis, was due to the increase in export prices that outpaced the decline in export volumes.

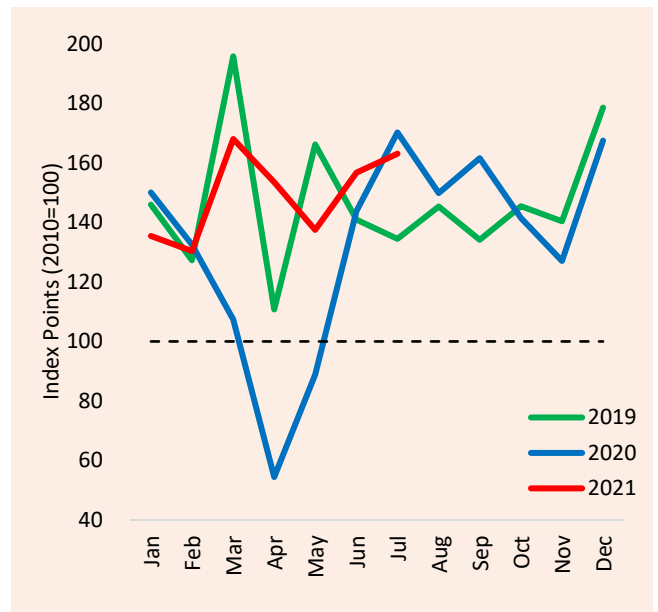
¹ Exports classified according to Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 are presented in Annex I

Figure 4: Monthly Export Performance



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 5: Monthly Export Volume Index



Source: CBSL

Table 2: Earnings from Merchandise Exports (a)

Category	July 2020 (US\$ mn)	July 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-July 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-July 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Industrial exports	819.3	828.7	1.1	4,176.5	5,236.4	25.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	64.3	48.5	-24.6	262.2	296.5	13.1
Animal fodder	18.7	13.2	-29.6	67.9	72.0	6.1
Textiles and garments	469.2	454.1	-3.2	2,413.0	2,941.5	21.9
o/w Garments	404.3	415.5	2.8	2,138.5	2,683.0	25.5
Textiles	26.5	27.6	4.2	132.4	184.2	39.1
Other made-up textile articles	38.3	11.0	-71.2	142.1	74.4	-47.7
Rubber products	82.2	93.4	13.6	417.9	593.1	41.9
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	17.7	24.1	36.6	90.4	156.3	72.9
Machinery and mechanical appliances	32.0	45.8	43.4	178.4	288.0	61.4
Transport equipment	8.2	10.6	28.4	39.1	65.3	67.1
Petroleum products	26.7	52.0	94.7	246.2	248.6	1.0
Chemical products	16.6	17.4	4.7	91.9	127.0	38.1
Wood and paper products	10.9	11.3	3.6	55.4	72.0	30.0
Printing industry products	6.3	3.0	-51.8	21.4	29.3	37.3
Leather, travel goods and footwear	6.4	5.4	-15.1	32.5	28.0	-14.0
Plastics and articles thereof	22.2	7.2	-67.7	48.9	44.7	-8.5
Base metals and articles	10.1	11.4	13.0	65.5	84.5	29.0
Ceramic products	2.4	4.0	66.0	11.5	21.6	88.2
Other industrial exports	25.5	27.3	6.8	134.3	167.9	25.1
2. Agricultural exports	261.2	267.1	2.3	1,300.1	1,526.0	17.4
Tea	130.9	115.1	-12.1	702.6	765.7	9.0
Rubber	2.9	3.3	12.3	16.4	23.5	43.9
Coconut	40.8	40.6	-0.5	187.6	236.9	26.3
Spices	40.9	45.8	12.0	154.8	242.7	56.8
Vegetables	7.1	4.0	-43.9	21.0	16.2	-23.0
Unmanufactured tobacco	2.5	2.7	6.7	12.0	18.8	56.4
Minor agricultural products	17.5	15.1	-13.6	88.2	75.5	-14.4
Seafood	18.5	40.5	119.1	117.6	146.9	24.9
3. Mineral exports	2.9	2.7	-6.9	12.6	27.6	118.2
4. Unclassified exports	1.6	5.0	212.6	8.6	12.5	46.4
Total exports	1,085.0	1,103.5	1.7	5,497.8	6,802.6	23.7

(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 increased by 32.2 per cent to US dollars 1,710 million compared to US dollars 1,294 million recorded in July 2020. The increase in import expenditure was observed across all main categories of imports, namely, consumer goods, intermediate goods and investment goods, despite some import controls still being in place. On a cumulative basis, total import expenditure from January to July 2021 amounted to US dollars 11,725 million, compared to US dollars 8,968 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020.

Consumer goods: Expenditure on the importation of food and beverages declined by 9.4 per cent, with the decline primarily stemming from sugar, milk powder and seafood. However, import expenditure on some food and beverage segments such as coconut oil, vegetables (mainly garlic, dhal, chickpeas and red onions), and spices (mainly chillies) increased. Expenditure on imports of non-food consumer goods increased by 41.0 per cent, with a broad-based increase in all non-food consumer goods (except personal vehicles, which are under import restrictions). This increase is largely attributable to the imports of medical and pharmaceuticals (mainly vaccines), home appliances (mainly televisions), and rubber tyres. Import expenditure on telecommunication devices recorded a slight decline.

Intermediate goods: Expenditure on the importation of intermediate goods in July 2021 increased by 33.8 per cent over July 2020 with increases in most of the main categories. Base metals recorded the highest absolute increase in value due to an increase in expenditure on iron and steel. Expenditure on fuel imports increased by 27.8 per cent in July 2021 over July 2020 with the increase in the prices of refined petroleum and crude oil while their import volumes declined. The import expenditure per barrel of crude oil amounted to US dollars 68.92 in July 2021 compared to US dollars 46.23 in July 2020. Further, expenditure on textiles and textile articles also increased significantly.

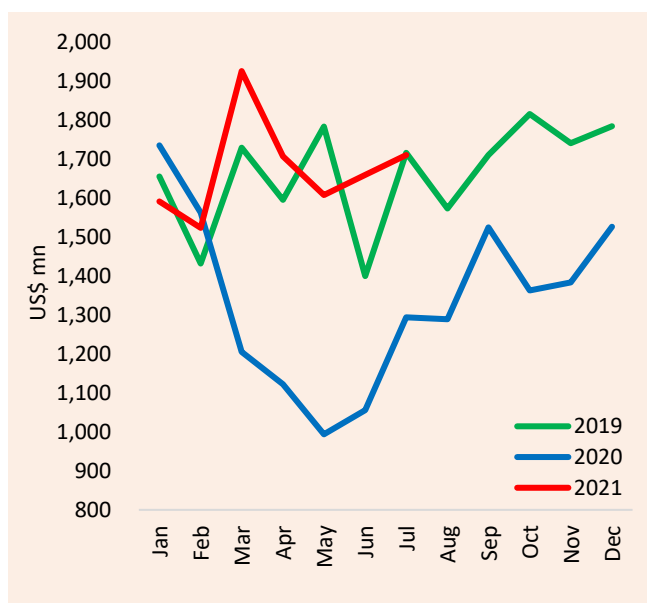
Investment goods: Expenditure on the importation of investment goods increased by 42.4 per cent in July 2021 compared to the same month in 2020, with substantial increases in almost every subcategory under the three types of investment goods, namely, machinery and equipment, building material and transport equipment. Import expenditure on cement, however, nearly halved. Local cement production has been high since mid-2020 when some import restrictions were introduced, and remains high though restrictions were relaxed in June 2021, since construction activities are

² Imports classified according to Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 are presented in Annex II.

ongoing to some extent despite lockdowns.

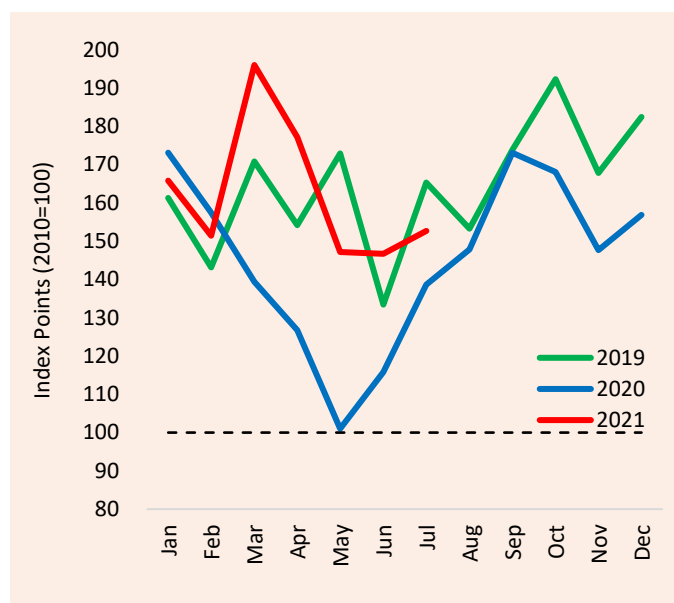
Import indices: The import volume and unit value indices increased by 10.1 per cent and 20.1 per cent, respectively, on a year-on-year basis, in July 2021. This indicates that the increase in import expenditure, on a year-on-year basis, can be attributed to the combined impact of higher import volumes and prices.

Figure 6: Monthly Import Performance



Sources: SLC, CBSL

Figure 7: Monthly Import Volume Index



Source: CBSL

Table 3: Expenditure on Merchandise Imports (a)

Category	July 2020 (US\$ mn)	July 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-July 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-July 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
1. Consumer goods	289.6	342.7	18.3	2,071.7	2,255.0	8.8
Food and beverages	130.2	117.9	-9.4	917.5	1,032.8	12.6
Cereals and milling industry products	1.3	2.4	92.7	18.0	22.1	22.3
Dairy products	24.8	16.2	-35.0	205.9	200.6	-2.6
Vegetables	25.6	31.5	22.7	228.0	242.6	6.4
Seafood	19.3	15.0	-22.3	126.8	67.7	-46.6
Sugar and confectionery	27.7	1.4	-95.0	144.1	208.1	44.4
Spices	8.5	12.3	45.8	76.2	80.8	6.0
Other food and beverages	23.0	39.1	70.3	118.5	211.0	78.0
Non-food consumer goods	159.4	224.8	41.0	1,154.2	1,222.2	5.9
Personal vehicles	6.1	2.3	-62.1	279.5	6.7	-97.6
Medical and pharmaceuticals	63.0	105.3	67.2	337.7	433.5	28.4
Home appliances	8.8	24.0	173.1	91.8	163.3	77.9
Clothing and accessories	13.4	14.9	10.8	124.4	120.2	-3.4
Telecommunication devices	45.6	45.0	-1.3	146.9	250.3	70.3
Household and furniture items	10.6	12.4	16.8	81.1	90.1	11.1
Other non-food consumables	11.8	20.8	76.5	92.8	158.1	70.5
2. Intermediate goods	734.3	982.3	33.8	4,901.1	6,932.4	41.4
Fuel	200.3	256.0	27.8	1,443.7	2,043.2	41.5
o/w Crude oil	67.0	91.8	37.0	318.3	408.8	28.4
Refined petroleum	130.6	159.8	22.4	996.2	1,503.3	50.9
Coal	2.8	4.5	62.7	129.2	131.2	1.6
Diamonds, precious stones and metals	10.3	12.7	23.3	49.5	74.9	51.4
Textiles and textile articles	197.1	251.2	27.4	1,262.8	1,702.3	34.8
Paper and paperboard and articles thereof	33.8	40.6	20.1	208.9	282.0	35.0
Agricultural inputs	16.1	25.3	57.1	117.9	162.2	37.6
Wheat and maize	26.8	26.3	-1.7	183.3	210.9	15.1
Base metals	36.4	105.2	189.2	207.6	459.7	121.4
Plastic and articles thereof	46.6	60.4	29.5	275.0	464.1	68.8
Chemical products	74.1	85.1	14.8	453.0	652.5	44.0
Fertiliser	9.1	5.6	-38.6	116.1	103.0	-11.2
Rubber and articles thereof	18.6	31.1	67.3	128.8	230.4	78.8
Mineral products	14.8	13.3	-10.0	93.3	88.4	-5.3
Other intermediate goods	50.3	69.3	38.0	361.2	458.8	27.0
3. Investment goods	269.1	383.2	42.4	1,984.3	2,530.6	27.5
Machinery and equipment	157.0	232.0	47.8	1,147.0	1,598.5	39.4
Building material	94.2	104.8	11.3	589.3	706.4	19.9
Transport equipment	17.7	44.9	153.7	246.2	222.5	-9.6
Other investment goods	0.3	1.5	506.4	1.7	3.2	84.1
4. Unclassified imports	0.7	1.9	176.4	11.2	6.8	-39.4
Total imports	1,293.7	1,710.1	32.2	8,968.3	11,724.8	30.7
o/w Non-fuel imports	1,093.4	1,454.0	33.0	7,524.6	9,681.6	28.7

(a) Provisional

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

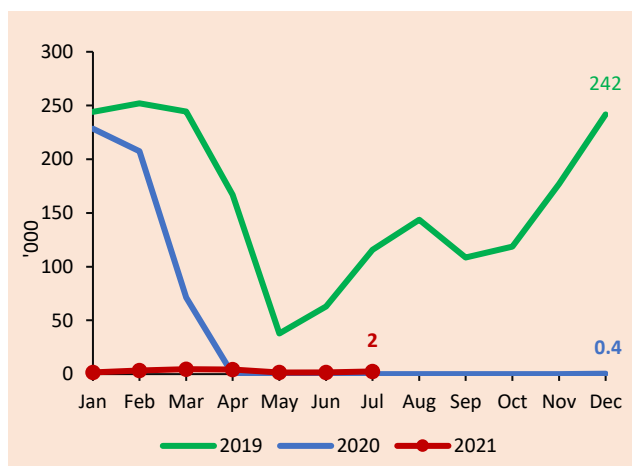
Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

Other Major Inflows to the External Current Account

Workers' remittances declined in July 2021 compared to July 2020. Workers' remittances amounted to US dollars 453 million during July 2021. Cumulative remittances during January-July 2021 amounted to US dollars 3,778 million, displaying a marginal growth of 2.6 per cent, year-on-year.

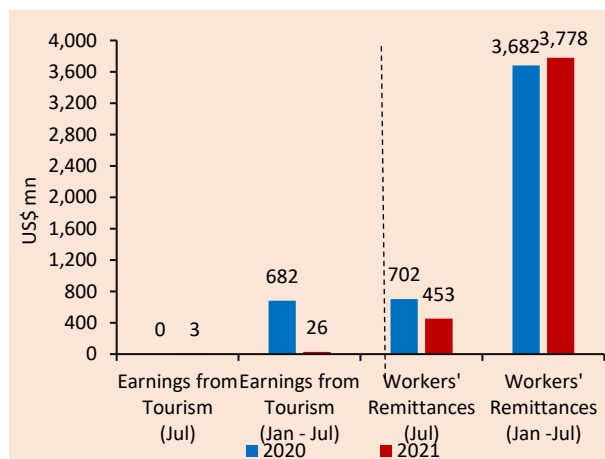
The tourism sector experienced a limited number of arrivals in July 2021. Accordingly, tourist arrivals in July 2021 were recorded at 2,429, compared to 1,614 arrivals in June 2021. A total of 19,337 tourist arrivals was recorded during the seven months up to July 2021, compared to 507,311 arrivals in the corresponding period of 2020. The main source countries for tourists in July 2021 were the United Kingdom, Maldives and the United States. Earnings from tourism, which are estimated based on tourist arrivals, amounted to US dollars 3 million in July 2021. Cumulative earnings from tourism were estimated at around US dollars 26 million during the seven months up to July 2021, compared to US dollars 682 million recorded during the same period in 2020.

Figure 9: Monthly Tourist Arrivals



Source: SLTDA

Figure 10: Tourism and Workers' Remittances



Sources: SLTDA, Licensed Banks, CBSL

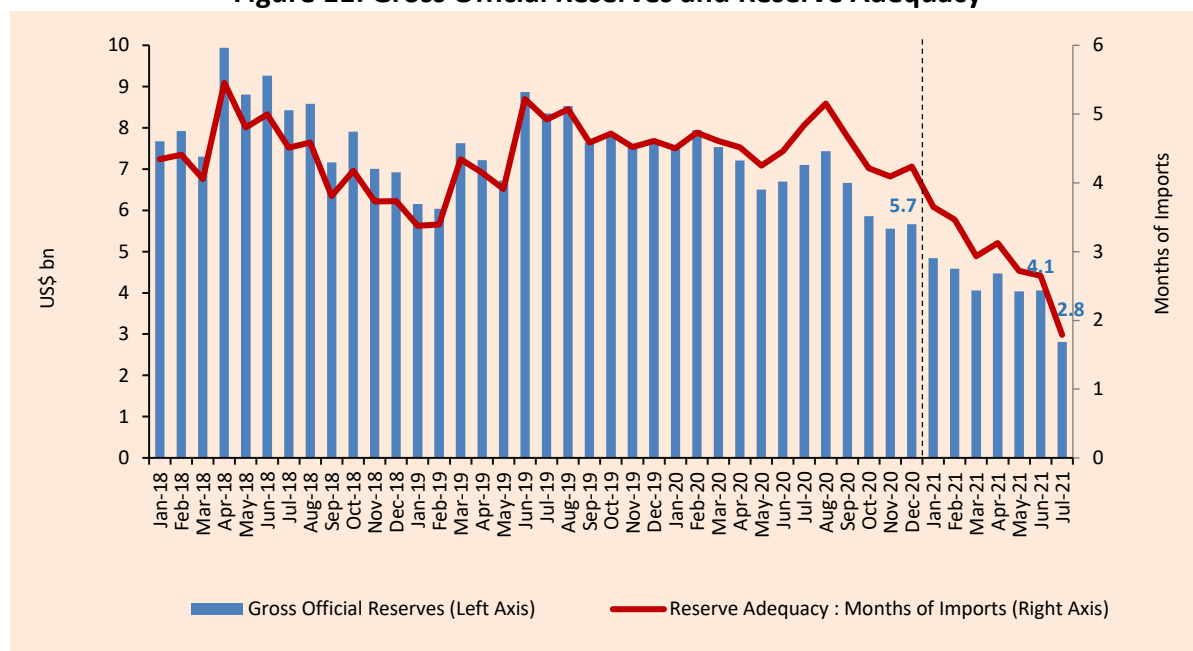
Financial Flows

A marginal net foreign investment inflow was recorded in the government securities market in July 2021. Cumulative net outflow from the government securities market during the seven months up to July 2021 amounted to US dollars 24 million, while the outstanding exposure remained low at US dollars 12 million at end July 2021. Meanwhile, the CSE recorded a net outflow of US dollars 41 million in July 2021, resulting in a net outflow of US dollars 165 million during the seven months up to July 2021.

International Reserves

Gross official reserves stood at US dollars 2.8 billion at end July 2021 with the settlement of the matured ISB of US dollars 1.0 billion by the Central Bank on behalf of the Government. This level of gross official reserves was equivalent to 1.8 months of imports. Total foreign assets, which consist of gross official reserves and foreign assets of the banking sector, amounted to US dollars 5.9 billion at end July 2021, providing an import cover of 3.8 months. The level of reserves reported above does not include the 3-year bilateral currency swap facility amounting to CNY 10 billion (approximately US dollars 1.5 billion) between the People's Bank of China (PBoC) and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Meanwhile, the country's gross official reserves increased in August 2021, with the receipt of the proceeds of the IMF's SDR allocation and the initial disbursements under the bilateral currency swap arrangement between the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the Bangladesh Bank.

Figure 11: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy



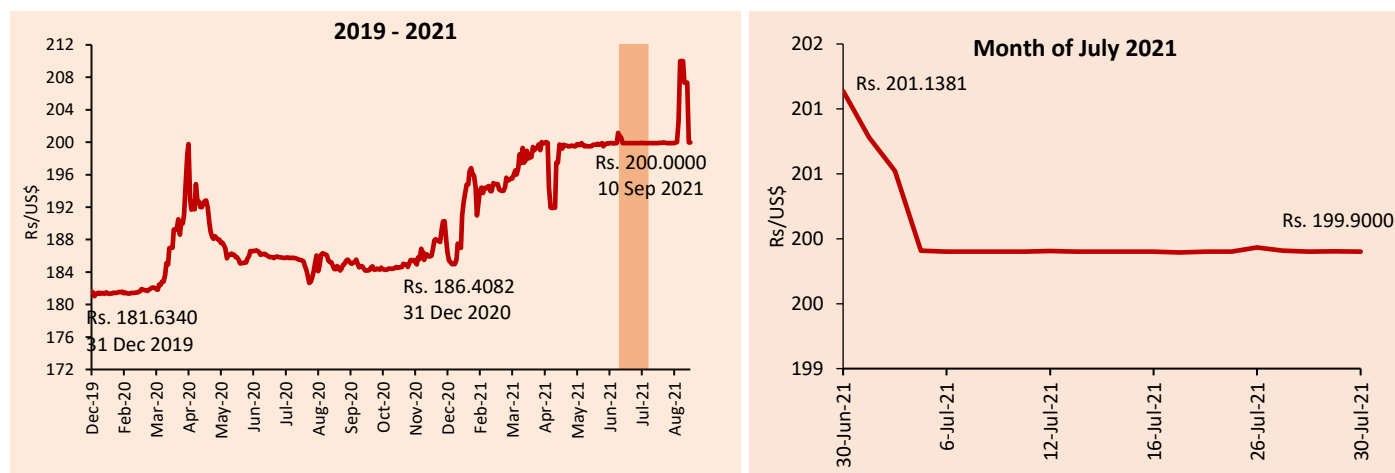
Source: CBSL

Exchange Rate Movements

The weighted average spot exchange rate in the interbank market remained broadly stable in July 2021. Accordingly, the Sri Lankan rupee recorded a marginal appreciation of 0.6 per cent against the US dollar during the month. During the year up to 10 September 2021, the rupee recorded a depreciation of 6.8 per cent against the US dollar. Meanwhile, reflecting cross-currency movements, the Sri Lankan rupee depreciated against the euro, the pound sterling, the Japanese yen, the Australian dollar and the Indian rupee during the year up to 10 September 2021. While continuing

to absorb a part of export proceeds and workers' remittances converted, the Central Bank provided foreign exchange liquidity to the market using a part of the inflows on account of the IMF's SDR allocation to smooth out essential foreign exchange transactions.

Figure 12: Movement of the Sri Lankan rupee against the US dollar



Source: CBSL

Table 4: Movement of the Sri Lankan rupee against Selected Currencies

Currency	2019	2020	2021 (up to 10 Sep) Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)
US dollar	+0.6%	-2.6%	-6.8%
Euro	+2.6%	-11.2%	-3.0%
Pound sterling	-2.8%	-6.2%	-8.2%
Japanese yen	-1.0%	-7.5%	-0.8%
Australian dollar	+1.3%	-11.4%	-2.7%
Indian rupee	+2.6%	0.0%	-6.3%

Source: CBSL

Annex I:

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

Category	July 2020 (US\$ mn)	July 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-July 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-July 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	289.9	275.4	-5.0	1,368.1	1,554.2	13.6
03 Fish and fish preparations	20.4	48.0	134.7	132.3	171.1	29.3
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	4.8	7.1	47.3	37.2	39.0	4.7
05 Vegetables and fruit	49.9	45.6	-8.5	227.0	252.5	11.2
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	168.5	155.9	-7.5	840.1	986.1	17.4
1. Beverages and tobacco	11.7	10.4	-11.2	59.2	75.3	27.1
11 Beverages	2.2	2.2	2.4	18.1	17.0	-6.1
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	9.5	8.2	-14.3	41.2	58.4	41.7
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	42.8	37.5	-12.3	197.5	246.8	25.0
23 Crude rubber	3.0	3.4	10.8	16.9	24.1	43.0
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	28.4	22.2	-21.8	121.8	139.1	14.2
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	26.7	52.0	94.7	246.2	248.6	1.0
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	20.6	40.5	97.1	233.5	218.0	-6.6
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	6.1	11.4	86.6	12.6	30.6	142.1
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	11.3	12.7	12.2	45.5	69.3	52.4
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	9.4	8.5	-9.4	37.6	47.0	25.0
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	22.3	24.8	10.8	119.0	163.9	37.7
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	151.3	145.7	-3.7	746.7	938.7	25.7
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	57.3	61.4	7.2	292.7	382.4	30.6
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	57.1	36.8	-35.5	250.8	245.7	-2.0
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	21.5	29.6	37.6	108.3	189.2	74.8
7. Machinery, transport equipment	38.6	54.8	41.9	210.3	344.2	63.7
77 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	24.0	29.9	24.6	128.2	185.7	44.9
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	490.3	490.2	0.0	2,505.3	3,161.1	26.2
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	450.2	451.8	0.4	2,302.6	2,913.5	26.5
9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0.0	0.3	5,829.1
Total exports	1,085.0	1,103.5	1.7	5,497.8	6,802.6	23.7

(a) Provisional

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

... negligible

Sources: 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 Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 (a)

Category	July 2020 (US\$ mn)	July 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-July 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-July 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
0. Food and live animals	167.7	149.2	-11.1	1,224.5	1,339.8	9.4
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	24.9	16.2	-34.9	206.1	200.9	-2.6
03 Fish and fish preparations	19.4	15.1	-22.0	127.4	68.3	-46.4
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	27.8	28.5	2.5	200.4	231.1	15.3
05 Vegetables and fruit	30.5	34.8	13.8	267.0	283.5	6.2
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	27.7	1.4	-95.0	144.1	208.1	44.4
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	11.1	15.6	40.9	96.8	104.9	8.3
1. Beverages and tobacco	6.3	4.1	-35.3	58.2	41.2	-29.2
2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	40.9	46.6	13.8	272.6	333.3	22.3
23 Crude rubber	14.9	26.9	80.0	108.4	202.9	87.1
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	5.6	0.7	-88.0	59.5	13.4	-77.5
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	200.3	256.0	27.8	1,443.7	2,043.2	41.5
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	180.1	230.6	28.0	1,178.5	1,724.5	46.3
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	17.4	21.0	20.7	136.1	187.5	37.8
4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	19.0	41.9	121.0	89.2	193.7	117.1
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	18.8	40.3	114.6	84.5	178.5	111.1
5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	186.3	252.9	35.7	1,162.0	1,630.7	40.3
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	56.6	100.7	77.9	314.6	398.0	26.5
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	9.1	5.6	-38.6	115.9	102.6	-11.5
57 Plastics in primary forms	31.1	43.6	40.2	180.7	343.2	89.9
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	11.9	12.8	7.3	77.3	99.2	28.3
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	383.1	531.6	38.8	2,380.1	3,339.1	40.3
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	33.1	38.5	16.3	202.2	269.5	33.3
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	191.1	247.3	29.4	1,202.3	1,668.9	38.8
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	49.5	46.0	-7.1	294.8	293.9	-0.3
67 Iron and steel	47.9	128.6	168.4	287.7	557.2	93.6
7. Machinery, transport equipment	224.3	347.5	54.9	1,879.9	2,259.1	20.2
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	26.2	61.8	135.6	227.5	384.0	68.8
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	40.2	53.7	33.7	275.7	364.2	32.1
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	22.8	25.0	9.9	106.6	186.0	74.5
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	63.5	81.4	28.2	262.0	488.1	86.3
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	42.6	63.0	47.8	295.4	422.8	43.1
78 Road vehicles	18.5	28.8	55.6	458.7	215.1	-53.1
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	63.1	77.9	23.6	448.1	536.7	19.8
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	10.7	14.0	30.7	105.3	101.4	-3.8
87 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	16.6	23.8	43.0	105.7	136.1	28.7
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in SITC	2.6	2.4	-7.3	9.9	8.0	-19.1
Total imports	1,293.7	1,710.1	32.2	8,968.3	11,724.8	30.7

(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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