

# PRESS RELEASE

✉ Communications Department, 30, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 01, Sri Lanka  
☎ +94 11 2477424 / +94 11 2477423 📠 +94 11 2346257  
📧 communications@cbsl.lk / dcommunications@cbsl.lk 🌐 www.cbsl.gov.lk



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இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி  
CENTRAL BANK OF SRI LANKA

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## External Sector Performance - August 2021

### Overview

Increased financial inflows bolstered Gross Official Reserves (GOR) during the month of August 2021, while merchandise exports exceeded US dollars 1.0 billion for the third consecutive month. However, the increase of import expenditure outpaced the increase of export earnings, resulting in an expansion of the trade deficit, compared to a year earlier. Tourist arrivals gathered some momentum in August 2021, recording a notable increase over the previous month, although the numbers remained low. A moderation of workers' remittances was observed in August 2021. Sri Lanka received the allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as part of the general SDR allocation in 2021. Further, initial disbursements under the bilateral currency swap arrangement between the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the Bangladesh Bank were received during August 2021. The average spot exchange rate in the interbank market remained broadly stable in August 2021, while pressures on the exchange rate were observed towards the end of the month, prompting the Central Bank to intervene in the foreign exchange market to stabilise the rupee.

**Table 1: Summary of External Sector Performance (a)**

Category	August 2020 US\$ mn	August 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)	Jan-Aug 2020 US\$ mn	Jan-Aug 2021 US\$ mn	Change (%)
Merchandise exports	947	1,100	16.2	6,445	7,903	22.6
Merchandise imports	1,289	1,687	30.8	10,257	13,411	30.7
Trade balance	-342	-586		-3,812	-5,509	
Earnings from tourism	-	7 (c)	-	682 (b)	33 (c)	-95.2
Workers' remittances	664	447	-32.8	4,346	4,224	-2.8
Inflows to the CSE (net) (d)	-44	-16		-173	-181	
Inflows to the Government (gross)	118	- (e)		1,433	1,233 (f)	
Treasury bills and bonds (gross)	1	-		91	16	
Long term loans (gross)	117	n.a.		1,341	1,218 (f)	
Foreign direct investment (gross) (g)				351	398	
Overall balance				-722	-2,423	

**Sources:** Sri Lanka Customs (SLC), Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA), Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE), Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI), Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL)

(a) Provisional

(b) Revised, based on the survey results of SLTDA on average stay period and average spending per day estimates for 2020

(c) This provisional estimate may be revised once SLTDA releases its survey results for 2021

(d) Includes primary and secondary transactions

(e) Data for gross inflows to the government excludes foreign loans in August 2021

(f) Cumulative data for long term loans includes foreign loans only up to July 2021

(g) Data for the first six months of each year including foreign loans to Direct Investment Enterprises as recorded by the BOI and net direct investment to the CSE

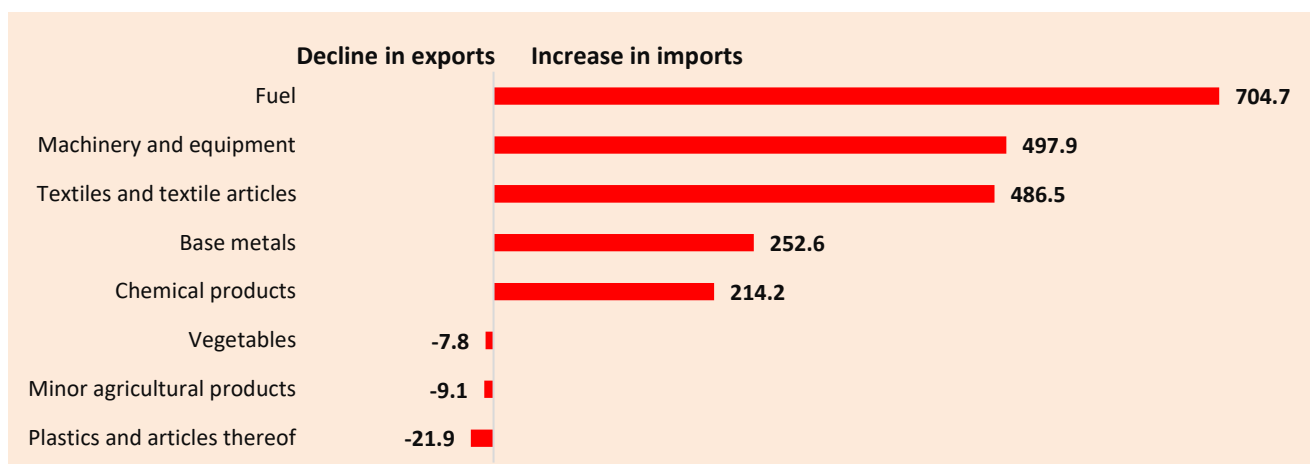
The CBSL publishes a 'Monthly Trade Bulletin' with further information on merchandise trade performance, which can be viewed at the Central Bank of Sri Lanka website under Statistics > Economic Indicators > Monthly Trade Bulletin. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/monthly-trade-bulletin>

## Trade Balance and Terms of Trade

**Trade Balance:** The deficit in the trade account widened on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis to US dollars 586 million in August 2021, compared to the deficit of US dollars 342 million recorded in August 2020. The cumulative deficit in the trade account from January to August 2021 also widened to US dollars 5,509 million from US dollars 3,812 million in the corresponding period of 2020. The major contributory factors that contributed to the widening of the trade deficit are shown in Figure 1.

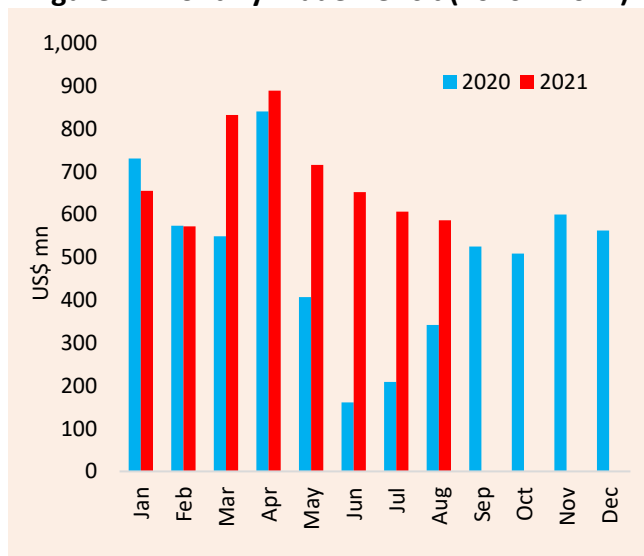
**Terms of Trade:** Terms of trade, i.e., the ratio of the price of exports to the price of imports, deteriorated by 19.2 per cent in August 2021, compared to August 2020, as the increase in import prices surpassed the increase in export prices.

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



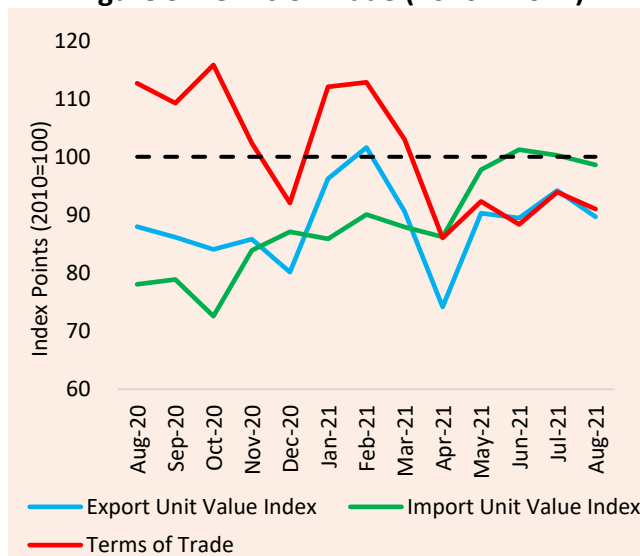
Sources: SLC, CBSL

**Figure 2: Monthly Trade Deficit (2020 – 2021)**



Sources: SLC, CBSL

**Figure 3: Terms of Trade (2020 – 2021)**



Source: CBSL

## Performance of Merchandise Exports<sup>1</sup>

**Overall exports:** Earnings from exports in August 2021 grew by 16.2 per cent over August 2020 to reach US dollars 1,100 million, reaching the highest level of exports recorded in a month of August.

Earnings from exports were marginally higher at US dollars 1,104 million in July 2021. Cumulative export earnings increased by 22.6 per cent during January-August 2021, amounting to US dollars 7,903 million, compared to US dollars 6,445 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020. However, the recent gap of around US dollars 345 million per month, on average, between the merchandise outflow and the financial inflow related to such exports has been a matter of concern.

**Industrial exports:** Earnings from the export of industrial goods increased by 17.5 per cent in August 2021, compared to August 2020. This increase was due to a broad-based increase in earnings from most of the industrial products led by textiles and garments; petroleum products; rubber products; food, beverages and tobacco; and machinery and mechanical appliances. Export of garments to all major markets increased. Earnings from the export of petroleum products increased with the increase in prices of aviation and bunker fuel and the increase in volumes of bunker fuel exports. Increase in earnings from tyres and gloves led to higher earnings from rubber products.

**Agricultural exports:** Total earnings from the export of agricultural goods in August 2021 increased by 10.9 per cent, compared to August 2020, mainly due to the increase in export earnings from tea, coconut (both kernel and non kernel products), minor agricultural products (mainly sesamum seeds and areca nuts), seafood and rubber. Although the unit price earned by tea exports in August 2021 was lower than a year earlier, export volumes increased, resulting in an increase of earnings from tea. Export earnings from spices, including pepper, cloves, nutmeg, and mace increased, except for earnings from cinnamon.

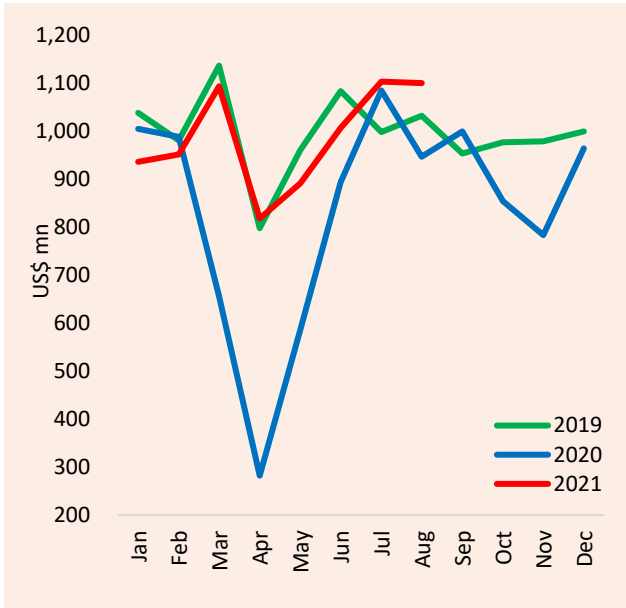
**Mineral exports:** Earnings from mineral exports increased in August 2021, compared to August 2020, due to high earnings from earths and stone; and ores, slag and ash.

**Export indices:** The export volume index and the export unit value index increased by 13.9 per cent, and 2.0 per cent, respectively, on a y-o-y basis, in August 2021. This indicates that the increase in export earnings, in August 2021, was mainly due to volume effect.

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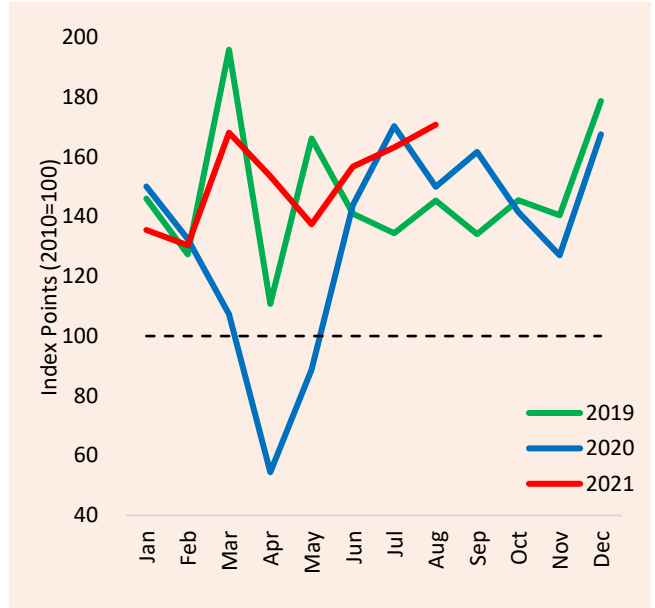
<sup>1</sup> The classification of exports, according to the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex I.

**Figure 4: Monthly Export Performance**



Sources: SLC, CBSL

**Figure 5: Monthly Export Volume Index**



Source: CBSL

**Table 2: Earnings from Merchandise Exports (a)**

Category	August 2020 (US\$ mn)	August 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Aug 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Aug 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
<b>1. Industrial exports</b>	<b>729.0</b>	<b>856.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4,905.4</b>	<b>6,093.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Food, beverages and tobacco	40.8	57.5	41.0	302.9	354.0	16.9
Animal fodder	7.7	5.5	-28.9	75.6	77.5	2.5
Textiles and garments	440.0	493.3	12.1	2,853.1	3,434.8	20.4
o/w Garments	389.6	439.6	12.8	2,528.1	3,122.6	23.5
Textiles	22.5	43.3	92.2	154.9	227.5	46.8
Other made-up textile articles	28.0	10.4	-62.7	170.1	84.8	-50.2
Rubber products	71.0	88.6	24.8	488.9	681.7	39.4
Gems, diamonds and jewellery	12.2	21.7	77.8	102.6	178.0	73.4
Machinery and mechanical appliances	31.1	41.1	32.4	209.5	329.1	57.1
Transport equipment	7.1	9.5	32.7	46.2	74.8	61.8
Petroleum products	22.0	46.3	110.7	268.1	294.9	10.0
Chemical products	15.7	16.7	6.1	107.7	143.7	33.4
Wood and paper products	9.3	10.6	14.0	64.7	82.6	27.7
Printing industry products	4.5	6.1	36.0	25.9	35.5	37.0
Leather, travel goods and footwear	5.7	5.8	3.1	38.2	33.8	-11.4
Plastics and articles thereof	23.7	6.0	-74.8	72.6	50.7	-30.2
Base metals and articles	10.4	15.5	49.1	76.0	100.1	31.8
Ceramic products	1.8	3.1	71.5	13.3	24.7	85.9
Other industrial exports	25.9	29.5	13.9	160.2	197.4	23.3
<b>2. Agricultural exports</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>239.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1,516.0</b>	<b>1,765.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Tea	103.0	116.8	13.4	805.6	882.4	9.5
Rubber	1.5	3.7	149.1	17.9	27.3	52.7
Coconut	33.9	40.1	18.1	221.5	276.9	25.0
Spices	39.7	39.7	-0.1	194.5	282.4	45.2
Vegetables	5.2	2.2	-56.9	26.1	18.4	-29.7
Unmanufactured tobacco	4.9	2.6	-46.3	16.9	21.4	26.6
Minor agricultural products	12.1	15.7	29.9	100.3	91.1	-9.1
Seafood	15.6	18.6	19.6	133.2	165.5	24.3
<b>3. Mineral exports</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>115.3</b>
<b>4. Unclassified exports</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>947.2</b>	<b>1,100.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>6,445.0</b>	<b>7,903.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>

(a) Provisional

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

## Performance of Merchandise Imports<sup>2</sup>

**Overall imports:** Expenditure on merchandise imports increased by 30.8 per cent to US dollars 1,687 million in August 2021, compared to US dollars 1,289 million recorded in August 2020. The increase in import expenditure was observed across all main categories of imports, namely, consumer goods, intermediate goods, and investment goods, despite the continuation of some import restrictions imposed by the Government. On a cumulative basis, total import expenditure from January to August 2021 amounted to US dollars 13,411 million, compared to US dollars 10,257 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020.

**Consumer goods:** Expenditure on the importation of food and beverages increased by 12.3 per cent in August 2021 (y-o-y), with the increase primarily stemming from vegetables (mainly lentils and onions), dairy products (milk powder), seafood (mainly dried sprats and frozen fish), spices (chillies), and miscellaneous food and beverages. A significant decline was observed in expenditure of sugar imports. Meanwhile, expenditure on the importation of non-food consumer goods increased by 67.5 per cent (y-o-y), mainly owing to the expenditure on importation of vaccines. Several broad categories of non-food consumer goods, including home appliances, telecommunication devices, clothing and accessories, rubber products, household and furniture items, etc., also recorded an increase.

**Intermediate goods:** Expenditure on the importation of intermediate goods in August 2021 increased by 27.6 per cent over August 2020 mainly due to the rise in import expenditure on fuel and textiles and textile articles. Expenditure on fuel imports increased by 42.5 per cent (y-o-y) with the increase in the prices of refined petroleum and crude oil imported, while their import volumes declined. The import expenditure per barrel of crude oil amounted to US dollars 74.88 in August 2021, compared to US dollars 47.74 in August 2020. A marked decline was observed in the expenditure of fertiliser imports, reflecting the impact of the policy of the Government on fertiliser.

**Investment goods:** Expenditure on the importation of investment goods increased by 30.8 per cent in August 2021, compared to the same month in 2020. Under machinery and equipment, office machines such as computers, medical and laboratory equipment, agricultural machinery, electric motor and generating sets and miscellaneous industrial machinery recorded a significant increase in import expenditure, among others. Import expenditure on building material increased, mainly owing

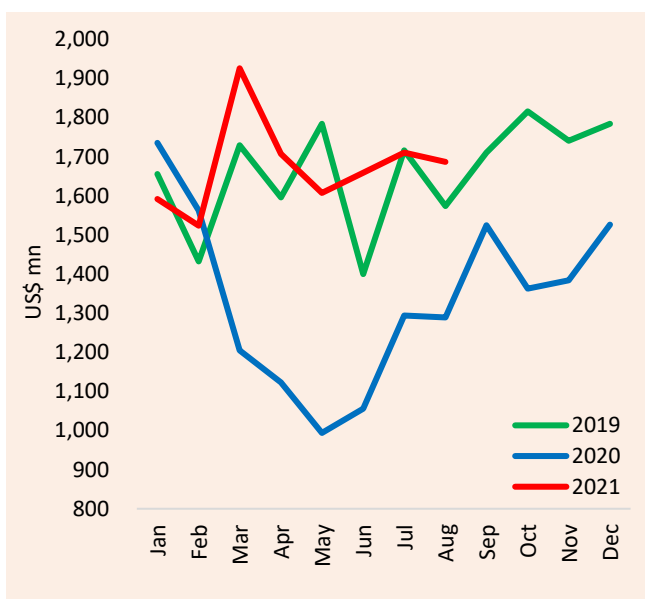
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<sup>2</sup> The classification of imports, according to the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4, is presented in Annex II.

to imports of iron and steel, articles of iron and steel, and mineral products (primarily asbestos). Import expenditure on cement imports declined due to volume effect while that on transport equipment increased mainly due to the imports of small airplanes and agricultural tractors.

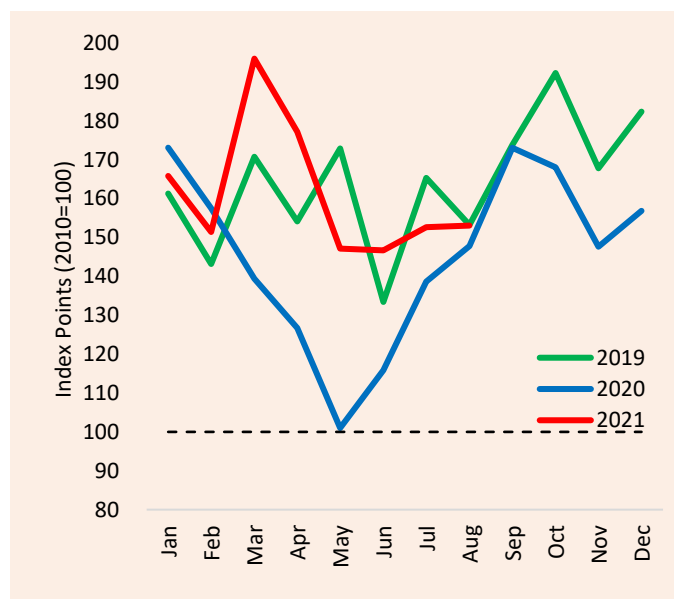
**Import indices:** The import volume and unit value indices increased by 3.6 per cent and 26.3 per cent, respectively, on a y-o-y basis, in August 2021, implying that the increase in import expenditure was mainly due to price effect.

**Figure 6: Monthly Import Performance**



Sources: SLC, CBSL

**Figure 7: Monthly Import Volume Index**



Source: CBSL

**Table 3: Expenditure on Merchandise Imports (a)**

Category	August 2020 (US\$ mn)	August 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Aug 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Aug 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
<b>1. Consumer goods</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>324.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>2,300.3</b>	<b>2,579.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Food and beverages	106.1	119.1	12.3	1,023.7	1,151.9	12.5
Cereals and milling industry products	3.0	2.3	-21.7	21.0	24.4	16.1
Dairy products	23.0	30.6	32.9	228.9	231.2	1.0
Vegetables	18.4	36.1	96.9	246.3	278.7	13.1
Seafood	12.7	14.8	17.2	139.5	82.5	-40.8
Sugar and confectionery	18.5	3.2	-82.8	162.6	211.3	30.0
Spices	8.0	9.8	22.4	84.2	90.5	7.6
Other food and beverages	22.65	22.3	-1.6	141.2	233.3	65.2
Non-food consumer goods	122.5	205.1	67.5	1,276.7	1,427.3	11.8
Personal vehicles	1.3	1.1	-13.6	280.8	7.8	-97.2
Medical and pharmaceuticals	47.6	98.5	106.8	385.3	532.0	38.1
Home appliances	8.6	16.5	91.6	100.4	179.8	79.1
Clothing and accessories	13.2	18.5	39.8	137.6	138.7	0.8
Telecommunication devices	27.6	32.8	18.7	174.6	283.1	62.2
Household and furniture items	10.4	13.4	28.6	91.6	103.6	13.1
Other non-food consumables	13.7	24.3	77.7	106.4	182.4	71.4
<b>2. Intermediate goods</b>	<b>791.3</b>	<b>1,010.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>5,692.4</b>	<b>7,942.4</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Fuel	247.5	352.7	42.5	1,691.2	2,395.9	41.7
o/w Crude oil	69.3	107.7	55.4	387.6	516.4	33.2
Refined petroleum	178.2	245.0	37.5	1,174.4	1,748.3	48.9
Coal	0.0	0.0	-49.1	129.2	131.2	1.6
Diamonds, precious stones and metals	7.9	6.8	-14.6	57.4	81.7	42.3
Textiles and textile articles	194.4	241.3	24.1	1,457.2	1,943.7	33.4
Paper and paperboard and articles thereof	30.5	37.5	22.7	239.5	319.4	33.4
Agricultural inputs	14.6	25.0	71.0	132.5	187.3	41.3
Wheat and maize	46.0	55.0	19.4	229.3	265.9	15.9
Base metals	39.0	39.6	1.5	246.6	499.2	102.4
Plastic and articles thereof	48.9	54.5	11.5	323.9	518.6	60.1
Chemical products	65.3	80.1	22.6	518.3	732.6	41.3
Fertiliser	8.2	0.9	-88.7	124.3	104.0	-16.4
Rubber and articles thereof	17.0	35.4	108.3	145.8	265.8	82.3
Mineral products	14.3	17.7	23.6	107.6	106.1	-1.4
Other intermediate goods	57.5	63.6	10.6	418.7	522.4	24.8
<b>3. Investment goods</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2,253.2</b>	<b>2,882.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>
Machinery and equipment	177.6	224.0	26.1	1,324.6	1,822.5	37.6
Building material	82.0	97.5	18.9	671.4	803.9	19.7
Transport equipment	9.1	29.6	224.5	255.3	252.1	-1.2
Other investment goods	0.2	0.5	142.0	2.0	3.7	90.6
<b>4. Unclassified imports</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-33.8</b>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>1,289.1</b>	<b>1,686.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>10,257.4</b>	<b>13,411.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>
<b>o/w Non-fuel imports</b>	<b>1,041.6</b>	<b>1,334.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>8,566.1</b>	<b>11,015.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>

(a) Provisional

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

Sources: SLC, CPC, Lanka IOC PLC, CBSL

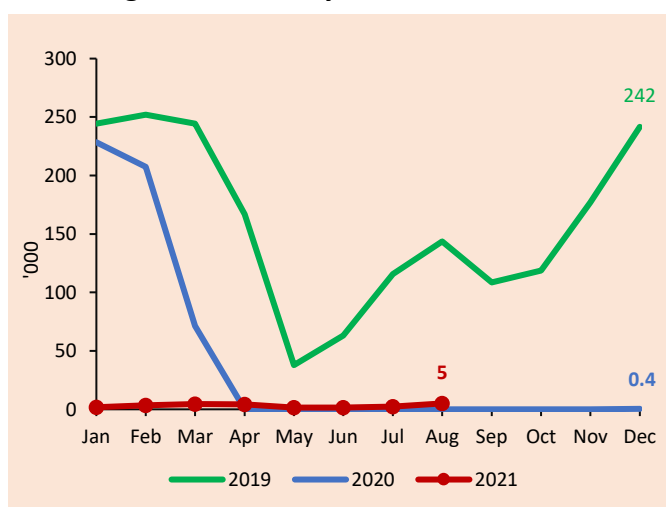


## Other Major Inflows to the External Current Account

**Workers' remittances moderated in August 2021, compared to August 2020.** Workers' remittances amounted to US dollars 447 million during August 2021, in comparison to US dollars 664 million in August 2020. Cumulative remittances during January-August 2021 amounted to US dollars 4,224 million, displaying a marginal decline of 2.8 per cent, y-o-y.

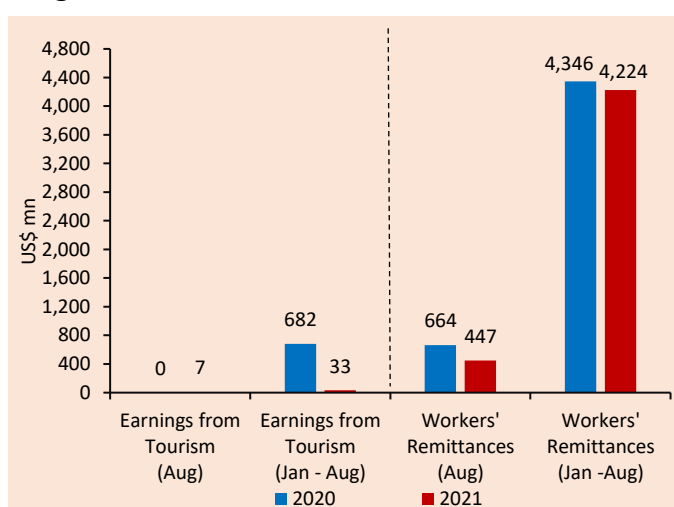
**Tourist arrivals showed some increase in August 2021 over the previous month.** Accordingly, tourist arrivals in August 2021 were recorded at 5,040, compared to 2,429 arrivals in July 2021. A total of 24,377 tourist arrivals were recorded during the eight months up to August 2021, compared to 507,311 arrivals in the corresponding period of 2020. The main source countries for tourists in August 2021 were Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom. Earnings from tourism are estimated at US dollars 7 million in August 2021. Cumulative earnings from tourism are estimated at US dollars 33 million during the eight months up to August 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

## Portfolio Flows

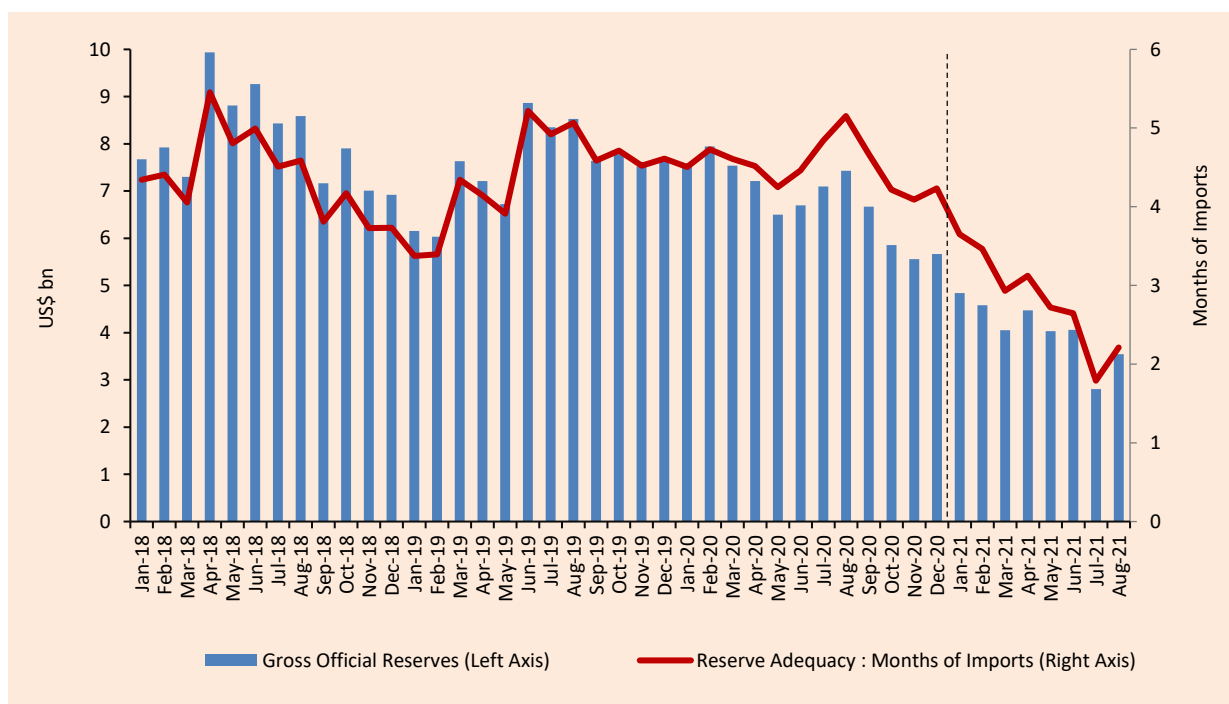
A marginal net outflow of foreign investment was recorded in the government securities market in August 2021. Cumulative net outflows from the government securities market during the eight months up to August 2021 amounted to US dollars 26 million, while the outstanding exposure remained low at US dollars 10 million at end August 2021. Meanwhile, the CSE recorded a net

outflow of US dollars 16 million in August 2021, resulting in a net outflow of US dollars 181 million during the eight months up to August 2021.

## International Reserves

**Gross official reserves increased to US dollars 3.5 billion by end August 2021, from US dollars 2.8 billion at end July 2021.** This increase was due to the receipt of the SDR allocation of the IMF and the initial disbursements under the bilateral currency swap arrangement between the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and the Bangladesh Bank. This level of gross official reserves 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, total foreign assets, which consist of gross official reserves and foreign assets of the banking sector, amounted to US dollars 7.3 billion at end August 2021, providing an import cover of 4.6 months.

**Figure 11: Gross Official Reserves and Reserve Adequacy**

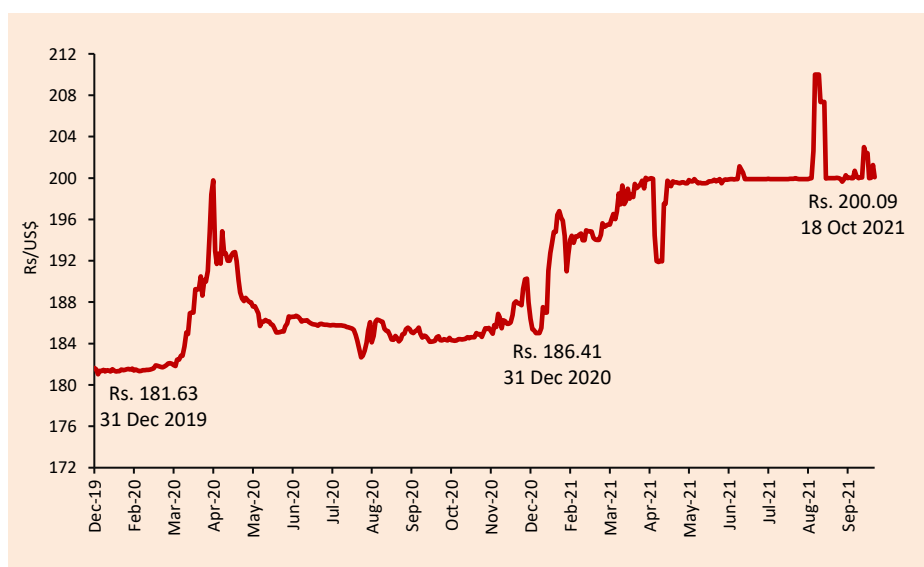


Source: CBSL

## Exchange Rate Movements

The weighted average spot exchange rate in the interbank market remained broadly stable during August 2021, with some heightened pressures on the exchange rate being observed towards the end of the month. The Sri Lankan rupee depreciated by 4.8 per cent against the US dollar during August. This was mainly due to high foreign exchange liquidity requirements relating to import expenditure during the latter part of August, necessitating an intervention by the Central Bank to provide liquidity to the domestic foreign exchange market. During the year up to 18 October 2021, the rupee recorded a depreciation of 6.8 per cent against the US dollar. Reflecting cross-currency movements, the Sri Lankan rupee depreciated against the euro, the pound sterling, the Australian dollar and the Indian rupee, while appreciating against the Japanese yen during the year up to 18 October 2021. Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan rupee remains largely undervalued as reflected by the real effective exchange rate (REER) indices.

**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 18 Oct) Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+)
US dollar	+0.6%	-2.6%	-6.8%
Euro	+2.6%	-11.2%	-1.1%
Pound sterling	-2.8%	-6.2%	-7.5%
Japanese yen	-1.0%	-7.5%	+3.1%
Australian dollar	+1.3%	-11.4%	-3.2%
Indian rupee	+2.6%	0.0%	-4.5%

Source: CBSL

## Annex I:

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

Category	August 2020 (US\$ mn)	August 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Aug 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Aug 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
<b>0. Food and live animals</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>1,582.3</b>	<b>1,795.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>
03 Fish and fish preparations	17.3	20.6	19.25	149.7	191.7	28.1
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	4.4	5.2	16.59	41.7	44.2	6.0
05 Vegetables and fruit	40.6	46.7	14.90	267.6	299.1	11.8
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	138.7	152.6	9.98	978.8	1,138.7	16.3
<b>1. Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>-1.15</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>
11 Beverages	2.4	3.4	44.37	20.4	20.4	-0.3
12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	12.4	11.2	-9.77	53.6	69.6	29.8
<b>2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>230.1</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>
23 Crude rubber	1.6	3.8	143.52	18.4	28.0	51.5
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	23.9	21.3	-10.90	145.7	160.4	10.1
<b>3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>110.66</b>	<b>268.1</b>	<b>294.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	22.0	40.0	82.02	255.5	258.0	1.0
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	0.0	6.3	...	12.6	36.9	191.9
<b>4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>29.83</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	9.1	7.7	-15.19	46.7	54.7	17.1
<b>5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>33.8</b>
<b>6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>28.43</b>	<b>868.8</b>	<b>1,095.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	47.9	56.9	18.95	340.6	439.3	29.0
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	42.8	52.0	21.50	293.6	297.6	1.4
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	15.7	27.2	73.72	123.9	216.5	74.7
<b>7. Machinery, transport equipment</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>34.36</b>	<b>246.5</b>	<b>392.8</b>	<b>59.4</b>
77 Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	23.4	27.0	15.10	151.6	212.7	40.3
<b>8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>473.5</b>	<b>517.6</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>2,978.8</b>	<b>3,678.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	434.3	475.3	9.44	2,736.9	3,388.9	23.8
<b>9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5,829.1</b>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>947.2</b>	<b>1,100.4</b>	<b>16.17</b>	<b>6,445.0</b>	<b>7,903.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>

(a) Provisional

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

... negligible

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

Note: The first digit indicates the 'section' and the first two digits indicate the 'division' of SITC. The above table shows only selected divisions of SITC. For further information on SITC, please see CBSL Annual Report 2017 Box Article 04.

[https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/publications/annual\\_report/2017/en/9\\_Chapter\\_05.pdf](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	August 2020 (US\$ mn)	August 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)	Jan-Aug 2020 (US\$ mn)	Jan-Aug 2021 (US\$ mn)	Change (%)
<b>0. Food and live animals</b>	<b>160.93</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>1,385.5</b>	<b>1,534.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	23.0	30.7	33.1	229.2	231.5	1.0
03 Fish and fish preparations	12.7	14.9	17.2	140.1	83.2	-40.6
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	48.8	57.5	17.9	249.2	288.6	15.8
05 Vegetables and fruit	22.4	40.5	80.5	289.5	324.0	11.9
06 Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	18.5	3.2	-82.8	162.6	211.3	30.0
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	10.6	12.2	15.5	107.4	117.1	9.0
<b>1. Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>9.13</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>-24.3</b>
<b>2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>28.43</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>301.0</b>	<b>380.5</b>	<b>26.4</b>
23 Crude rubber	13.88	31.0	123.0	122.3	233.8	91.2
26 Textile fibres and their wastes	3.02	1.1	-62.5	62.6	14.5	-76.8
<b>3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials</b>	<b>247.51</b>	<b>352.7</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>1,691.2</b>	<b>2,395.9</b>	<b>41.7</b>
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	224.21	306.1	36.5	1,402.7	2,030.6	44.8
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	23.27	46.5	99.9	159.3	234.1	46.9
<b>4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes</b>	<b>21.93</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>-19.8</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>211.3</b>	<b>90.1</b>
42 Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated	21.66	15.7	-27.7	106.2	194.1	82.8
<b>5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</b>	<b>168.37</b>	<b>229.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>1,330.4</b>	<b>1,860.4</b>	<b>39.8</b>
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	43.1	93.2	116.3	357.7	491.2	37.3
56 Fertilisers, manufactured	8.2	0.9	-89.2	124.2	103.5	-16.7
57 Plastics in primary forms	33.5	38.9	16.2	214.1	382.0	78.4
58 Plastics in non-primary forms	13.5	12.8	-5.2	90.8	112.0	23.3
<b>6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials</b>	<b>369.89</b>	<b>448.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>2,750.0</b>	<b>3,787.3</b>	<b>37.7</b>
64 Paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	30.1	35.9	19.4	232.3	305.5	31.5
65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, etc., n.e.s.	190.8	238.6	25.0	1,393.1	1,907.5	36.9
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	43.5	43.1	-1.1	338.4	337.0	-0.4
67 Iron and steel	47.9	55.3	15.4	335.7	612.5	82.5
<b>7. Machinery, transport equipment</b>	<b>225.05</b>	<b>304.0</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>2,105.0</b>	<b>2,563.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>
72 Machinery specialized for particular industries	30.66	51.6	68.2	258.2	435.5	68.7
74 General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts, n.e.s.	39.3	49.6	26.3	314.9	413.8	31.4
75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	16.9	32.8	93.5	123.5	218.7	77.1
76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	48.6	55.4	14.1	310.6	543.6	75.0
77 Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	47.6	62.6	31.5	343.0	485.5	41.5
78 Road vehicles	14.6	23.9	64.1	473.3	239.0	-49.5
<b>8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>57.53</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>505.7</b>	<b>619.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	10.73	15.9	47.9	116.0	117.2	1.0
87 Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus n.e.s.	14.79	21.2	43.1	120.5	157.3	30.5
<b>9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified in SITC</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-14.1</b>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>1,289.09</b>	<b>1,686.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>10,257.4</b>	<b>13,411.4</b>	<b>30.7</b>

(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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