



Beyond Turmeric: How Import Controls are Impacting Sri Lanka's Economy

Author [LBO](#)

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By Dr. Asanka Wijesinghe:

Raw turmeric roots on the shelves of roadside vendors is a frequent sight nowadays. Thanks to the import controls, turmeric now fetches a higher price domestically; prices having soared by as much as 275% from **Rs. 80 per kilo to Rs. 300 per kilo**. The turmeric shortage, reports of adulterated turmeric powder, the ceiling price, black-market sales, and sensational stories of busting smuggling attempts are the manifestations of the impact of import controls.

The recent waves of import restrictions imposed by the Sri Lankan government have different justifications such as boosting domestic production and avoiding re-exporting substandard products and foreign exchange leakage. However, protectionism has costs. The significant costs are: 1) possibility of tariff retaliation by the trading partners; 2) [impact on domestic manufacturing for exporting](#); and 3) resource misallocation.

These costs will have a severe impact on the recovery of the COVID-19 affected economy. In this article, the costs of protectionist trade policies and opportunities available for a faster post-COVID economic recovery are discussed.

Possibility of Trade Retaliation by Trading Partners

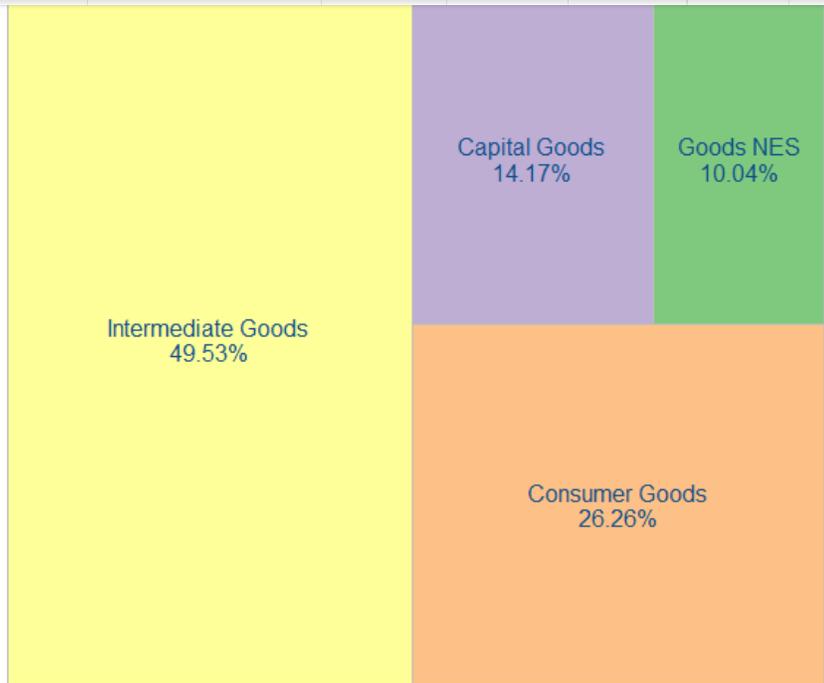
The economic literature documents the [political](#) and [economic](#) cost of the China-US trade war thoroughly. China's targeted agricultural tariffs, which were in retaliation to Trump's unilateral tariffs, cost the Republican party the [2018 House election](#). From a mercantilist point of view, countries like to export but are reluctant to import. But trade is no longer a one-way street. The EU, [in a statement on Sri Lanka's new import controls](#), points out that "a prolonged import ban is not in line with World Trade Organization regulations."

Returning to the turmeric story, Sri Lanka's primary turmeric import source was India. In 2017, 97% (USD7 million) of Sri Lanka's turmeric imports came from India. [Media reports](#) show that Indian farmers and merchants have raised concerns over Sri Lanka's turmeric ban. While these concerns have no immediate damage on the country's exports, Sri Lanka should still be cautious to avoid the Trump administration's blunder of getting into a series of tariff battles with crucial trade partners.

Impact on Domestic Manufacturing

Nowadays, the vertically linked manufacturing process through global value chains (GVCs) is the norm. Manufacturing in Sri Lanka is no exception. Around 49% of Sri Lanka's imports are intermediate goods, and 14% are capital goods (Figure 1). Import controls disrupt the input supply and may harm the export performance of industries that use foreign raw materials. One significant China-US trade war harm was on the US [manufacturing sector](#). Comparably, Sri Lanka's import controls in April 2020 seriously hurt the sectors which used imported [raw materials](#). It is, however, commendable that the government [relaxed some of the import controls in June](#) to ensure an uninterrupted supply of raw materials.

Figure 1: Sri Lanka Imports by End Use-2017



Author's calculations using COMTRADE, data on BEC-2017

Note: WITS database shows that 38.19% of imports are intermediate goods while 21.04% of imports are capital goods. Consumer goods represent 30.85% of imports. Hence, a more conservative calculation also shows that intermediate and capital goods share of total imports is around 60%.

Resource Misallocation

Economic theory dictates that a country should produce and eventually specialise in products for which the country has a relative productivity advantage (production patterns correlate with predictions from [Ricardo's comparative advantage theory](#)). Import controls distort production and induce the allocation of scarce resources (land, water, and labour resources that have high-valued alternative uses) to relatively unproductive sectors.

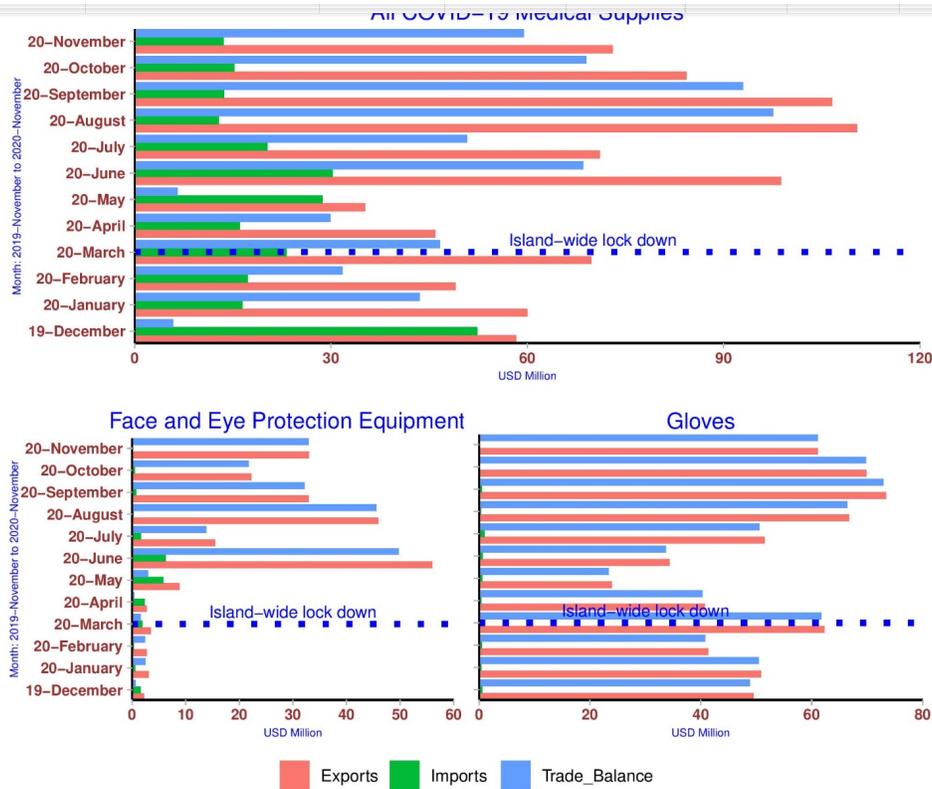
Sri Lanka imported around 75% of the turmeric requirement, and 97% of imports came from India. The [Revealed Comparative Advantage \(RCA\)](#) index for turmeric shows that India has a superior export performance (Table 1). Sri Lanka traded turmeric following the "revealed comparative advantage" logic, but the import controls distorted it. The prospect of exporting domestic turmeric is not promising. India dominates the global turmeric market currently and has a cost advantage. It is doubtful if Sri Lanka can grab a sizeable chunk of world trade through protectionism. However, now the resources are diverted to the protected sector, and domestic consumers pay an exorbitant price.

Table 1: Turmeric Trade Indicators for Sri Lanka and India -2017

Country	RCA	Market share of world turmeric export	Unit value (US dollar/ton)
Sri Lanka	3.68	0.25%	5878
India	39.40	66.39%	1686

Source: Author's calculation using Trade Map data-2017

Figure 2: Trade Indicators for COVID-19 Medical Supplies Exported by Sri Lanka



Data source: COMTRADE

A Way Forward

Historically, the government resorted to import controls when there was a [balance of payment crisis](#). The current import controls have the same [underlying rationale](#). However, the trade deficit's temporary shrinkage may not be sustainable if there is no increase in exports. To increase exports, Sri Lanka needs to remove hurdles on input supply, remove distortionary tariffs, exploit market opportunities under the rule-based free trade system, and in the long run, improve the country's GVC participation.

Sri Lanka successfully realigned the production process to produce widely demanded COVID-19 related medical supplies showing the benefits and opportunities of free trade (Figure 2). The high demand may continue to another year, and [countries have removed tariffs on medical supplies](#). Some countries have banned the exports of medical supplies like PPE opening substantial market opportunities for Sri Lanka. Increasing GVC participation by producing products closely related to the current competitive sectors but have higher complexity, is a practical approach. Sri Lanka may not make the final good within the country, but the country may process the materials it currently exports by a little. Participation in downstream, as well as upstream GVCs, [makes countries better off](#).



Asanka Wijesinghe is a Research Economist at the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) with research interests in macroeconomic policy, international trade, labour and health economics. He is also interested in the impact of adjustment costs of trade, gravity modelling in trade, econometrics and the trade origins of populist politics. He has undertaken efficiency analyses, particularly public spending efficiency, using parametric and non-parametric efficiency analysis approaches.

Asanka holds a BSc in Agricultural Technology and Management from the University of Peradeniya, an MS in Agribusiness and Applied Economics from North Dakota State University, and an MS and PhD in Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics from The Ohio State University. His latest research focused on the effect of global trade-induced labour market changes on voting behaviour in recent US elections, including the 2016 presidential election.

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