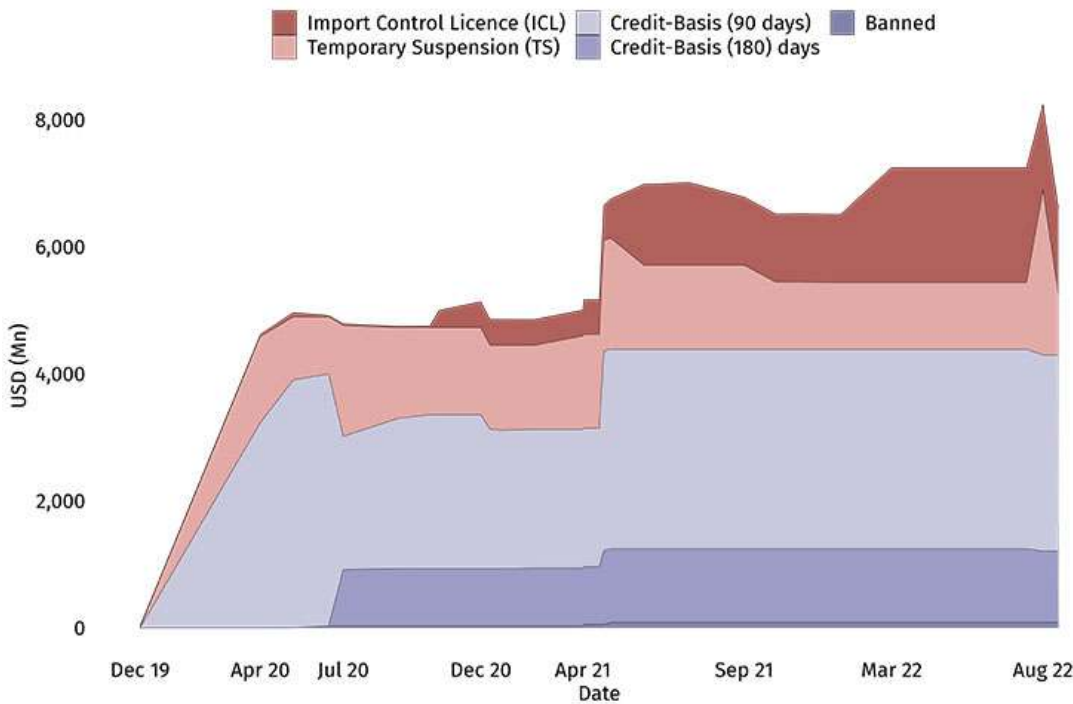




BUSINESS

# Has Sri Lanka's crisis-driven import controls incentivised import substitution?

Published 6 months ago on 2023/06/13



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Notes: Data compilation was from various import control Gazette notifications. Values used in the study are from 2017, as more recent data on HS-eight digits were unavailable. Source: Authors' illustrations

f By Dr Asanka Wijesinghe and Nilupulee Rathnayake

In response to the economic crisis, Sri Lanka implemented import controls that expanded significantly by the end of 2022, accounting for approximately 30% of the country's total import value (Figure 1). The controls affected various categories, including consumption goods (46%), intermediate goods (31%), and capital goods (24%). As Sri Lanka gradually eases these controls, questions arise about the necessity of this strategy and its impact on economic growth.



Was implementing import controls a necessary strategy or the easiest option available to the government?

Were import controls applied optimally to limit damaging effects on growth?

Did they distort incentives, thereby promoting domestic production of substitutable products?



Asanka Wijesinghe

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To shed light on these concerns, a comprehensive analysis was conducted using a unique dataset comprising eight waves of import controls. These controls encompassed quantitative and price restrictions at a disaggregated product level using a range of Gazette notifications issued between April 2020 to September 2022.

#### Were Import Controls Necessary? Unravelling the Policy Objectives

The objective behind the successive rounds of controls remains unclear, with the government declaring different goals at different times. These ranged from reducing foreign currency outflows to promoting domestic production as import substitutes. As such, assessing their longer-term impacts in distorting the incentive structures is crucial. Interestingly, implementing import controls may have inadvertently encouraged import substitution, even without a protectionist intent. The complexity of the measures employed, including credit-based requirements, import licenses, suspensions, and bans, highlights the intricacies of controlling imports.

Several hypotheses prevail in determining the government's import control preferences.

Sri Lanka's heavy reliance on imported intermediate and capital goods for domestic consumption and export-oriented production means that these are more likely to be exempted from minimising adverse impacts on domestic production.

The large agricultural labour force has significant electoral importance, and to gain political support, the government may seize the opportunity to protect domestic food production.

If import substitution is the goal, the government will prioritise less complex products, which are easily substitutable given resource endowments and technical know-how. Thus, food items, for instance, are more likely to face import controls over highly complex products. It is worth noting that if subsequent rounds of import controls consistently include less complex food products without exemptions, it could indicate an underlying incentive structure that promotes import substitution.

Even without a protectionist motive, the import control design could inadvertently incentivise import substitution.

Our analysis revealed that the government's import control policy preference favoured less complex products, consumer goods, and food items. This unintentionally created an incentive structure for import substitution, even without a protectionist intent. Persistent import controls on food products and low-tech manufacturing products like consumer electronics inflate domestic prices and create opportunities for higher profit margins. As these products are within the set of products that are easily substitutable for a country like Sri Lanka, which has a comparative advantage in low-tech manufacturing and a significant labour force in agriculture, import substitution might happen even without a policy intent.

The quantitative analysis identified eight waves of import controls, which tightened over time and increased in coverage. The government's targeting of food products, consumption goods, and less complex items was not always successful, particularly in the later waves of import controls. This can be attributed to a shrinking choice set available as control measures progressed. In some import control waves, the government extended import controls to encompass more intermediate and capital goods.

The process of import substitution typically follows a sequential pattern, starting with substituting easily replaceable products before moving on to more complex ones. Therefore, irrespective of the policy objective, the distortions introduced to the incentive structure align with observations from import substitution scenarios seen in countries like Sri Lanka.

#### Recommendations for Prioritising Import Control Revisions

As Sri Lanka gradually eases the import controls implemented during the economic crisis, it becomes crucial to prioritise the revision process. The deciding factors may be influenced by lobbying from industries reliant on restricted imports and feedback from industry and consumers. Our analysis suggests that revisions appear to prioritise intermediate and exempted food products, reflecting a policy preference for exempting intermediate imports .

To foster innovation and enable participation in global value chains, it is economically sensible to phase out import controls on intermediate goods. However, revisions should also target consumption goods, including food. Import controls inflate domestic prices, leading to the production of less complex consumer goods and food items for domestic consumption. This diverts resources away from export industries, impeding the country's growth in the vital export sector.

#### **To be Continued**

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*BUSINESS*

# ILO ignites spirit of youth entrepreneurship across Sri Lanka

Published 11 hours ago on 2023/12/4

School Entrepreneurship Day was recently conducted across Sri Lanka with over 2000 school students from the nine provinces participating at the event organised by The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, endorsed by the Ministry of Education.

Speaking at the event in Colombo, Minister of Education Dr. Susil Premajayantha, stated 'Today, in Sri Lanka, we commemorate Entrepreneurship Day, a momentous occasion. I extend my gratitude to the Ceylon Chamber, the ILO and all other partners and sponsors for their instrumental roles in facilitating this event. The significance of entrepreneurship has garnered substantial attention in contemporary discussions. It's imperative that we prioritize fostering

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## **IASL focuses on 'Life Insurance in Recovering Economy'**

*Panel Discussion (from left): R Rajnikanth, Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer – Life Insurance Corporation (Lanka) Ltd, Thushara Ranasinghe, Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer - Ceylinco Life Insurance Limited, Moderator - Dr. Nishan de Mel, Executive Director - Verité Research, Chandana L Aluthgama, Chief Executive Officer – Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation, Lasitha Wimalaratne, Chief Executive Officer - HNB Assurance PLC, Iftikar Ahamed, Managing Director - Softlogic Life PLC*

The Marketing and Sales Forum (MSF) of the Insurance Association of Sri Lanka (IASL) hosted the 14th National Forum for Life Insurance Advisors (NAFLIA) Conference on 27th November 2023, at the Monarch Imperial, Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte. The theme of this year's NAFLIA conference was 'Life Insurance in a Recovering Economy – Focus on Fortitude'.

NAFLIA attracts leading Sales and Marketing professionals and Life Insurance advisors from the Life Insurance industry. Chief Guest Zarook, Chairman and Guest of Honour Damayanthi Fernando, Director General and other officials of the Insurance Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (IRCSL), Udeni Kiridena, Chief Executive Officer of Sri Lanka Insurance institute (SLII), Charith Mahendraraja, President of Sri Lanka Insurance Broker Association (SLIBA) and CEO of

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# IDB's Gold award in medium category clinched by Three Sinha Group

Published 11 hours ago on 2023/12/4

*Managing Director of Three Sinha Group of Companies Manjula Ariyakumara accepts the award*

Three Sinha Group of Companies was awarded the Gold Award under the Medium Category at the National Industrial Excellence Awards – 2023 organized by the Industrial Development Board (IDB). The Award Ceremony was recently held at the Nelum Pokuna Mahinda Rajapaksa Theatre in Colombo under the patronage of President Ranil Wickremesinghe, and the Company's Managing Director Manjula Ariyakumara accepted the Award.

Established as a small-scale business venture, Three Sinha Group of Companies has now grown as a leader in the highly competitive Construction Industry through utmost dedication and hard work. The Company has been consistently recognized with numerous local and International Awards, including Gold and Silver Awards at the Golden National Chamber of

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