



Monthly Tourist Arrivals Report:

A Monthly Snapshot of International Arrivals to
Sri Lanka from Immigration Statistics

November 2022

Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority



Introduction

The following document provides a synthesis of the most recent November , 2022 international visitor arrivals data sourced from the Department of Immigration & Emigration. The data is current as of 30th November 2022, and subject to change. The data provides an overview of month-on-month and annual changes in visitor arrivals to Sri Lanka from international source markets. The data is meant to provide an overview of how travel and tourism is performing to Sri Lanka.

This report is developed by the Research & International Relations Division at Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA), with the technical support from the Australian Government funded Market Development Facility (MDF Sri Lanka) and Twenty31 Consulting Inc. Questions, comments and feedback are welcome and will support the future amendment and enhancement of the report to ensure it meets the data and insights needs of Sri Lanka's Government and industry stakeholders.





Table of contents

Summary.....	4
Tourist arrivals by region and percentage share, November 2022.....	5
Top primary markets and top potential markets, November 2022.....	6
The impact of visa facilitation on tourism industry.....	8
Top ten source markets, November 2022.....	10
Top ten source markets, January to November, 2022.....	12
Tourist arrivals by purpose of visit, November 2022.....	13
International tourists arrivals by country of residence.....	14
Main last departure airports and airlines to Sri Lanka, November 2022.....	17



Summary

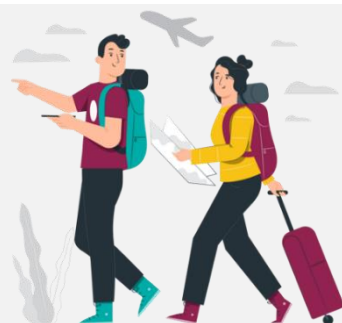
The total number of international tourist arrivals to Sri Lanka during November 2022 was 59,759. Tourist arrivals for the month of November have increased by almost 42.2%, in comparison to October 2022. A gradual increase in the inflow of tourists can be observed with the commencement of peak season in Sri Lanka. Specially, the resumption of cruise tourism to Sri Lanka too had contributed for the influx of tourists

by adding to the rapid recovery of tourist arrivals in this month.

As of 30th November 2022, 628,017 international tourists had visited Sri Lanka for this year. The largest source markets recorded for the month of November were Russian Federation, India, Germany followed by the United Kingdom and Australia.

Table 1. Monthly tourist arrivals, November 2022

Month	2018	2021	2022	% change 2022/21	% change 2022/18
January	238,924	1,682	82,327	4,794.6	(65.5)
February	235,618	3,366	96,507	2,767.1	(59.0)
March	233,282	4,581	106,500	2,224.8	(54.3)
April	180,429	4,168	62,980	1,411.4	(65.1)
May	129,466	1,497	30,207	1,917.8	(76.7)
June	146,828	1,614	32,856	1,935.7	(77.6)
July	217,829	2,429	47,293	1,847.1	(78.3)
August	200,359	5,040	37,760	649.2	(81.5)
September	149,087	13,547	29,802	119.9	(80.1)
October	153,123	22,771	42,026	84.5	(72.5)
November	195,582	44,294	59,759	34.9	(69.4)
December	253,169	89,506	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,333,796	194,495	-	-	-



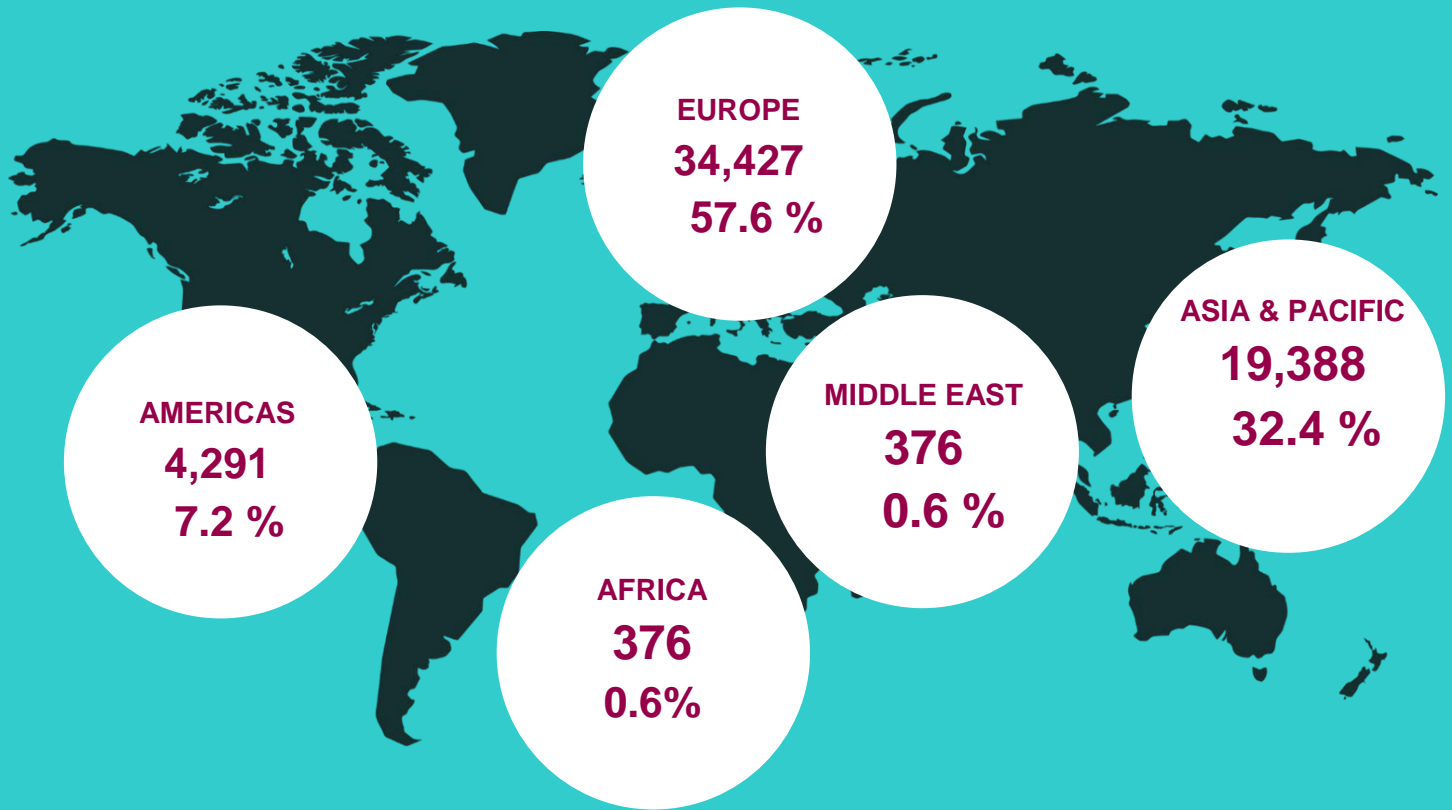
Tourist Arrivals | November 2022

59,759



Tourist arrivals by region and percentage share November 2022

Map 1. Tourist arrivals by region and percentage share



Europe became the largest source of tourist traffic to Sri Lanka with 57.6% of the total traffic received in November 2022.

Pent up demand especially from countries such as Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and Germany is likely to have driven this growth momentum. Asia and the Pacific accounted for 32.4% of total arrivals.

The easing and lifting of travel restrictions throughout the world, improved air accessibility through direct flights such as Aeroflot, Azur Air, Edelweiss Air, Air France and ect. combined with increased frequencies of Airlines such as Emirates, newly introduced budget flights such as Fita Air and improved conditions in Sri Lanka could have contributed to this growth momentum.

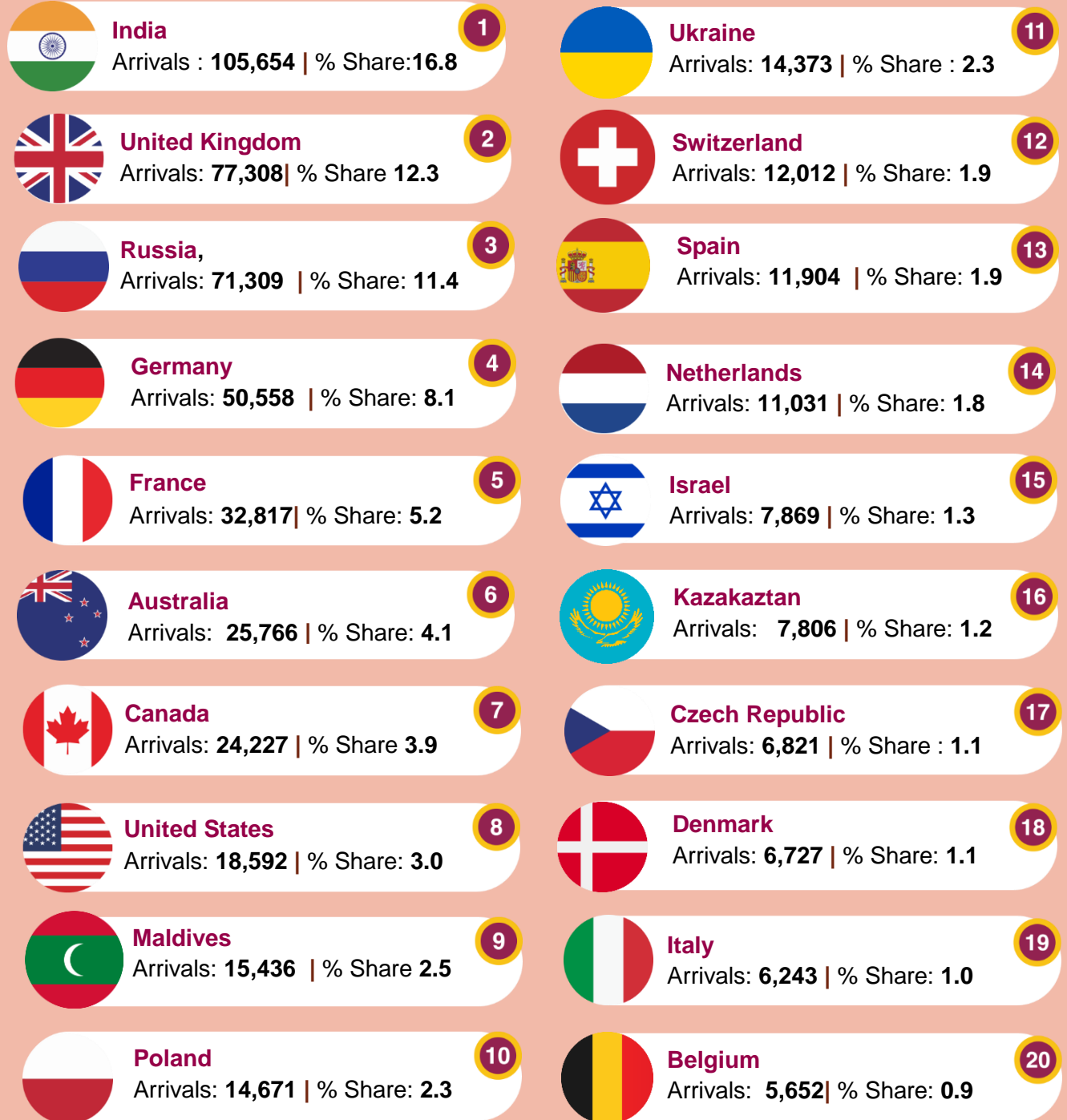
The Americas accounted for 7.2% of the total traffic while the Middle East accounted for 0.6 %.

Generally, the challenging economic environment including high inflation and escalating oil prices caused by the war in Ukraine are the possible hurdles that could affect the pace of tourism recovery.



Top primary markets and top potential markets

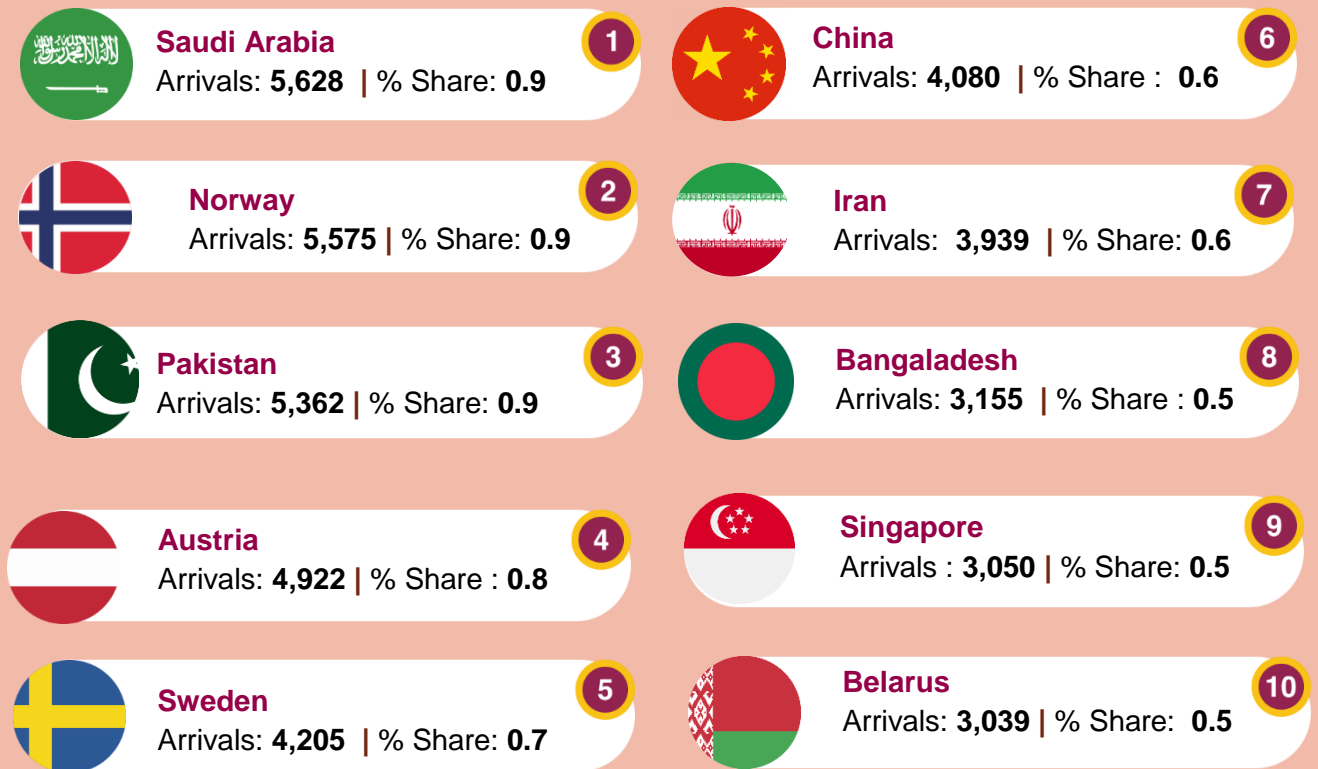
Top primary markets - January ~ November 2022



Note: The top primary markets for Sri Lanka have been identified using visitor arrivals data during the last six months. The previous methodology used to identify the markets was altered due to the current arrival trends in the source markets and the economic crisis in Sri Lanka. The intention is to track these source markets on a go-forward basis to understand future performance of Sri Lanka's tourism economy, including during the projected international tourism recovery period, 2022-2025.



Top potential markets - January ~ November 2022



Note: The top primary markets for Sri Lanka have been identified using visitor arrivals data during the last six months. The previous methodology used to identify the markets was altered due to the current arrival trends in the source markets and the economic crisis in Sri Lanka. The intention is to track these source markets on a go-forward basis to understand future performance of Sri Lanka's tourism economy, including during the projected international tourism recovery period, 2022-2025.



The impact of visa facilitation on tourism industry

In an era where COVID-19 pandemic brought about sweeping changes on the travel behaviour, easing the movement of people, especially the tourists is vital to revive the tourism industry, battered by an unprecedented crisis. Facilitating travel is an essential step to kick start not only the tourism industry but also the other crucial industries that are vital to an economy. Accordingly, many countries around the globe have introduced various methods in terms of visa facilitation to reduce the barriers and bottlenecks that limit the movement of tourists that are crucial for their economies. The recent initiative by Sri Lankan Government to relax visa regulations and extended stay allowance from 30 days to between 180 and 270 days is a welcoming gesture to the tourism industry, that is awaiting a boost. In addition, the visa on arrival facility introduced to Indian tourists is another recent initiative targeted to facilitate and bolster the industry. Though not directly related to tourism, the Golden Paradise Resident Visa programme for investors is another recent initiative taken by Sri Lanka in an effort to motivate more investments in to the island.

The flow of people across national borders is governed by the entry policies of countries. While some countries/regions practice open visa policies, other countries practice stringent visa policies. Therefore, it is vital to dwell on the purpose of visa in order to understand the importance of it to a country. Among an array of functions visas are considered as an important tool for security, immigration control, limitation of entry, duration of stay and activities. On the other hand, visas also provide a means of raising revenue for the State. In addition, Visa policy can also be defined by a country's law or national prerogatives. In some cases, a country will impose a visa on another because the other country requires a visa of the issuing country's citizens – a policy known as 'reciprocity'. In addition, visas can be used as an incentive to encourage support of a country's foreign policy or retaliation in the case of disagreement. Further countries use visas to limit the number of tourists to their country for capacity reasons (WTTC & UNWTO, 2012).

Over the past decade, international travel has been supported by considerable changes in visa facilitation. The percentage of travellers required to obtain a traditional visa has decreased from 77% in 2008 to 53% in 2018 and reciprocal traditional visa restrictions have fallen from 57% to 22% in the same period. A shift has taken place from traditional visas (where one must apply in person at an embassy) to visa-on-arrival (from 6% to 16%), electronic, or e-visa (from 0% to 10%) and the removal of visas altogether (from 17% to 21%) between 2008 and 2018. As at August 2019, South East Asia, Oceania and East Africa are the most open destinations; whereas North America, Central Africa and North Africa remain the most restrictive regions (WTTC, 2019). As per the findings of UNWTO & WTTC in 2011 Turkey, Mexico, and Australia have the most open visa policies towards their current source markets with just 3%, 4%, and 4% of tourists requiring visas. In 2015, the Indonesian government introduced a 30-day visa waiver for the majority of source markets, mostly replacing its visa on-arrival. The resulting growth in annual visitor arrivals increased from 9.0% in the three years prior to 2015 to 15.5% in 2016 and an estimated 22% in 2017. The policy effectively led to a 24% uplift (8% p.a.) in inbound demand which in turn is responsible for 6% of employment supported by Travel & Tourism or 400,000 jobs. In 2014, the government of India introduced an e Visa for over 40 markets, which was then extended to cover the bulk of source markets in 2015. Following the change in visa policy, the growth in international arrivals accelerated from 5.8% in the three years prior to 2014 to 10% in 2016 and an estimated 15% in 2017. This figure contrasts with the counterfactual growth of 3.3% average growth should the policy not have been implemented (WTTC, 2019) Under the USA Visa Waiver Program Expansion (2008) USA



expanded its visa waiver program to include the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and the Republic of Korea, as these countries met regulatory requirements and agreements to enter into the program. Collectively, arrivals from these countries grew 46% over the following three-year period. The visa solutions that can facilitate the tourist arrivals vary from visa on arrival, visa free regional blocs, regional bloc visas, multi-year visas, positive reciprocity, Unilateral opening of visa regimes, more visa related information online and a simpler visa process that includes fewer documents, lower fees, online application and e visas (UNWTO & WTTC, 2012).

Especially after the COVID-19 many countries suffered a severe drop in tourism revenue, and they came up with novel ideas such as Digital Nomad Visas that could bring back tourism revenue. The work from home arrangements practiced during the COVID-19 pandemic became a new norm in the post COVID period with the introduction of such programmes. Currently there are more than 40 countries offering Digital Nomad Visas and some of these countries include Georgia, Croatia, Germany, Norway, Portugal and Spain (Nomad Girl, 2022). They target not only Digital Nomads but also their families with home schooling and online schooling becoming more and more popular.

The impact of these newly introduced visa solutions in Sri Lanka is yet to be explored. Many countries are moving away from the traditional visa policies that have been identified as an obstacle especially for tourism and economic growth. Digital Nomad Visas being one of the recent novel concepts in visa facilitation, countries around the globe have adopted and in the process of introducing new visa facilitation procedures to boost their economies. However, as depicted in the above examples, the visa facilitation clearly has a positive impact on the tourist arrivals and on the economy as a whole and thus can be used as a vital tool especially for tourism industry.

References

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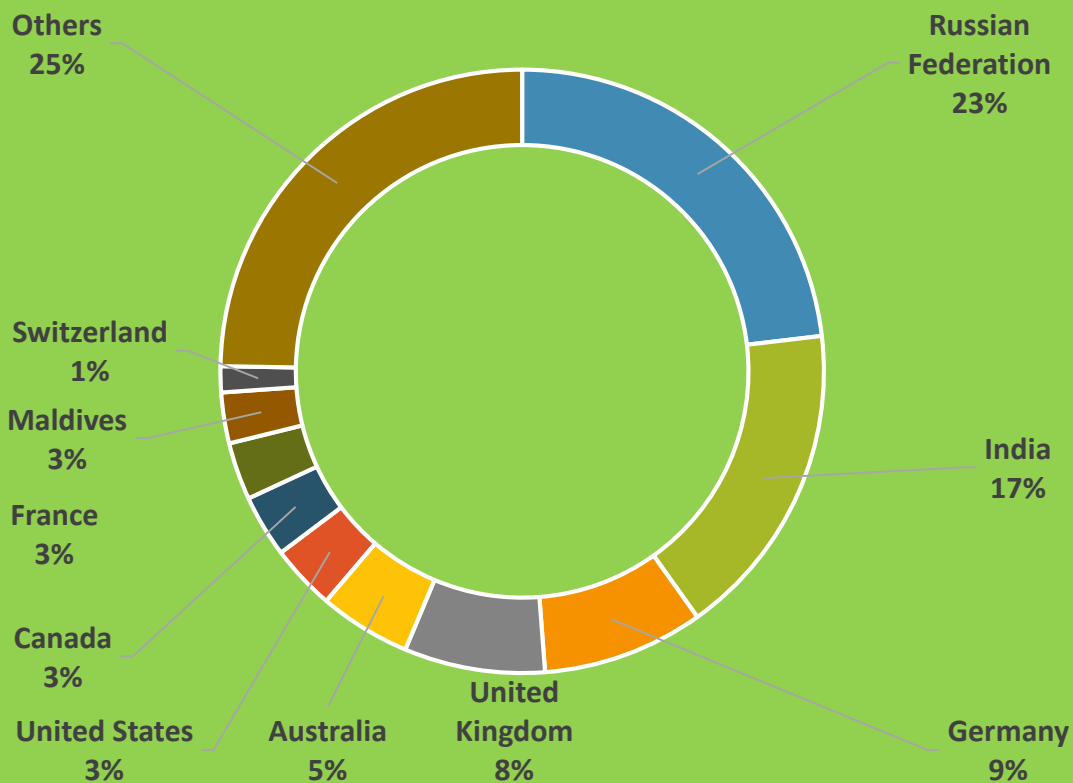
Top ten source markets

November 2022

The Russian Federation, India, Germany, the United Kingdom and Australia were Sri Lanka's top five international tourist generating markets for the month of November this year. Russian Federation was the largest source of tourist visits to Sri Lanka with 23% of the total traffic received in November. India accounted for 17% and Germany 9% of the total traffic respectively, while the United Kingdom accounted for 8% and Australia represent 5%. It is noteworthy that Russian

Federation has moved up the top ten source markets after the month of February 2022. The improved air accessibility with two direct flights from Russia amalgamated with factors such as improved conditions in Sri Lanka could have boosted the arrival numbers. In addition, the arrival of two cruise ships with 1,854 tourists from Germany too had a considerable contribution for the growth in tourist arrivals.

Chart 1. Top ten source markets to Sri Lanka, November 2022



**Table 2. Top ten source markets to Sri Lanka, November 2022**

Rank	Country of Residence	Tourist Arrivals (November 2022)			Tourist Arrivals (November 2021)
		By Air	By Sea	Total	
1	Russian Federation	13,817	3	13,820	3520
2	India	10,166	1	10,167	14236
3	Germany	3,315	1,854	5,169	2667
4	United Kingdom	4,486	20	4,506	3,770
5	Australia	2,826	113	2,939	940
6	United States	1,647	442	2,089	1,178
7	Canada	1,963	31	1,994	1,161
8	France	1,837	4	1,841	1,447
9	Maldives	1,626	-	1,626	1,464
10	Switzerland	797	35	832	698

Top ten source markets, January to November 2022

India, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Germany and France were Sri Lanka's top five international tourist-generating markets from January to November this year.

Table 3. Top ten markets to Sri Lanka, January to November 2021 & 2022

Rank	Country of Residence	Tourist Arrivals (Jan ~ Nov 2022)	Tourist Arrivals (Jan ~ Nov 2021)
1	India	105,654	32,702
2	United Kingdom	77,308	8,153
3	Russian Federation	71,309	6,101
4	Germany	50,558	6,567
5	France	32,817	3,528
6	Australia	25,766	1,292
7	Canada	24,227	3,374
8	United States	18,592	3,240
9	Maldives	15,436	3,376
10	Poland	14,671	731
11	Others	191,679	35,865
Total		628,017	104,929



Chart 2. Top ten source markets to Sri Lanka, January to November 2022

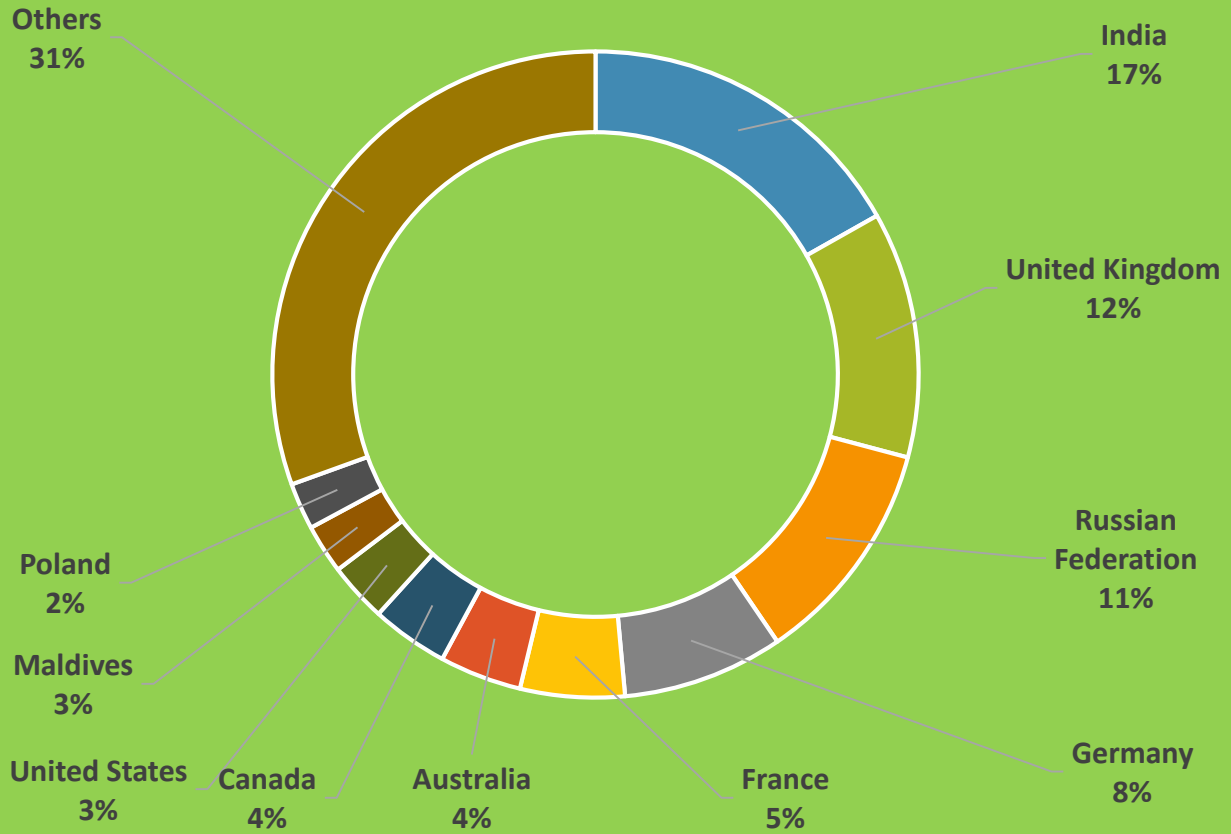
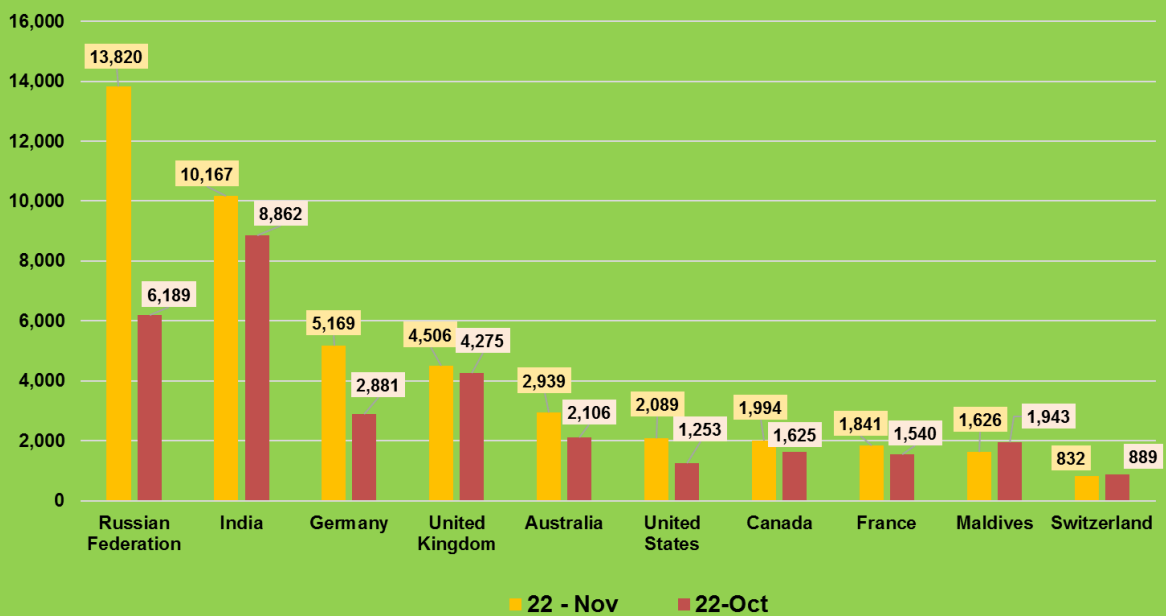


Chart 3. Comparison of arrivals from top ten markets to Sri Lanka, Oct / Nov- 2022



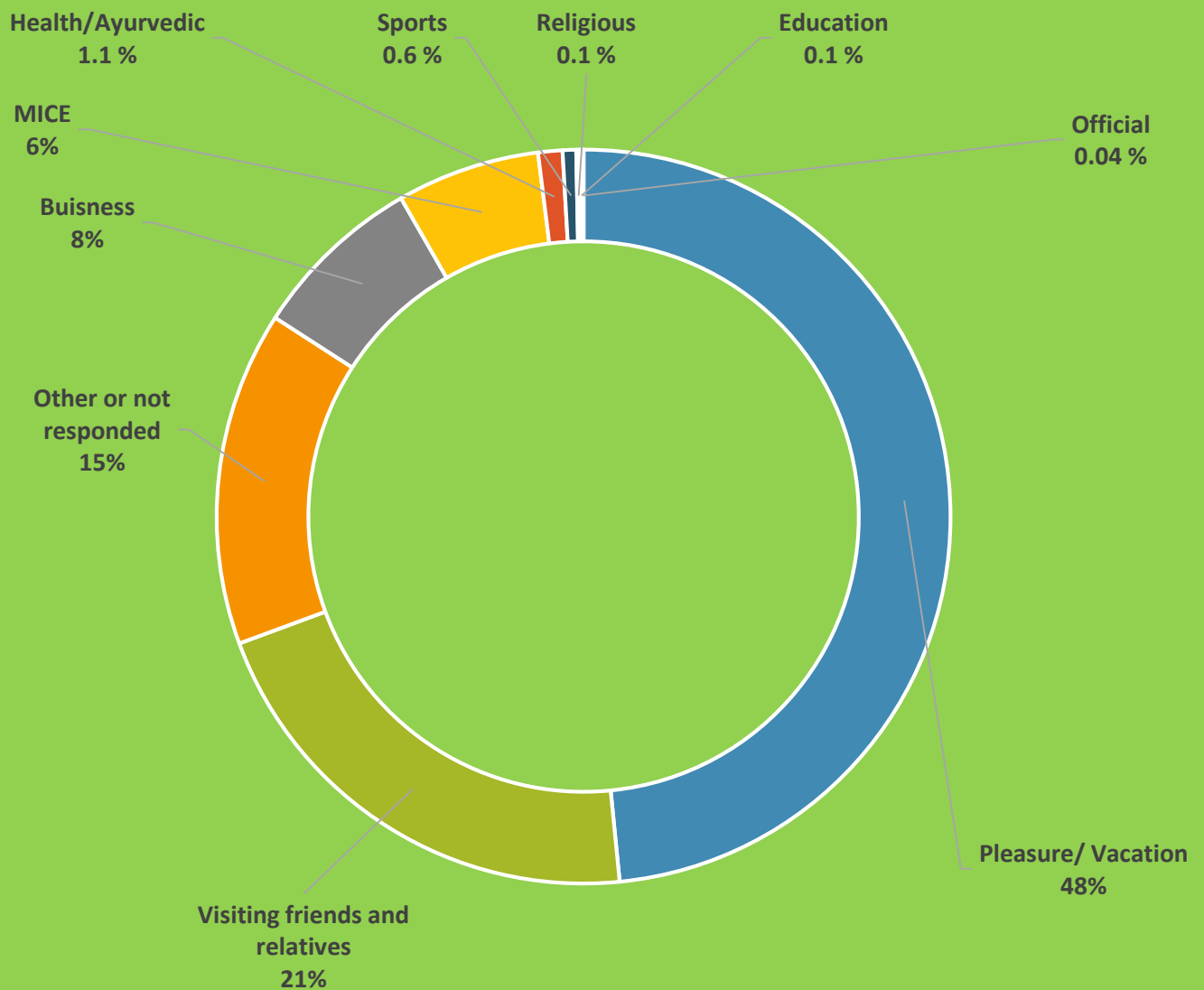


Tourist arrivals by purpose of visit

November 2022

An analysis of tourist arrivals by purpose of visit reveals that a majority of 48% of tourists had visited Sri Lanka for pleasure/vacation, while for 21% of tourists the main purpose was visiting friends and relatives. Only 8% of tourists had visited for business related purposes. 6% had visited for MICE purposes, while 1.1% and 0.6% had visited for purposes such as health/ayurvedic and sports.

Chart 4. Tourist arrivals by purpose of visit, November 2022





International tourist arrivals by country of residence

	November 2022			Tourist Arrivals Nov 2021	% Change Nov (22/21)	Total Tourist Arrivals up to Nov 2022	Total Tourist Arrivals up to Nov 2021	% Change up to Nov (20/21)
	Tourist Arrivals							
	By Air	By Sea	Total					
AMERICAS	3,815	476	4,291	2,489	72.398	44,819	6,889	-
North America	3,642	474	4,116	2,352	75.0	43,089	6,651	-
Canada	1,963	31	1,994	1,161	71.7	24,227	3,374	-
Mexico	32	1	33	13	153.8	270	37	-
United States	1,647	442	2,089	1,178	77.3	18,592	3,240	-
Carribbean & Central America	25	1	26	40	(35.0)	261	67	-
Costa Rica	3	-	3	1	200.0	34	1	-
Jamaica	0	-	0	2	(100.0)	11	4	-
Others	22	1	23	37	(37.8)	216	62	-
South America	148	1	149	97	53.6	1,469	171	-
Argentina	40	-	40	12	233.3	213	24	-
Brazil	50	1	51	30	70.0	572	61	-
Chile	23	-	23	4	475.0	159	8	-
Colombia	17	-	17	19	(10.5)	277	37	-
Others	18	-	18	32	(43.8)	248	41	-
AFRICA	376		376	229	64.2	3,962	453	-
North Africa	108		108	60	80.0	1,631	97	-
Morocco	42	-	42	20	110.0	390	34	-
Sudan	32	-	32	19	68.4	773	28	-
Others	34	-	34	21	61.9	468	35	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	268		268	169	58.6	2,331	356	-
Kenya	29	-	29	7	314.3	188	18	-
Mauritius	17	-	17	0		89	10	-
Nigeria	1	-	1	1	0.0	21	4	-
South Africa	125	-	125	60	108.3	1,244	163	-
Others	96	-	96	101	(5.0)	789	161	-



	November 2022			Tourist Arrivals Nov 2021	% Change Nov (22/21)	Total Tourist Arrivals up to Nov 2022	Total Tourist Arrivals up to Nov 2021	% Change up to Nov (20/21)
	Tourist Arrivals							
	By Air	By Sea	Total					
ASIA & PACIFIC	19,248	140	19,388	21,623	(10.3)	181,092	50,658	-
North East Asia	1,265	-	1,265	468	170.3	8,318	2,684	-
China	591	-	591	201	194.0	4,080	2,159	-
Japan	377	-	377	103	266.0	2,379	233	-
South Korea	237	-	237	162	46.3	1,521	269	-
Taiwan	59	-	59	2	2,850.0	286	23	-
Others	1	-	1	0	-	52	0	-
South East Asia	1,413	1	1,414	1,269	11.4	10,064	2,618	-
Cambodia	43	-	43	4	975.0	137	7	-
Indonesia	103	-	103	806	(87.2)	751	1,668	-
Malaysia	350	-	350	97	260.8	2,260	165	-
Myanmar	14	-	14	9	55.6	225	30	-
Philippines	148	1	149	116	28.4	1,725	351	-
Singapore	432	-	432	167	158.7	3,050	251	-
Thailand	282	-	282	62	354.8	1,414	118	-
Vietnam	37	-	37	8	362.5	461	28	-
Others	4	-	4	0	-	41	0	-
Oceania	3,114	138	3,252	1,028	216.3	28,122	1464	-
Australia	2,826	113	2,939	940	212.7	25,766	1,292	-
New Zealand	282	25	307	80	283.8	2,294	158	-
Others	6	-	6	8	(25.0)	62	14	-
South Asia	13,456	1	13,457	18,858	(28.6)	134,588	43,892	-
Afghanistan	7	-	7	1	600.0	28	10	-
Bangladesh	511	-	511	372	37.4	3,155	952	-
Bhutan	31	-	31	2	1,450.0	130	4	-
India	10,166	1	10,167	14,236	(28.6)	105,654	32,702	-
Iran	206	-	206	106	94.3	3,939	216	-
Maldives	1,626	-	1,626	1,464	11.1	15,436	3,376	-
Nepal	126	-	126	65	93.8	884	116	-
Pakistan	783	-	783	2,612	(70.0)	5,362	6,516	-
EUROPE	32,398	2,029	34,427	18,545	85.6	382,039	44,792	-
Northern Europe	5,759	22	5,781	4,753	21.6	98,103	10,422	-
Denmark	312	-	312	316	(1.3)	6,727	646	-
Finland	76	1	77	65	18.5	1,341	146	-
Norway	332	-	332	237	40.1	5,575	694	-
Sweden	408	1	409	264	54.9	4,205	531	-
United Kingdom	4,486	20	4,506	3,770	19.5	77,308	8,153	-
Others	145	-	145	101	43.6	2,947	252	-



	November 2022			Tourist Arrivals Nov 2021	% Change Nov (22/21)	Total Tourist Arrivals up to Nov 2022	Total Tourist Arrivals up to Nov 2021	% Change up to Nov (20/21)
	Tourist Arrivals							
	By Air	By Sea	Total					
Western Europe	7,225	1983	9,208	6,017	53.0	117,229	14,486	-
Austria	359	65	424	267	58.8	4,922	675	-
Belgium	278	1	279	318	(12.3)	5,652	644	-
France	1,837	4	1,841	1,447	27.2	32,817	3,528	-
Germany	3,315	1854	5,169	2,667	93.8	50,558	6,567	-
Netherlands	630	19	649	598	8.5	11,031	1,278	-
Switzerland	797	35	832	698	19.2	12,012	1,749	-
Others	9	5	14	22	(36.4)	237	45	-
Central/ Eastern Europe	17,049	13	17,062	5,980	185.3	134,640	16,214	-
Belarus	456	-	456	120	280.0	3,039	257	-
Czech Republic	354	1	355	429	(17.2)	6,821	777	-
Estonia	28	-	28	50	(44.0)	867	116	-
Hungary	136	-	136	63	115.9	2,024	123	-
Kazakhstan	95	-	95	85	11.8	7,806	3,292	-
Lithuania	189	6	195	130	50.0	1,957	228	-
Poland	800	2	802	460	74.3	14,671	731	-
Romania	146	-	146	145	0.7	2,906	239	-
Russia	13,817	3	13,820	3,520	292.6	71,309	6,101	-
Slovakia	199	-	199	168	18.5	2,226	353	-
Ukraine	259	1	260	565	(54.0)	14,373	3,475	-
Others	570	-	570	245	132.7	6,641	522	-
Southern/ Mediterranean Europe	2,365	11	2376	1,795	32.4	32,067	3,670	-
Greece	40	1	41	46	(10.9)	725	90	-
Italy	615	4	619	313	97.8	6,243	753	-
Portugal	144	1	145	141	2.8	1,750	238	-
Spain	747	1	748	463	61.6	11,904	1,121	-
Turkey	152	2	154	65	136.9	1,290	168	-
Israel	548	-	548	624	(12.2)	7,869	1,040	-
Others	119	2	121	143	(15.4)	2,286	260	-
MIDDLE EAST	1,277		1,277	1,408	(9.3)	16,105	2,197	-
Bahrain	19	-	19	10	90.0	422	47	-
Egypt	137	-	137	80	71.3	2,120	132	-
Iraq	39	-	39	91	(57.1)	968	147	-
Jordan	177	-	177	183	(3.3)	2,137	359	-
Kuwait	41	-	41	34	20.6	856	68	-
Lebanon	88	-	88	126	(30.2)	1,339	295	-
Oman	84	-	84	69	21.7	719	114	-
Qatar	18	-	18	12	50.0	244	22	-
Saudi Arabia	471	-	471	693	(32.0)	5,628	855	-
United Arab Emirates	123	-	123	60	105.0	1,140	85	-
Others	80	-	80	50	60.0	532	73	-
TOTAL	57,114	2,645	59,759	44,294	34.9	628,017	104,989	-



Main last departure airports and airlines to Sri Lanka ,November 2022

An analysis of the last departure airports to Sri Lanka reveals the vital importance of air connectivity in the tourism industry. As depicted in the below Chart 5, for around 43% of tourists the last airports had been Dubai, Chennai and Doha. Further, in terms of airlines, Sri Lankan Airlines, Emirates and Azur Air were the top airlines, handling 58% of tourists to Sri Lanka. It is noteworthy that Dubai and Emirates had come to the forefront as the main last departure airport (16%) and as the top main Airline(12%) after Sri Lankan Airlines. The increased frequencies of Emirates and the commencement of operations of Fits Air between Colombo & Dubai could be the driving forces behind this trend. Even the presence of Azur Air as the third main airline to Sri Lanka is also notable.

Chart 5. Main last departure airports to Sri Lanka, November 2022

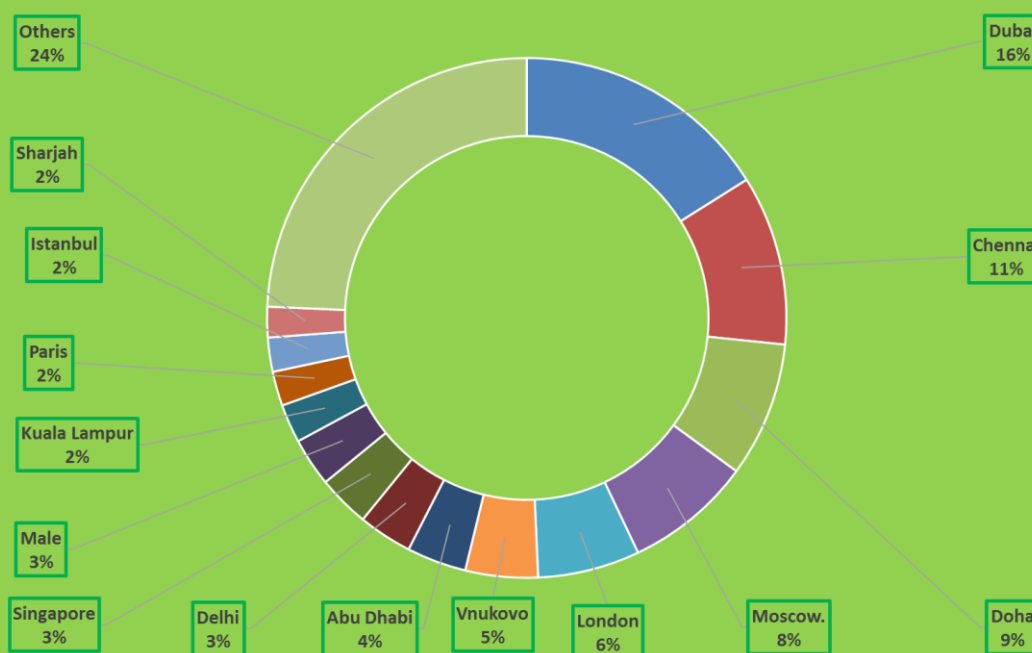
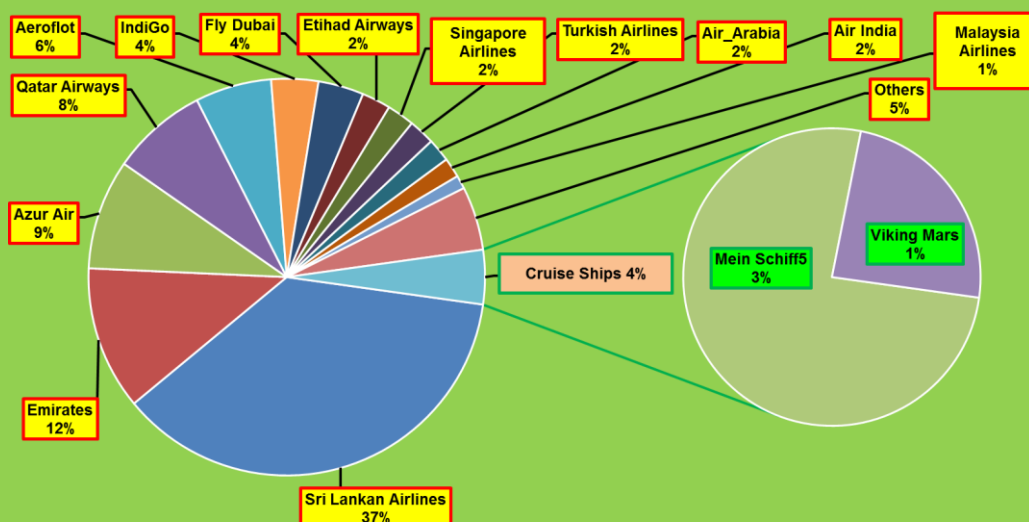


Chart 6. Main airlines to Sri Lanka, November 2022





Top ten markets versus main last departure airports and main airlines to Sri Lanka November 2022

The below tables depict the main last departure airports and airlines analyzed by top markets to Sri Lanka. Azur Air and Aeroflot are the most popular airlines for Russians. For majority of travellers from United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, Russian Federation, Canada, France and Maldives Sri Lankan Airlines is the most preferable Airline while Emirates is the most preferable Airline among tourists from Switzerland. The importance of destination accessibility in driving visitation is clearly seen in the popularity of Azur Air, Aeroflot and other direct flights to Sri Lanka.

Table 4. Top ten markets vs. main last departure airports to Sri Lanka, November 2022

	Chennai	Dubai	Moscow	London	Doha	Vnukovo	Delhi	Abu Dhabi	Male	Singapore	Paris	St. Petersburg	Melbourne	Bangalore	Mumbai	Kuala Lumpur	Khabarovsk Krai	Istanbul	Hyderabad	Other airports and cruise ports	Total
Russian Federation	116	1,427	4,668	2	422	2,539	198	1,002	143	16	3	980	0	1	13	81	669	408	0	1,132	13,820
India	5,368	285	0	15	45	0	1,323	14	46	65	4	0	6	708	677	49	0	1	612	949	10,167
Germany	58	958	0	134	944	1	50	258	26	30	333	0	2	28	31	61	0	58	0	2,197	5,169
United Kingdom	97	945	0	2,172	453	0	30	148	72	69	16	0	8	21	22	71	0	15	6	361	4,506
Australia	62	66	0	30	44	0	18	15	23	842	4	0	895	10	10	308	0	1	9	602	2,939
United States	74	202	0	206	525	0	61	49	50	145	41	0	6	13	27	42	0	39	12	597	2,089
Canada	98	132	1	780	390	0	13	47	26	26	203	0	3	55	27	33	0	3	5	152	1,994
France	47	453	0	64	312	0	10	83	73	24	475	1	1	11	6	24	0	89	0	168	1,841
Maldives	14	621	0	0	3	0	1	1	810	5	0	0	2	10	1	20	0	33	0	105	1,626
Switzerland	8	232	0	20	235	0	11	62	16	8	10	0	1	1	2	10	0	1	0	215	832

Table 5. Top ten markets vs. main airlines to Sri Lanka, November 2022

	Airlines																Cruise ships		Total
	Sri Lankan Airlines	Azur Air	Emirates	Aeroflot	Qatar Airways	IndiGo	Fly Dubai	Etihad Airways	Singapore Airlines	Air India	Air_Arabia	Turkish Airline	Airfrance	Gulf Air	Malaysia Airlines	Other	Mein Schiff5	Viking Mars	
Russian Federation	6.8	37.6	3.4	26.5	2.5	0.6	6.6	4.6	0.0	0.2	4.4	3.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	13,820
India	70.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	18.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	10,167
Germany	17.9	0.0	17.5	0.0	17.8	0.4	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.2	3.1	35.8	0.0	5,169
United Kingdom	59.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	10.0	0.8	0.8	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.4	4,506
Australia	57.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	23.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.6	1.6	0.0	3.8	2,939
United States	33.6	0.0	7.2	0.0	21.2	1.5	1.9	1.3	5.0	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.0	21.2	2,089
Canada	61.3	0.0	4.2	0.1	17.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	6.7	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.6	1,994
France	31.5	0.1	22.3	0.0	16.5	0.5	1.8	2.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	4.8	11.1	1.1	0.4	5.1	0.1	0.1	1,841
Maldives	48.2	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	1,626
Switzerland	15.0	0.0	26.6	0.0	27.0	0.1	1.3	4.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	19.2	4.2	0.0	832



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