



SRI LANKA

Investment Guide

2020



Board of Investment of Sri Lanka

Preface

This brochure provides an insight for prospective investors exploring available investment opportunities or seeking to expand their investment portfolio in Sri Lanka. It contains information needed for first time investors and also provides the correct direction for further assistance.

The Government is committed in facilitating, protecting and promoting a liberal investment climate in Sri Lanka by continuing to re-align their systems and procedures to suit the modern business needs. The prospective investors are encouraged to take advantage of these untapped investment opportunities in the island.

First time investors may contact the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI) to seek further information on Sri Lanka Business and Investment Climate. The BOI is always committed and prepared to provide advice on matters relating to doing business in Sri Lanka.



SRI LANKA

Profit from South Asia's Most Dynamic Investment Destination

Sri Lanka is the most competitive business center in the South Asian Region and there are compelling good reasons for investors to locate their business entities in Sri Lanka. As an island nation that radiates beyond its size, Sri Lanka is renowned for its strategic location, scenic beauty and harmonious blend of races and cultures. The strong macroeconomic environment and supportive government policies, political stability, close links with foreign markets, excellent education and healthcare systems, outstanding infrastructure and mineral resource endowments are few important factors that investors consider when making a decision to invest in Sri Lanka.

With the relatively robust economic growth in last three decades, Sri Lanka has transited to lower-middle income country and maintains a stable position compared to the peer countries in the region.

Sri Lanka has preferential market access under the Indo-Lanka FTA and Pakistan-Sri Lanka FTA which allows 100% duty free access for more than 4,200 products for both countries. Further, recently signed Singapore-Sri Lanka FTA will provide more opportunities for investments while regaining EU GSP Plus allows duty free access to the EU Market for over 6,000 products.

Ongoing negotiations with China and India for comprehensive agreements will provide more opportunities in the near future.

Moreover, Sri Lanka has an admirable quality of life indicated by the standard health care facilities, world-class education system, prestigious hotels/leisure facilities, modern office complexes, luxury residential apartments and banking facilities in the country.



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1. Strong Economic Growth

National Output (2018)

GDP (Current Market Price) : USD 88.9 bn
 Per Capita GDP : USD 4,102
 Real GDP Growth : 3.2%



GDP Distribution (2018)

Agriculture : 7%
 Industry : 26.1%
 Services : 57.7%
 Taxes Less Subsidies on Products : 9.2%

Demography (2018)

Labour Force : 8.3 Mn
 Unemployment Rate (% of Labour Force) : 4.4
 Population : 21.4 Mn

External Trade (2018)

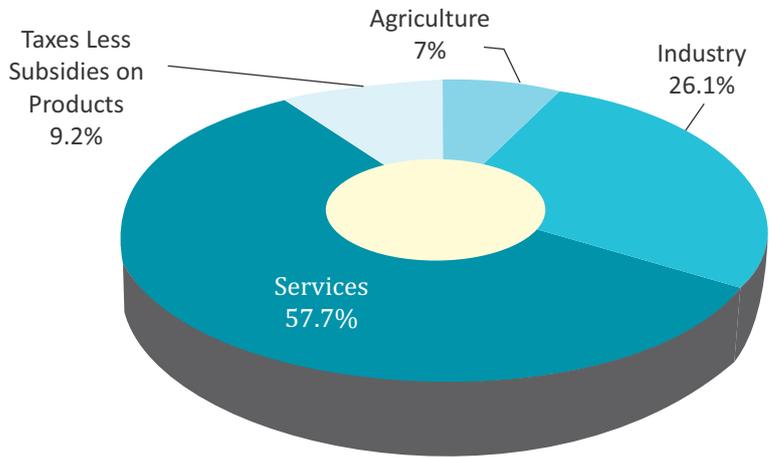
Exports : USD 11,890 Mn
 Imports : USD 22,233 Mn
 Trade Balance : USD (10,343) Mn

Inflation

CCPI Annual Average (2013=100) : 4.3 %

External Finance

FDI : USD 2.3 Bn (2018)
 FDI % of GDP : 2.7% (2018)



Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka & Board of Investment of Sri Lanka

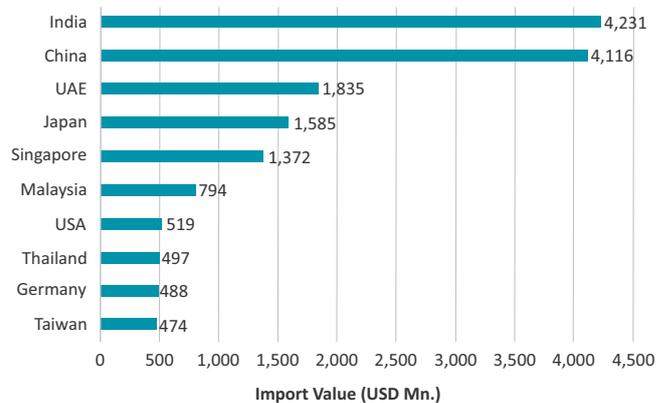
Key Trade Partners of Sri Lanka

Major Exporting Countries - 2018
 (Top 10 Countries)



Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka

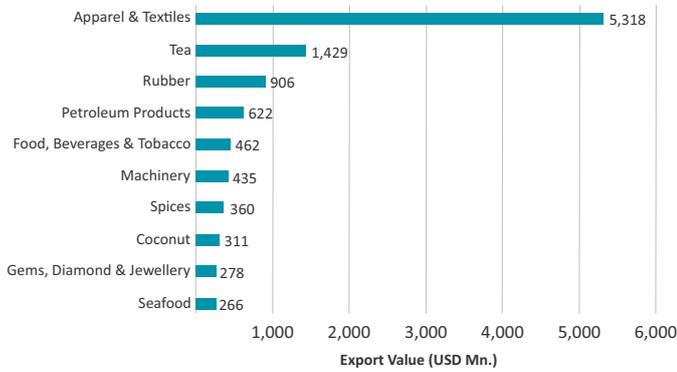
Major Importing Countries - 2018
 (Top 10 Countries)



Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka

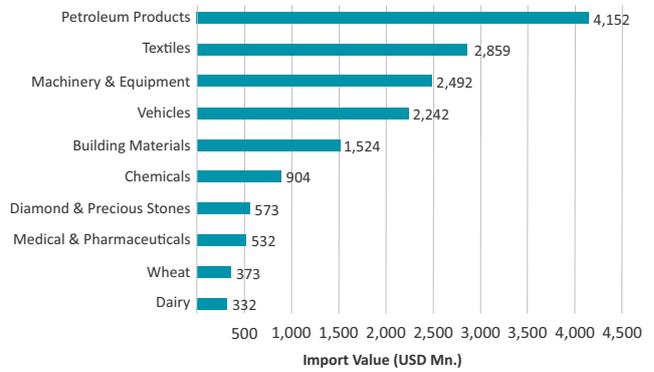
Major Exports and Imports

Major Export Products - 2018
(Top 10 Products)



Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka

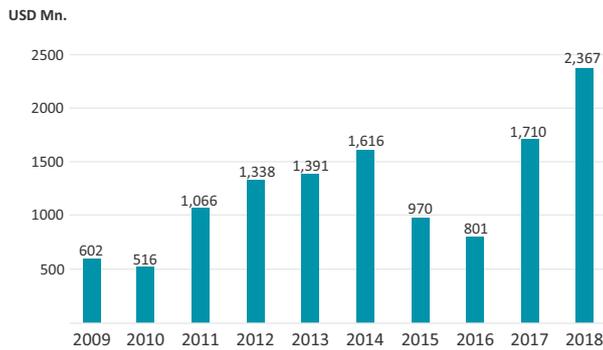
Major Import Products - 2018
(Top 10 Products)



Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka

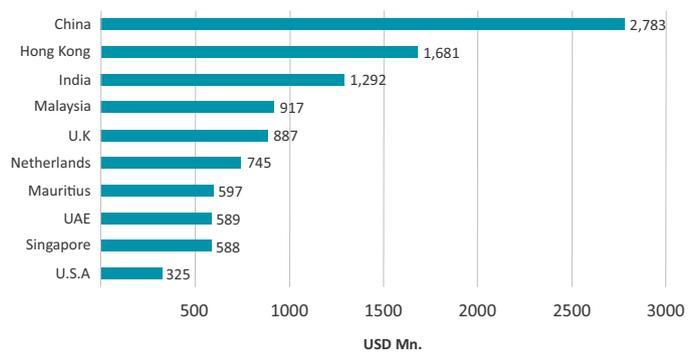
Foreign Direct Investments

Foreign Direct Investment
(2009-2018)



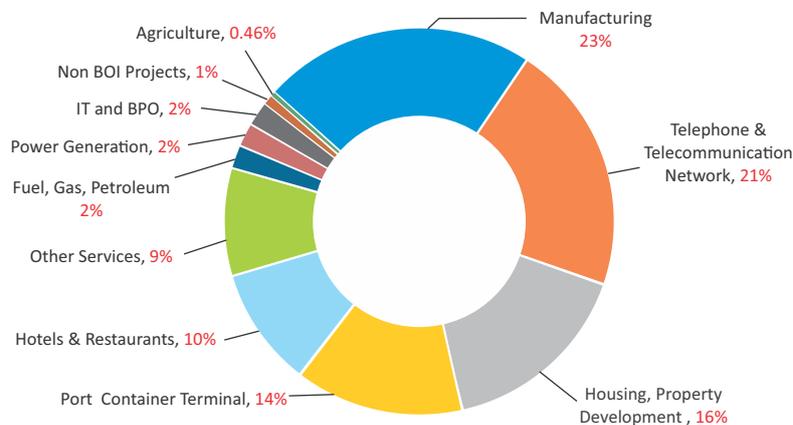
Source : Board of Investment of Sri Lanka

Top 10 Investing Countries in Sri Lanka
(2009-2018)



Source : Board of Investment of Sri Lanka

Foreign Direct Investment by Sector (2009-2018)



Source : Board of Investment of Sri Lanka

2. Unparalleled Strategic Location



Sri Lanka is situated strategically at the crossroads of major shipping routes to South Asia, the Far East, the Middle East, Africa, Australasia and the continents of Europe and America, making the country a convenient port of call for shipping lines and airfreight services. Further, Sri Lanka's proximity to the Indian sub-continent positions the country

as a gateway to a market of 1.3 billion people. These factors have combined to generate keen interest in the country's logistics sector, as well as from manufacturers looking for opportunities in the South Asian region.



3. Improved Investment Environment

Investment Policy

Sri Lanka's Investment policy is geared towards the realization of national sustainable development goals and grounded in the country's overall development strategy. Investment policy priorities are based on a thorough analysis of the country's comparative advantages and development challenges and opportunities. Its strategic priorities, include:

- Investment in specific economic activities, i.e. as an integral part of an industrial development strategy.
- Areas for mutual reinforcement of public and private investment (including a framework for public-private partnerships).
- Investment that makes a significant development contribution by creating decent work opportunities, enhancing sustainability, and/or by expanding and qualitatively improving productive capacity and international competitiveness.

In this context, the key legislations facilitating investments in Sri Lanka are;



**Board of Investment Law
No. 4
of 1978**

The Board of Investment Law No. 4 of 1978 and its amendments is the principal law applicable to investments in Sri Lanka. This law established the national investment promotion agency, the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka, which is structured to function as the 'Central Facilitation point' for investors and empowered to enter into agreements with investors providing incentives to attract investments.



**Finance ACT No.
12 of 2012
(Hub operations)
as amended
in 2013**

This legislation was introduced to promote Sri Lanka as an emerging trading hub and facilitates related specific trading and services activities. Free Ports and Bonded Areas have been set up to create trade related infrastructure to facilitate Sri Lanka's import and export of goods and services with freedom to carry out transactions in convertible foreign currency.



**Inland Revenue
Act No.24
of 2017**

This legislation has simplified the taxation law in Sri Lanka while introducing new incentive regime for investors. While maintaining the standard corporate income tax rate at 28%, this law provides for a reduced rate of 14% for specific sectors such as SMEs, Exports of Goods and Services, IT, Education, Tourism and Agriculture. Enhanced Investment allowance has been offered to investors for their fixed capital investment over and above the normal depreciation.



**Foreign Exchange
Act No.12
of 2017**

The above Foreign Exchange Act repeals the Exchange Control Act (Chapter 423) while introducing a liberal exchange regime for Sri Lanka. Foreign exchange controls have been greatly liberalized and investors are allowed to directly deal with the banks for their transactions unless Central Bank approval is specifically needed. Free flow of transfers are allowed through Inward Investment Accounts and through Outward Investment Accounts.



**Land (Restriction
on Alienation)
Act No.38
of 2014**

Land Policy

The foreign investors are eligible to lease lands in Sri Lanka to establish their projects. A new land law was promulgated in 2014 which permitted lease of land for foreign investments and outright transfers will only be permitted when the foreign shareholding is less than 50%. The land lease period is subject to a maximum tenure of 99 years. Foreign investors are not liable to pay any lease tax when leasing a land. However condominium properties can be purchased outright with no restrictions on nationality.

(Please refer Appendix I for detailed information.)



Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Treaties

Sri Lanka has entered into 28 Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Treaties (BITs) so far, providing a protection to foreign investments within the country. Sri Lanka is developing its model BIT with a view to cater to the needs of covering the aspects of sustainable development principles in attracting foreign investments.

Australia	France	Korea, Republic of	Singapore
Belgium-Luxembourg	Germany	Kuwait	Sweden
China	India	Malaysia	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Indonesia	Netherlands	Thailand
Denmark	Iran	Norway	United Kingdom
Egypt	Italy	Pakistan	USA
Finland	Japan	Romania	Vietnam

Agreements on Avoidance of Double Taxation

Sri Lanka has entered into Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with 44 countries to eliminate or mitigate the incidence of juridical double taxation and avoidance of fiscal evasion in the international trade (or transactions).

Australia	Germany	Mauritius	Russia
Bangladesh	Hong Kong	Nepal	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	India	Netherlands	Seychelles
Belarus	Indonesia	Norway	Singapore
Belgium	Iran	Oman	Sweden
Canada	Italy	Pakistan	Switzerland
China	Japan	Palestine	Thailand
Czech Republic	Republic of Korea	Philippines	U.A.E.
Denmark	Kuwait	Poland	United Kingdom
Finland	Luxembourg	Qatar	USA
France	Malaysia	Romania	Vietnam



4. Educated and Adaptive Workforce

A skilled workforce is a key indicator in the labour market, which is very important for the economy of Sri Lanka with its ambitious and far-reaching development plans. Labour is the most abundant factor in Sri Lanka in comparison to other factors of production such as, capital, entrepreneurship, technology and information.

Sri Lanka stands out as the country with the second largest literacy rate (after the Maldives) in the Indian subcontinent and is as par with many more developed nations both in Asia and Globally. The country's population has a literacy rate of 92.6% with a youth literacy rate of 97%. Schooling is compulsory for children from 5 to 13 years of age with state funded education offered free of charge at all levels, including university. The government gives high priority to improving the national education system and access to education including vocational training.

Sri Lanka has always prioritized employment for youth, placing them at the heart of development. Skills development has been identified as an important aspect in reducing youth unemployment. Various vocational training programs have been introduced by the government to cater to the future demand in emerging sectors including Light Engineering and Automotive

manufacturing, Construction, Hospitality and Tourism and Information Communication and Technology. With the easily trainable nature of Sri Lankan youth, upgrading their skills to match those required by fast growing industries in the country is an easy task.





5. Fast Developing Infrastructure



Sri Lanka enjoys extensive infrastructure facilities which have received much government attention. The Sri Lankan Government has prioritized infrastructure development as a national priority considering its importance in attracting and facilitating foreign direct investments.

Roads

Sri Lanka has a well-developed transport system, including a road network of approximately 100,000 km and a rail network consisting of about 1,944 km linking Colombo with the rest of the country. Major highway development projects namely Katunayake Expressway and Southern Expressway have already been completed and the construction works are continuing in the Southern Express Way Extension project, Outer Circular Highway and the Central express way; that enhance the connectivity between Western, Southern, North Central and Central Provinces. In addition, Northern Road Connectivity Project and several bridge construction projects are ongoing improving the connectivity throughout the island.

Seaports

Sri Lanka is located at the intersection of major international shipping routes within the world's busiest maritime transportation lanes. Due to this locational advantage, Sri Lankan ports have become very important assets which contribute immensely to the development of the country. The developing port infrastructure in main three ports; Colombo, Hambantota and the Trincomalee, is continuing considering much higher economic benefits it would bring to the country.

Airports

Bandaranaike International Airport is the main international airport in Sri Lanka located 30 KM North of the island nation's capital of Colombo and the Mattala Rajapaksa International Airport is the second international airport, placed in the deep south of the country.

Telecom

Sri Lanka's telecoms market is highly developed when compared to neighbouring countries. A good start has been made on expansion and provision of supporting infrastructure for telecommunications services. As at end of 2018, cellular mobile subscription in Sri Lanka recorded at 32.5 mn, while fixed access telephone subscription stood at 2.5 mn.

Sri Lanka's mobile market has experienced strong growth over the last seven years. Mobile penetration has risen from 96% in 2012 to 150% in 2018. The last three years in particular have seen very strong growth led by the market leader Dialog Axiata. Slow to moderate growth is predicted over the next five years to 2023. The market will be constrained from higher growth due to very strong local competition and a saturated mobile market.

Sri Lanka has seen a very strong increase in mobile broadband penetration over the past five years with market penetration increasing from 8% in 2012 to 21% in 2017, driven by a rising level of mobile subscribers.

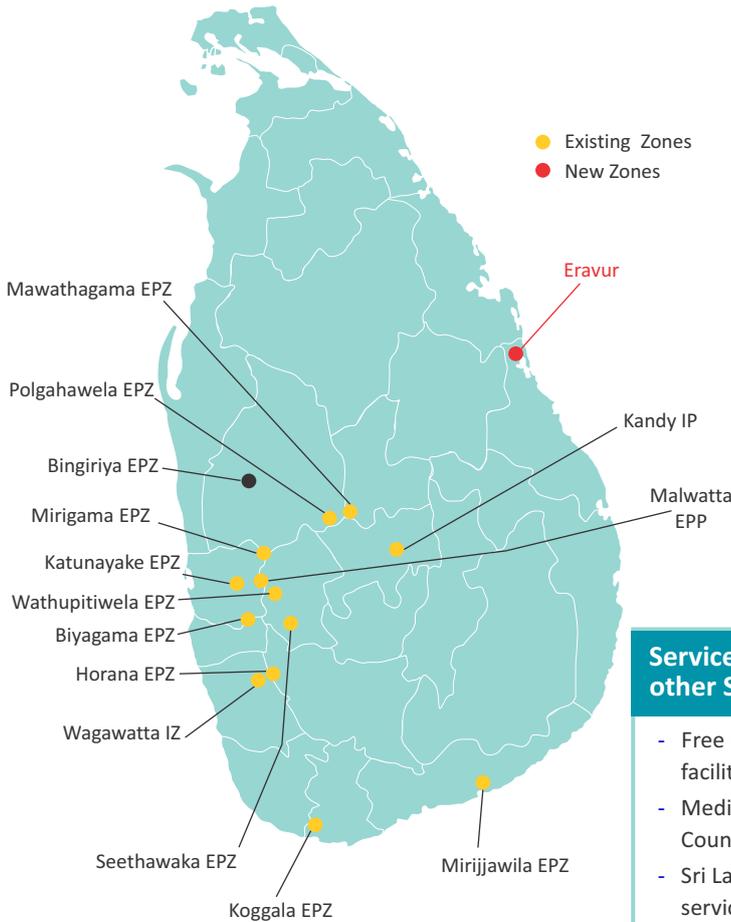
Ongoing growth in the telecoms market is likely to be spearheaded by data services (from both mobile and fixed sources). Demand for broadband data services driven by 4G adoption and increased smartphone penetration should drive reasonably strong growth in the local market over the next few years. The market is now moving from 4G towards 5G mobile services. Dialog Axiata carried out a 5G network capability trial with technology partners Ericsson and Huawei in Colombo.

The availability of e-commerce applications including mobile banking, e-bus ticketing, and mobile points of sale (POS) continues to increase.

Key developments in the sector includes;

- The market movement from 4G towards 5G mobile services.
- A strong increase in mobile broadband penetration over the past five years.
- Continuous increase in e-commerce applications.

Export Processing Zones already operating and proposed under BOI



Services provided by BOI in zones

- Approval and facilitation for Export / Import Documentation & Recommendation of the expatriate visa
- Engineering approvals such as building plans, site clearance, issuance of certificate of conformity & provision of dedicated infrastructure facilities such as centralized water and sewerage treatment facilities
- 24 x 7 Cargo Verification
- Advisory service & guidance on industrial relations
- 24 x 7 fire service with firefighting, monitoring & advisory services
- 24 x 7 overall security coverage
- Environment monitoring, advisory & laboratory services
- Day care centers, Sport and recreation facilities, leisure parks - Internal transport facilities, bus terminals
- Centralized solid waste handling mechanism
- Provision of lands for prospective projects

Services provided by other State Agencies

- Free healthcare facilities for workers
- Meditation & Counseling Centers
- Sri Lanka Customs services
- Ambulance service

Available commercial facilities

- Commercial Banks
- Industrial Waste Handling & Disposal Facility
- Freight Forwarding & Container Yard
- Postal Services
- Insurance
- Cab and transport facilities

BOI Zone Details

	Distance to Katunayake Intl. Airport (Km)	Distance to Port of Colomb0 (Km)	Distance to Hambantota Port (Km)	Total Land Extent (Acres)	Enterprises in Commercial Operation (as at April 2019)
(a) Katunayake EPZ	3	33	232	531	79
(b) Biyagama EPZ	39	22	208	451	56
(c) Koggala EPZ	160	139	122	227	20
(d) Kandy IP	116	130	248	205	15
(e) Wathupitiwala EPZ	30	41	203	123	18
(f) Mirigama EPZ	37	66	220	260	09
(g) Malwatta EPP	26	37	207	33	06
(h) Mawathagama EPZ	85	106	249	54	06
(i) Polgahawela EPZ	65	91	229	65	06
(j) Horana EPZ	78	59	221	395	20
Wagawatta IP	78	59	221	76	04
Wagawatta IZ	78	59	221	223	01
(k) Mirijjawila IP	218	221	14	565	05
(l) Seethawaka EPZ	57	49	177	431	24

EPZ - Export processing Zone, IP - Industrial Park, IZ - Industrial Zone

BOI Zone Management Department focuses on providing central facilitation to investors to operate industries in a conducive environment without interference and outside disturbances. The BOI Zone model has been implemented to obtain all enterprises related services efficiently and effectively from a one place, without going to any other place facilitating industries to operate smoothly. As such, the following facilities have been established in a zone to maintain an investor friendly atmosphere.

6. Access to Key Markets

India - Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA)

The Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA), which was signed on 28th December 1998 and entered into force with effect from 1st March 2000.

Since the end of March 2003, Sri Lanka has received total duty free access to the vast Indian market under the ISFTA for more than 4,200 products (HS Codes at 6 digit level).

Classification of Duty Concessions Schedules under Indo - Lanka FTA

Type of Duty Reduction	Sri Lanka's Commitment*	India's Commitment*
Negative List (No Concession List)	1,220	198
Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ)		
Tea	-	5
Garments	-	235
Vanaspathi, Bakery Shortening, Margarine and Pepper	-	5
Margin of Preference (MOP)		
Textiles	-	553
100% Duty Free List (Zero Duty List)	4,004	4,228
Total	5,224	5,224

* No. of items at six digit level

Rules of Origin (ROO)

- 35% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) (25% DVA if raw materials are imported from partner country)
- Change of Tariff Heading criteria at 4-digit level and
- A sufficient process

The focal point and the authority for issuing Indo - Lanka FTA Certificates of Origin is the Department of Commerce, Sri Lanka and Federation of Chamber of Commerce.

Sri Lanka - Singapore FTA

The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Sri Lanka and Singapore was signed on 23rd January 2018. The Sri Lanka-Singapore FTA (SLSFTA) is a landmark agreement as it is the first comprehensive agreement for Sri Lanka that includes investments and services beyond trade in goods. The Singapore-Sri Lanka FTA is part of a broader strategy of looking "East" to renew the country's trade relationships in the process of diversifying its markets towards Asia and focus on plugging into ASEAN supply chains.

It is expected that the protection to be given under SLSFTA to investors and to their investments will result in substantial increase in FDI utilizing the provisions of this agreement.

Pakistan - Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (PSFTA)

Sri Lanka's second Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Pakistan and Sri Lanka was finalized and was commenced on 12th June 2005. Since March 2009 Sri Lanka has duty free market access for more than 4,600 products. Sri Lanka has also completed all her phasing out commitments in November 2010.

Classification of Duty Concessions Schedules under Pakistan - Sri Lanka FTA

Type of Duty Reduction	Sri Lanka's Commitment*	Pakistan's Commitment*
Negative List (No Concession List)	695	498
Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ)		
Basmati Rice and Potato	2	-
Garments	-	21
Tea	-	04
Margin of Preference (MOP)		
Ceramics	-	05
Cosmetics	-	11
Betel Leaves	-	01
100% Duty Free List (Zero Duty List)	4,527	4,684
Total	5,224	5,224

* No. of items at six digit level

Rules of Origin (ROO)

- 35% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) (25% DVA if raw materials are imported from partner country)
- Change of Tariff Heading criteria at 6-digit level and
- A sufficient process

The focal point and the authority for issuing Pakistan - Sri Lanka FTA Certificates of Origin is the Department of Commerce in Sri Lanka.

Entering into Trade and Comprehensive Partnerships Agreements

Sri Lanka's strategic location provides great opportunities to enter into free trade and partnership agreements with several of Asia's trade powerhouses. Sri Lanka is pursuing a more proactive free trade agreement (FTA) strategy and FTA negotiations are ongoing with China while negotiations are ongoing to establish a deeper economic arrangement with India to supplement the near two decade old FTA.



7. Quality of Life

Sri Lanka is truly a great place to live and a great place to work. A country of many facets, it offers a spectrum of experiences, people and places that await to be discovered. For those who choose to make Colombo their home, a cosmopolitan living environment awaits. Social life is never amiss in this city, with abundant nightlife, world-class shopping, theatre, cafes, art and a host of star class hotels that dot the island.

The expatriates and their families will enjoy a quality living environment in Sri Lanka with comfortable housing, good healthcare and medical facilities, excellent educational institutions with international standards, and world-class recreational sites.

Leading International Schools that provide quality education for the children of expatriates include; Asian International School, British School in Colombo, Colombo International School and Colombo Overseas School.

There is a wide selection of comfortable housing in Sri Lanka including luxury condominium apartments ideal for expatriates. Internationally recognized institutions of Healthcare market have chosen Sri Lanka as a destination for health tourism. A dozen of private and public hospitals with state-of-the-art medical facilities are operating in Colombo and in all other main cities. It offers revolutionized private hospitalization and healthcare facilities and is ranked 76 position out of 191 countries in WHO's World's Health Systems Ranking in 2018. A pre-hospital care ambulance service; 1990 Suwasariya Ambulance Service, is also available covering the Western and Southern Provinces free of charge.

Seven UNESCO World Heritage sites, a salubrious climate in the central hill country, 250 acres of botanical gardens, 15 Wildlife and Nature reserves and miles of pristine beach, are concentrated within a mere 645,610 square kilometers. Sri Lanka is renowned for its varied biodiversity fauna and flora.





8. Natural Resources Endowment

Sri Lanka is well-endowed with industrial minerals including Graphite, Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, Quartz, Feldspar, Clay, Kaolin, Apatite (Phosphate Rock), Silica Sand, Garnet sand, Mica, Calcite and Dolomite.

Pulmoddai beach sand deposit is the most important non-ferrous mineral reserve in Sri Lanka. This deposit contains minerals including one of the most expensive and sought after metals in the world: titanium.

Ilmenite (FeTiO_2) and rutile (TiO_2) are found in enormous concentrations in the Pulmoddai beach sand deposit area. Several other beach mineral-sand deposits of Monazite, Zircon, Garnet and Ilmenite are found in various parts of the island and are now being exported.

The use of graphite in Sri Lanka has a long history that dates back to 1675. Sri Lankan graphite has gained popularity all over the world for its high purity and offers many processing applications in graphite lubricants, flake graphite, carbon brushes, refractory bricks and midget electrodes and nano-technology.

Three main types of clay - kaolinite, ball clay and brick clay are used for export industries. Yellow, red and blue colour ball clay is found in Sri Lanka's hill country. These are used to make casts and as refractory material because of their attributes of strength and high plasticity. Brick clay is found in most of the river valleys and is commonly used in the production of bricks and tiles.

Quartz, ball clay, silica and feldspar are utilized in the ceramics and glass industries with great success; the country's porcelain is ranked among the best in the world.

Sri Lanka's natural resources include another valuable economic mineral reserve known as apatite rock phosphate. It is estimated that the reserve consists of 60 million tons of apatite which is generally used to produce phosphate fertilizer.

Ilmenite

- The Total Reserves (Ilmenite) : 4.3 Million Tons
- The Pulmoddai Deposit :
 - Six kilometers in length with an average width of 100 meters
 - Estimated to contain six million tons of heavy sands with an average composition of 70-72 % ilmenite, 8-10 % zircon, 8 % rutile and 0.3 % monazite
 - Ilmenite (FeTiO_2) and rutile (TiO_2) found in enormous concentrations
 - Experiments have shown that TiO_2 concentration of ilmenite is about 53% while that of rutile is about 95%

Graphite

- The only country in the world where crystalline graphite or lump (vein) graphite is available.
- Benchmark Graphite Purity within the Industry (Carbon range)
- Global: 94% - 97%
- Sri Lanka: 97% - 99.9%
- The total reserve: 5 Mn. tons
- Major graphite deposits : Bogala & Kahatagaha
- The largest graphite mine is Kahatagaha Kolongaha (K/K), situated 27 km north east of Kurunegala. This is deeper than 650 m

9. Advanced Facilitation



Strengthen Investment Facilitation

The BOI has in place several initiatives to reduce the time taken for approval processes and to resolve investor issues in efficiently, thereby assisting investors to navigate the necessary administrative processes in the shortest possible time. These consist of several high level committee which meet at regular intervals to accommodate investor needs, with the sole purpose of expediting projects.

The Project Screening Committee (PSC):

This committee which consists of cross functional representation of the BOI immediately screens all investment applications jointly across all relevant departments to grant approval in an expeditious manner.

Single Window Investment Facilitation Task Force (SWIFT)

Being the investment facilitator, BOI has taken an initiative to improve service delivery by introducing SWIFT which will act as a facilitation arm of investment approvals process and will provide necessary linkages to the relevant line agencies in order to expedite the project approving process through a function based virtual platform. SWIFT will improve the investor awareness regarding the compliances and will guide the investor throughout the approval process.

Under this initiative, it has improved the information transparency of regulatory processes and process simplification of the relevant line agencies.



Registering your Company



The Department of the Registrar of Companies (DROC) enables investors to establish business and other institutions under the relevant acts in accordance with the economic and trade policies of the government of Sri Lanka. In the case of a BOI enterprise it must be incorporated under the Companies Act No. 7, of 2007 as a joint venture or a sole ownership. Sri Lanka has no restrictions on 100% foreign ownership of a registered company in most sectors.

The DROC offers a web based single window aimed at reducing delays through a one day service. This web portal allows a prospective investors to both initiate the registration of their company as well as to view the status of registration from anywhere in the world. A foreign investor can their for register their company in Sri Lanka while based in their home country.





Visa Facilitation

Being the Investment Promoting Agency of the country, the Board of Investment (BOI) plays a vital role in facilitating the companies to enhance the smooth operation of doing business in Sri Lanka. As such, BOI recommends the visas for investors and skilled workers under identified categories to the issuing authorities, the Department of Immigration and Emigration. The online visa system has already setup to obtain visas.

The BOI recommends different type of visas for Investors, dependents, and expatriate workers of BOI approved projects under sec. 17 & sec. 16 of the BOI Law.

Type of visa recommendation

- Entry Visa / Multiple Entry Business Visa
- Residence Visa / Special Residence Visa
- Extension of Residence Visa
- Temporary Visa (maximum 03 months only)

Investors and expatriate employees should arrive in Sri Lanka using Entry Visa or business visa and within one month from the date of arrival Entry Visa to be converted to Residence Visa with the recommendation of the BOI.

If the applicant leaves from the country within the Entry Visa period (One month), no provisions are available to convert the same Entry Visa to Residence Visa, unless a fresh Entry Visa application is submitted.

Temporary Visa will be recommended for contracted technical workers (expatriates) for a period of 3 months for specific assignments after evaluation of such activities.

Visa category / Project type & Validity period
Entry Visa
01 month from the date of arrival
Residence Visa
01 year from the date of arrival
Extension of Residence Visa
02 years for (Sec.17 Projects) 01 year for (Sec.16 Projects)
Temporary Visa
Installation work – expatriates only
Special Residence Visa
01 year (Investor on Electronic Travel Authorization – ETA Visa) (e.g. Sri Lankan / Child Born in Sri Lanka)



Import/Export Facilitation

The Board of Investment of Sri Lanka, structured to function as the central facilitation point for investors, is also responsible for permitting imports and exports of projects under section 17 of the BOI Law as well as providing other investor related services. These facilities are provided by the Investor Services Department of the BOI.

Services Offered by the Investor Services Department

Processing and Approving Import / Export Documents, Examination of Import / Export Cargo, Issue of Certificates of Origin for Apparel and Textile products, Approval for Subcontracts, Transfers, Loans of raw material, Re-Import and Re-Export of Items, Recommendations to the Controller General of Immigration & Emigration for issue of expatriate visas, Indirect Export Web Submission, Other Investor related approvals.

Investor Service Centres

To provide the mentioned services, the BOI has Investor Service Centres located at;

Colombo Head Office, Katunayake, Biyagama, Koggala Export Processing Zones and Kandy Industrial Park.

After signing the agreement with the BOI, to obtain the relevant services from one of the above Centres, the investor should first register with the respective Investor Service Centre.

Procedure for Clearance of Import Cargo

An Investor who has signed an agreement under section 17 of the BOI Law, is required to register in ASYCUDA Customs Clearance system at Investor Services Department of BOI Head Office. After that the BOI Projects are permitted to submit import export Customs Declaration (CUSDECLS) through ASYCUDA World Customs Clearance system on line. ASYCUDA is a web based application system to submit import export customs documents at any given time.

These projects are exempted from the payment of Customs Import Duty (CID) for the importation of project related items approved by the Investment Department.

Industrial Labour Relations

Labour laws of the country are applicable to all enterprises, including BOI enterprises, and the Ministry and the Department of Labour are responsible for labour administration functions, including labour law enforcement and Industrial Relations.

The Board of Investment of Sri Lanka promotes and facilitates labour management co-operation and industrial harmony in the enterprises coming under its purview and towards that end, provides advisory services and guidance to employers and employees through its Industrial Relations Department. Officers from this department will offer advisory services and guidance to employers and employees on all aspects in the area of industrial relations. Enterprises should bring to the notice of the department any apprehended or existing disputes or problems faced by them in this area so that they could be attended to promptly with a view to speedy settlement by the appropriate authorities.

The Labour Standards and Employment Relations Manual issued by BOI lays down good Industrial Relations principles and practices and sets out the basic terms and conditions of employment to be observed by BOI enterprises operating both within and outside the Export Processing Zones of Sri Lanka.

All BOI enterprises are expected to observe the Industrial Relations principles and practices laid down in the Labour Standards and Employment Relations Manual, the provisions of the relevant labour laws and terms and conditions of employment no less favourable than the basic standards set out in this Manual. They are also required to maintain a healthy and harmonious industrial labour relations climate conducive for higher efficiency and productivity.

Services provided by the Industrial Relations Department

1) Provide Advisory Services

- Distribution of Labour Standard & Employment Relations Manual.
- Issuance of clarifications / opinions on IR related matters.
- Organizing discussion / meeting / workshops for sharing the knowledge.

2) Monitor the Compliance of Labour Standards by BOI Enterprises

- Conducting routine Labour inspection.
- Verifying the project status prior to granting special facilitates. e.g: Visas for expatriates, green channel facility etc.
- Sharing information with liaison authorities.
- Investigation into complaint / grievances of employees.

3) Promote Social Dialogue

- Facilitate to form and operate the Employees' Councils.
- Harmonizing and mediating the trade union activities.
- Encouraging to implement ILO Core Labour Standards.

4) Facilitate to maintain a productive labour force

- Facilitate to meet the manpower requirement through job placement centres (Job Banks).
- Organizing the programme / workshop to educate the employees on positive thinking / Industrial Safety and Health Services etc.,
- Encourage to offer special career development programme for the employees (e.g. Foreign training).
- Facilitate to resolve the industrial disputes speedily.
- Establishment of Day Care Centres in EPZs for the children of EPZ employees.

The BOI is also committed to promote the application of the principles undertaking the Global Compact and related International Labour Standards by the employers in the BOI enterprises, both within and outside Export Processing Zones. Accordingly, Labour Standards and Employment Relations in the BOI enterprises will be governed, inter alia, by the following policies and principles;

- Respecting the right of the workers to form and join trade unions of their own choosing.
- Respecting the right of the workers to bargain collectively through their trade unions, or in the absence of a trade union, through other organization or body consisting of their elected representatives in the workplace.
- Affording protection to workers' representatives and trade union officers against any act prejudicial to them, including dismissal based on their status or activities as workers' representatives.
- Eliminating forced or compulsory labour.
- Abolishing child labour.
- Eliminating discrimination in employment, occupation and remuneration against workers on such grounds as race, sex, religion, political opinion.
- Ensuring stability in employment.
- Providing safe and hygienic working conditions.
- Establishing appropriate machinery for consultation and co-operation between elected representatives of workers and employers on matters of mutual concern.
- Establishing grievance procedures for the examination of workers' grievance.
- Offering fair wages and benefits and conditions of employment to workers.
- Eliminating harsh and inhuman treatment of workers.
- Eliminating excessive working hours and overtime work.
- Affording appropriate facilities to workers' in the undertaking to carry out their functions promptly and efficiently.
- Formulating effective communication policy within the workplace to promote rapid dissemination and exchange of information relating to various aspects of the undertaking and to the social conditions of the workers.
- Providing advisory services on labour and industrial relations matters to employers and employees and promoting and facilitating effective prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes.

Ensuring Environment Friendly Development

Environment Management Department of the BOI is concerned on importance of striking a balance between development and environment – where commitment to protect the natural environment goes hand in hand with industrial development. In this context, the Environment Management Department remains firmly committed to environmentally friendly development.

In this context, the Environment Department assist the investors by way of;

- Granting environmental approvals for projects.
- Issuing Environmental Protection Licences.
- Investigating public complaints and recommending suitable mitigatory measures.
- Executing the functions related to Environmental Impact Assessment procedures under the EIA regulations in instances where the BOI acts as the Project Approving Agency.
- Making recommendation for chemical imports.

- Providing advice and guidelines for investors in industrial siting and pollution control including waste treatment & disposal.
- Carrying out post compliance monitoring.
- Liaising with other agencies, organizations and departments in activities related to Natural Resources Management and Environmental Pollution Control.

The environmental approval procedure in respect of BOI projects are in accordance to the National Environmental Regulations made under the provisions of the National Environmental Act (NEA) of Sri Lanka. This procedure is executed by the Environment Management Department of the BOI in consultation with the Central Environmental Authority (CEA), which is the authorized body in Sri Lanka for the implementation of the National Environmental Act and its Regulations.



10. Incentives

FISCAL INCENTIVES

The Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 provides an Incentive Regime granting reduced tax rates (for specific sectors) and Enhanced Capital Allowances based on capital investments made by the investors, effective from 1st April 2018.

Zero Income Tax Rate

- Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock
- Information Technology and Enabling Services

Reduced Corporate Income Tax Rates

- Concessionary rate of 14% for ;
 - Small and Medium Enterprises,
 - A company predominantly;
 - conducting a business of exporting goods and services
 - providing educational services
 - engaged in an undertaking for the promotion of tourism
 - construction industry
- Standard rate remains at 28%
- Higher rate of 40% for Betting & Gaming and Liquor & Tobacco

Enhanced Capital Allowance (ECA)

- Investment incentives and temporary concessions in the form of Enhanced Capital Allowance (ECA) in addition to normal depreciation allowance. (For details see Appendix I)

Port and Airport Levy (PAL) and CESS

Exemption from PAL on importation of project related capital goods with a capital investment of not less than US\$ 50 million during the project implementation/ construction period but prior to the commencement of commercial operations.

Exemption from CESS on importation of any goods with an investment US\$ 50 million or above during the project implementation /construction period but prior to the commencement of commercial operations.

Duty Exemptions on Importation of Raw Materials for Export

Customs Duty, VAT and PAL, are exempted for importation of raw materials for export oriented projects.

Duty Exemptions on Importation of Project Related Capital Goods

Exemption on Customs Duty

Customs Duty Exemption on imports of project related capital goods (plant, machinery and equipment).

NON-FISCAL INCENTIVES

Foreign Equity

100% foreign ownership permissible. However, foreign ownership is not permissible for Pawn Broking, Retail Trade (where a capital contributed by a person resident outside Sri Lanka) with a capital of less than five million USD and Coastal Fishing.

Repatriation of Earnings

All income, proceeds on sale of the investments can be repatriated through an Inward Investment Account opened by the Investor.

11. Investment Potential in Sri Lanka

Key Target Sectors

Sector	Subsectors	Sri Lanka's Strength
Manufacturing (High Value Added /High Tech)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automotive components, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, solar panels, fabricated metal parts, value added minerals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing global demand with an opportunity to link to the Global Value Chains Strong market opportunity and economic impact potential for Sri Lanka Precision and adaptable workforce
Manufacturing - Apparel (High value-added)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lingerie Smart textiles (wearable technology) Other potential high-value clothing items (especially niche products) Innovation & research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proven track record and compelling value proposition Internationally competitive on metrics such as skills and education level; efficient and highly competitive port for apparel trade Growing demand from India (with FTA benefits) and beyond
IT-Enabled Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT software BPM KPM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation track record and potential Strong existing cluster and value proposition Internationally competitive wage and real estate costs
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotels Recreational activities (theme parks) Adventure sports & leisure facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong market opportunity and economic impact potential for Sri Lanka Strong Sri Lankan value proposition Internationally competitive on numerous metrics (natural & cultural assets; competitive infrastructure; rapid sector growth etc.)
Food Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish / seafood Fruit and vegetables Dairy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong value proposition (diverse selection of raw products; good domestic infrastructure; attractive local and regional market) Strong food processing potential compared to competitor markets in the region
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepot trade Transportation Warehousing & storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive strength of regional location, water depths and shipping routes Strong potential as a Multi-Country Consolidation (MCC) hub Improving infrastructure Geo strategic location with efficient port facilities
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational and higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement of matching the skills with growing industry demand
Large Scale Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed Development Industrial Zone Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing demand for high- end apartments, office spaces and shopping centers with international standards

Opportunities in Colombo International Financial City (CIFC)



Spanning 269 hectares of reclaimed land from the sea, Port City Colombo will be South Asia's premier residential, retail and business destination, offering unmatched planned city living along the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. The Port City Colombo has been designed with five unique precincts; Financial District, Central Park Living, The Marina, International Island and Island Living.

Renamed as the Colombo International Financial City (CIFC), it has already attracted numerous investment enquiries from all over the world. The land reclamation has been completed and once fully operational, expected to attract investment of USD 15 Bn with 83,000 new employment opportunities.

The land sales at the Colombo Port City to prospective investors are expected to commence mid 2020 both the government and the project company are preparing to float tenders for land plots. CHEC Port City expects around US\$ 2 billion worth investments for the two building complexes envisaged at the Financial District.

The company has already signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Sri Lankan government to develop a US\$ 1 billion worth building complex at The Financial District, and is planning to draw another US\$1 billion for the second building complex.

The United State-based Skidmore Owings & Merrill (SOM) has already been awarded the design contract of the building after being selected the winner of a global competition to design the master plan for the first building complex.

The second phase of the Port City, which is currently underway, including the construction of highways, electricity, water systems and common amenities

Opportunities in the Port of Hambantota



The Port of Hambantota faces the Southern Indian Ocean, with direct access to the international shipping routes approximately 10 nautical miles away, which links the Asia Pacific region with Europe and North America. Further, the short transit time to India, Africa and the Upper Gulf creates an opportunity to access the expanding markets of the Indian Subcontinent.

Hambantota International Port is a joint venture between China Merchants Port Holdings (CMPort) and the Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA). The Hambantota Port and development site covers approximately 11.51 Km² of the land and Port Development is carried out as a multiphase, multi-sector project.

The port has been developed in two phases to date.

Phase 1 is complete and operational with a 17m deep harbor basin with 210m wide entrance channel, 600m long general-purpose berth of 100,000 DWT capacity, approximately 3,500m quay structures and yard area, 300m oil berths, including a range of port equipment, tugs, pilot launches and bunker barges, and buildings including a 14-storey administrative building.

Phase 2 comprises additional berths and yard areas, and an artificial island of 42.6ha.

In addition to Phase 1 and Phase 2, a tank farm was constructed approximately 2km from the oil berths on the East side of the port.

The primary investment opportunities related to Hambantota International Port are as follows:

Port Services

- Break Bulk Terminals
- Container Terminals
- Ro-Ro Terminals
- Bunkering Terminals

Maritime Services

- Ship Repair
- Ship chandlers
- Seaman Club

Port Related Industry

- Export Oriented Manufacturing
- Warehousing
- Advanced Technology related Services
- Heavy Industry which require Port & Jetty Facilities
- Export Oriented Oil Refinery
- Power Plant
- Cement Plant

Integrated Logistics

- Warehousing
- Multimodal Logistics

Business Incubator

- Supplying platform for Sri Lanka young talent to start their business
- Support the development of small business

12. Investment Threshold

Investment Thresholds for Projects Approval under Sec. 17 of BOI Law

Sector	Threshold
Infrastructure including Mixed Development	US\$ 5 Mn
Housing	US\$ 3 Mn
Education	US\$ 100,000
Tourism	US\$ 500,000
IT	US\$ 150,000
Agriculture	US\$ 150,000
Utilities	US\$ 500,000
Services	US\$ 500,000
Manufacturing & Apparel	US\$ 500,000
Large Scale Manufacturing (Local Market)	US\$ 12.5 Mn



Appendix 1 - Legal Framework

Board of Investment Law No. 4 of 1978

- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act. No. 43 of 1980
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act. No. 21 of 1983
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act. No. 49 of 1992
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act. No. 9 of 2002
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act. No. 36 of 2009
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act. No. 3 of 2012

(Refer: www.investsrilanka.com)

Inland Revenue Act No.24 of 2017

Summary of the investment incentives

Enhanced Capital Allowance

Expenses incurred on Depreciable Assets (US\$ Mn.)	Enhanced Capital Allowance (ECA)		Period for Deducting Unrelieved Losses	Tax exemptions on dividends & employment income
	Northern Province	Other than Northern Province		
> 3 and > = 100	200%	100%	10	x
>100 and > = 1,000	200%	150%	10	x
>1,000	200%	150%	25	P

Depreciable Assets:

Class 1: computers and data handling equipment together with peripheral devices.

Class 2: buses and minibuses, goods vehicles, construction and earthmoving equipment, heavy general purpose or specialised trucks, trailers and trailer-mounted containers, plant and machinery used in manufacturing.

Class 3: railroad cars, locomotives, and equipment, vessels, barges, tugs, and similar water transportation equipment, aircraft, specialised public utility plant, equipment, and machinery, office furniture, fixtures and equipment, any depreciable asset not included in another class.

Class 4: buildings, structures and similar works of a permanent nature.

Class 5: intangible assets, excluding goodwill.

Temporary concessions for investments below US\$ 3 Mn.

Expenses incurred on Depreciable Assets (US\$ Mn.)	Enhanced Capital Allowance (ECA)		Applicability
	Northern Province	Other than Northern Province	
< 3	200%	100%	Until April 2021

Depreciable Assets:

Class 1: Computers and Data handling equipment

Class 4: Buildings and structures and

Plant or machinery that are used to improve business processes or productivity and fixed to the business premises

Other Temporary Concessions under the Inland Revenue Act

Sector	Incentives	Applicability
Headquarters Relocation (established on or after October 1, 2017)	CIT Rate at 0%	Until April 2021
Research and Development	Additional deduction equal to 100% of the total amount of research and development expenses	Until April 2021

Exemptions under Hub Regulation No. 1 of 2019

Exemptions from the application of Provisions of the following Acts

- Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235)
- Foreign Exchange Act No. 12 of 2017
- Imports & Exports (Control) Act, No. 1 of 1969,
- Acts referred to in schedule of Part IV of the Finance Act No. 12 of 2012 as amended by Finance Act No. 12 of 2013;
- VAT Act No. 14/2002
- Export Development Act No. 40/1979
- Special Commodity Levy Act No. 48/2007
- PAL Act 18/2011
- Excise SP Act. No 13/1989

Supply of any goods to an enterprise engaged in the following eligible activities shall be treated as export and VAT will be zero rated.

Reduced CIT Rate – 14%

Eligible Activities	Minimum Investment	Annual Re-export /export turnover	Location			
			Free Port (Colombo/Hambantota)	Bonded Area KEPZ/KGEPZ /BIA	Specified Bonded Area MRJA/Mirijjawila	Outside Free Port/Bonded Area
Entrepot Trading -An import, minor processing and re-export - Any manufacturing activity for export as defined in the principle act and established in a Specified Bonded Area.	US\$ 5 Mn (50% in Fixed Assets within 12 months)	US\$ 20 Mn (Within 5 years)	✓	✓	✓	-
Off-shore business where goods can be procured from one country or manufactured in one country and shipped to another country without bringing the same into Sri Lanka.	US\$ 1 Mn (40% in Fixed Assets within 12 months)	US\$ 10 Mn (Within 5 years)	✓	✓	-	✓
Providing front-end services to clients abroad.			✓	✓	-	✓
Operations of headquarters of leading buyers for the management of the finance supply chain and billing operations			✓	✓	-	✓
Logistic services such as bonded warehouse or in the case of operation of multi-country consolidation in Sri Lanka	US\$ 3 Mn (30% in Fixed Assets within 12 months)	US\$ 15 Mn (Within 5 years)	✓	✓	-	-

KEPZ- Katunayake Export Processing Zone, KgEPZ- Koggala Export Processing Zone, BIA- Bandaranayake International Airport, MRJA – Mattala Rajapakse International Airport

Note:

At least 65% of total Investment to be from foreign sources including transfers from any approved Foreign Exchange Account.

No approval will be granted for logistic services to any re-export business/activities or transshipment related to;

Spices and allied products namely pepper, areca nuts, nutmeg, / mace, tamarind, cinnamon, clove, ginger, turmeric, and cardamom

Waste and /or processing of waste or resource recycling business

Enterprises referred to the commercial hub regulations are subject to the restrictions and prohibitions imposed in Schedule B to the Customs ordinance.

If more than 65% of the domestic demand for such goods/product is being met out of imports to the country, 40% of the annual re-export turnover (ex-factory value) of the enterprise is allowed for domestic sale for a maximum period of 08 years on annual reconciliation basis. Above concession is limited to; any auto fuels, liquid petroleum gas, propane, butane, and fertilizer or any other god as approved by the Cabinet of Ministers

Any goods/product brought for re-export, should not be warehoused or stored for more than 18 months, if stored more than 18 months, will be ordered to send within 30 days from the completion of such 18 months

Foreign Exchange Act No. 12 of 2017

Exchange Control Laws Applicable for foreign Investments

In accordance with the Foreign Exchange Act No 12 of 2017, the Minister in charge has gazetted relevant regulations in the Extraordinary Gazette No 2045/56 dated 17-11-2017 with the Exchange Control Provisions applicable for foreign investments which read as follows;

A person resident outside Sri Lanka is permitted to Invest, acquire or hold all classes of shares or an entitlement of shares issued by companies incorporated in Sri Lanka subject to the exclusions & limitations as follows;

Exclusions:-

The permission hereby granted shall not apply in respect of shares of a company proposing to carry on any of the following businesses:

- i. Pawn broking
- ii. Retail trade with a capital of less than Five Million US Dollars
- iii. Coastal Fishing

Limitations:-

(a) Foreign investments in the areas listed below (a) will be approved only up to 40% of the stated capital of such company or if a special approval has been granted by the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka for a higher percentage of foreign investment in any company, only up to such higher percentage.

- i. Production of goods where Sri Lanka's exports are subject to internationally determined quota restrictions
- ii. Growing and primary processing of tea, rubber, coconut, cocoa, rice, sugar and spices
- iii. Mining and primary processing of non-renewable national resources
- iv. Timber based industries using local timber
- v. Deep Sea Fishing (as defined by the Ministry assigned the subject of Fisheries)
- vi. Mass Communication
- vii. Education
- viii. Freight Forwarding
- ix. Travel Agencies
- x. Shipping Agencies

(b) The permission shall apply in respect of shares in a company carrying on or proposing to carry on any of the businesses specified below only up to the percentage of the stated capital of the company, for which percentage either general or special approval has been granted by the Government of Sri Lanka or any legal or administrative authority set up for the approval of foreign investments in such businesses

- a. Air transportation;
- b. Coastal shipping (as defined by the Ministry assigned the subject of Shipping);
- c. Industrial enterprise in the Second Schedule of the Industrial Promotion Act, No. 46 of 1990, namely –
 - i) any industry manufacturing arms, ammunitions, explosives, military vehicles and equipment aircraft and other military hardware;
 - ii) any industry manufacturing poisons, narcotics, alcohols, dangerous drugs and toxic, hazardous or carcinogenic materials; any industry producing currency, coins or security documents;
- d. Large scale mechanized mining of gems;
- e. Lotteries

General Conditions for Permitted Investments

- Capital Investments shall be made through an “Inward Investment Account (IIA)”
- Income from such investments and proceeds of disposal shall be credited to IIA

Finance Act No.12 of 2012

Government has announced to setup Free Ports and Bonded Areas to create trade related infrastructure to facilitate import and export of goods and services and the related legal provision are contained in;

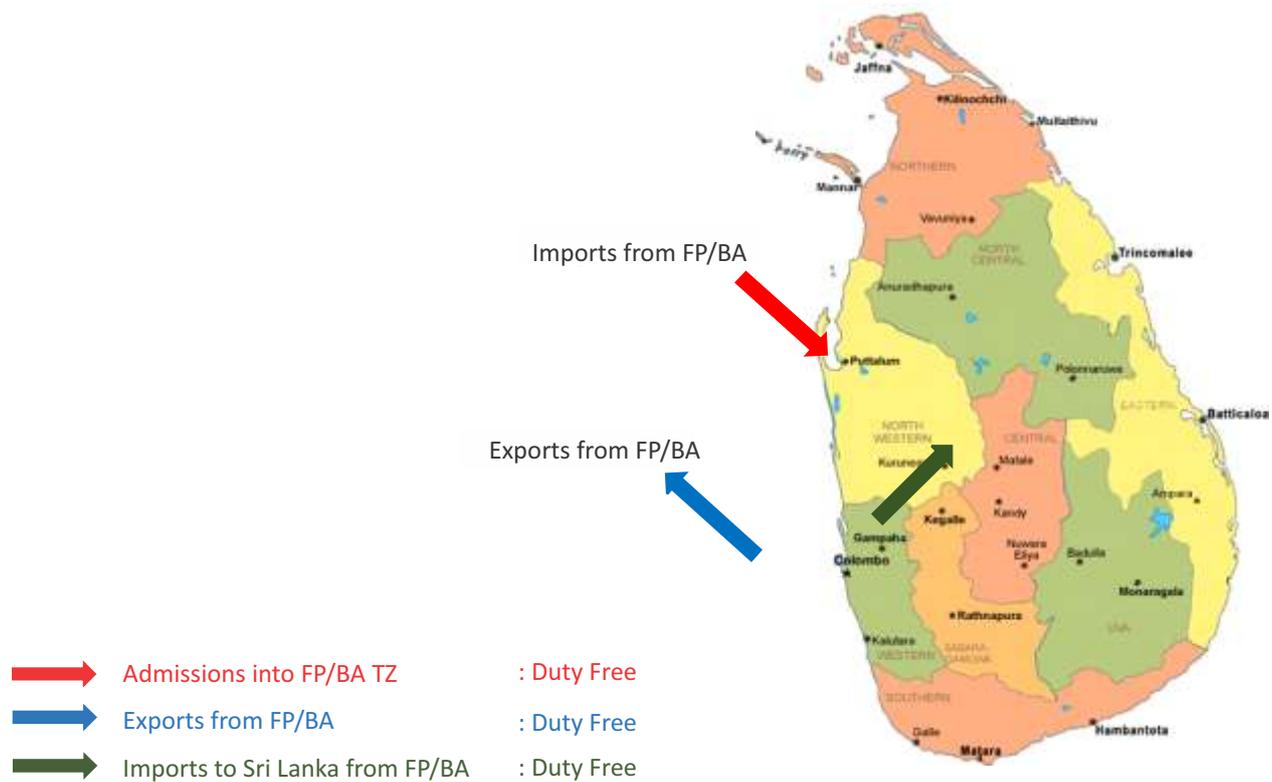
- In 2012, the Finance Act No. 12 of 2012 first announced the legislation applicable for Commercial Hub activities.
- In 2013, amendments were made by Finance Act No 12 of 2013
- Commercial Hub Regulation No 01 of 2013 (Gazette No. 1818/ 30) issued on 11-07-2013

Declared Free Ports and Bonded Areas

Declared Free Ports	Colombo & Hambantota
Declared Bonded Areas	Katunayake EPZ & Koggala EPZ
Specified Bonded Areas for projects engaged in entrepot trade with approval for manufacturing or assembling a product	Mattala Rajapaksha International Air Port & Mirijjawila EPZ

What are Free Port (FP) & Bonded Areas (BA) for the purpose of Finance Act 12 of 2012 ?

Areas “which are geographically inside Sri Lanka but are legally considered outside its customs territory”.



Permitted Activities

- Entrepot trade involving an import, minor processing and re-export. Enterprise involved in Entrepot trade with approval for manufacturing or assembling a product
- Off-shore business where goods can be procured from one country or manufactured in one country and shipped to another country without bringing the same into Sri Lanka
- Providing front end services to clients abroad
- Operations of the Headquarters of leading buyers for the management of the finance supply chain and billing operations
- Logistic services such as a bonded warehouse or in the case of operation of multi-country consolidation in Sri Lanka

Activities (a) and (e) required to be operated within a free port or bonded area since it involves physical movement of goods. However, an enterprise involved in entrepot trade and engaged in manufacturing or assembling requires to locate in a free port or specified bonded area

Manufacturing under Entrepot Trade

- Considering the importance of availing a product in domestic market in the interest of national economy, an enterprise engaged in entrepot trade in manufacturing a product shall be permitted local sales up to a certain percentage payable in SL Rupees by the BOI with prior concurrence of Ministry of Finance for such products, subject to provisions of Customs Ordinance.
- The turnover of such domestic sales shall be treated as turnover from deemed exports.

Potential Benefits

- Product Storage Facilities - Assist in meeting specific warehousing requirement for each product category e.g. different sections for storage of food items.
- Shared warehousing - Availability of temporary storage facilities to enable users to meet short term demand without incurring significant costs (e.g. leasing space for a year to meet 2 to 3 months demand).
- Shared Equipment - Ability of users to save on capital investments by leasing equipment provided by the Free Zone or Bonded Area.
- Delivery Time - Reduction in custom clearance time and better logistics connectivity leading to improved delivery time.

- Support Facilities and Effective Management - Provision of efficient management services and international expertise along with support facilities such as banking, insurance etc.

Definitions Referred in Commercial Hub Regulation No 01 of 2013 under Finance Act No.12 of 2012 and Its Amendments

- “Free Port” means an area within a sea port or an inland dry port under the supervision of SLPA and declared by the regulations under this Act.
- “Bonded Area” means an area supervised by the BOI or DG customs or any other authority and declared by the regulations under this Act.
- “Entrepot trade” includes any manufacturing activity approved under Part IV of Finance Act No 12 of 2012 as amended and carried out by a new enterprise for re-export with a domestic value addition at a minimum rate of 10% within a free port or designated bonded area or in a specified bonded area if the enterprise is engaged in manufacturing or assembling products with approval.
- “logistic service” include the followings
 - (i) Transshipment activities;
 - (ii) Warehousing for temporary storage of input or finish goods for local exporters; and
 - (iii) Freight forwarding for clients abroad;

Tax Regime

Type of Tax	Tax Base	Applicable Tax Rate	Remarks
Applicable for Company			
Corporate Income Tax (CIT)	Profits	Standard Rate 28%	Year of assessment 2019/2020
		Zero Rate (0%) - Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock - IT and IT enabling services Reduced Rate : 14% Export goods & services Educational services, Tourism Construction Industry	
Withholding Tax on Dividends (WHT)	Dividends distributed	14%	
Value Added Tax (VAT)	Value of supply of goods or services	Standard Rate : 8% Financial services 15% Hotel, guest house, restaurant 0% (if not less than 60% of total inputs are locally sourced)	Registration Threshold Taxable supply of goods or services Rs.75 Mn. per quarter or Rs. 300 Mn, per annum
Applicable for Imports			
Customs Duty	CIF Value	0% Capital Goods, Intermediate goods 5% 15% 30% Agricultural goods, Luxury goods	Capital Goods : Exempted (During the Project Implementation Period) Raw Materials : Exempted for export oriented companies
Value Added Tax (VAT)	CIF Value*	Standard Rate: 8% Zero Rate for selected few essential items and fabrics.	VAT exempted for export oriented companies located in Katunayake, Biyagama, Koggala, Kandy, Wathupitiwela, Malwatta & Mirigama EPZs Deferment facility applies for export oriented companies Registration threshold Imports of Goods exceeds Rs. 75 Mn. per quarter or Rs. 300 Mn, per annum
Port & Airport Development Levy (PAL)	CIF Value	Standard Rate 10% Concessionary Rates 5% - Chemicals, Machinery, Electronic and Electrical 2.5% - Petroleum, Fertilizer and Machinery	Exemption from PAL on importation of project related capital goods with a capital investment of not less than US\$ 50 million during the project implementation/construction period but prior to the commencement of commercial operations. Raw material imported for processing and export is exempted from the payment of PAL.
CESS (EDB Import Cess)	CIF Value*	Depends on the item	Exemption from CESS on importation of any goods with an investment US\$ 50 million or above during the project implementation /construction period but prior to the commencement of commercial operations. Exemption from CESS on importation of any furniture classified under HS Code 9403 imported by BOI registered tourism enterprises.
Excise Duty	CIF Value	Depends on the item	Applies on vehicles, liquor, plastic resins, tobacco & mineral water

* Tax base will be the main component when computing import levies as per the formula.

Land (Restriction on Alienation) Act No.38 of 2014

Salient features of the Act

1. Outright Transfers

Acquisition of land by foreigners or foreign companies or Sri Lankan company with more than 50% foreign shareholding is prohibited subject to few exemptions.

The following table provides the restrictions ([Section 2](#)), exemptions ([Section 3](#)) to the law and some conditions that needs to be fulfilled in this regard.

Restrictions	Exemptions	Conditions/Remarks
<p>Section 2 (1) The transfer of Title of any land situated in Sri Lanka, shall be prohibited to;</p> <p>(a) a foreigner (b) Sri Lankan company with 50% or above foreign shareholding (c) a foreign company</p>	<p>Section 3 (1)</p> <p>(a) to <u>Diplomatic Mission</u> of another State or to an international, Multilateral or Bilateral Organization (DP Act)</p> <p>(b) a <u>condominium parcel</u></p> <p>(c) transferred to a foreign investor in consequent to a <u>Cabinet Decision</u> prior to January 1, 2013 as per an agreement structured under tax regime prior to 01-01-2013 and has ensured compliance through inward remittances</p> <p>(d) transferred by intestacy, gift or testamentary disposition to a <u>next of kin</u> (who is a foreigner) of the owner of such land</p> <p>(e) to a <u>dual citizen</u> of Sri Lanka</p> <p>(f) Transfer of a land to any <u>bank</u> with $\geq 50\%$ foreign shareholding at an <u>auction</u> or execution of a <u>decree of court</u> for recovery of loans</p> <p>(g) Transfer of a land to any <u>Finance Leasing Institution</u> with $\geq 50\%$ foreign shareholding</p> <p>i. where such land has been <u>mortgaged</u></p> <p>ii. to <u>execute a lease</u> or</p> <p>iii. a <u>decree of court</u> to enforce the recovery of a loan</p> <p>(h) any land, transferred to a company with <u>$\geq 50\%$ foreign ownership from 01.01.2013 to 29.10.2014</u> (certification date), if such company has been in <u>active operation</u> in Sri Lanka for a period not less than <u>10</u> consecutive years</p> <p>(I) Any land transferred on or after 1st April 2018, to a Sri Lankan Company with 50% or more foreign shareholding, listed in the Colombo Stock Exchange.</p>	<p>To allow transfer of land:</p> <p>Section 2 (a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 50% of foreign shareholding shall be maintained for a minimum period of consecutive 20 years from the date of such transfer. <p>Section 2 (b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When foreign shareholding of a company $\geq 50\%$; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transfer of the land becomes null and void shareholding to be reduced to 50% within <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months - listed companies 6 months - other companies
	<p>With consultation with the Minister of Land and prior written approval of the Cabinet</p> <p>Section 3 (3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any foreign company engaged in international commercial operations and the land is purchased to locate or relocate its <u>global or regional operations</u> or to set up a branch office. 	

2. Leasing of Lands to Foreigners

[Section 5 A](#)

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any of the provisions of this Act, the provisions relating to the Land Lease Tax shall not apply to a lease of any land—

- (a) to a foreigner; or
- (b) to a company incorporated in Sri Lanka under the Companies Act, where any foreign shareholding in such company, either direct or indirect, is fifty per cent or above; or
- (c) to a foreign company, under and indenture of lease executed on or after January 1, 2016, and accordingly the Land Lease Tax shall not be charged, levied or collected from any such person or company on or after such date” subject to a maximum tenure of 99 years.

3. General Conditions

This section provides general rules applicable to lands transferred or leased under the new law and the interpretations.

[Restriction on Mortgaging \(Section 11\)](#)

Any land transferred or leased to a person or a company referred to in [Section 2 \(1\)](#) and [5 \(1\)](#) of Land (Restrictions on Alienation) Act, after the date on which the certificate of the speaker is endorsed in respect of this Act (October 29, 2014) shall not be mortgaged or pledged to any licensed bank, for a period of 5 years from the date of execution of the transfer or lease.

- (A) Lease / transfers prior to certification of Land (Restrictions on Alienation) Act
[\(Section 20\)](#)

- (a) Any transfer deed to a person or a company referred in section 2(1), executed prior to January 1, 2013 and pending registration in shall be registered subject to the provisions of repealed Part VI of Finance Act, No. 11 of 1963, notwithstanding the fact that it was repealed.
- (b) Any Lease / transfer executed to a person or a company under section 2(1) or 5(1) of Land (Restrictions on Alienation) Act, from January 1, 2013 to October 29, 2014 shall be subject to the provisions of the said Act.

[Liability to pay stamp duty & other fees \(Section 6 \(4\)\)](#)

The Lessee shall be liable to pay applicable stamp duty under the Stamp Duty Act, No. 43 of 1982 and any other tax or charge payable in respect of any such transactions.

[Land Reform Act shall apply \(Section 12\)](#)

The provisions of the Land Reform Law, No. 1 of 1972, on the maximum extent of land that can be owned by any person, shall continue to apply in respect of any transfer of title or lease of a land exempted from the application of the provisions of this Act.

[Valuation of Land \(Section 13\)](#)

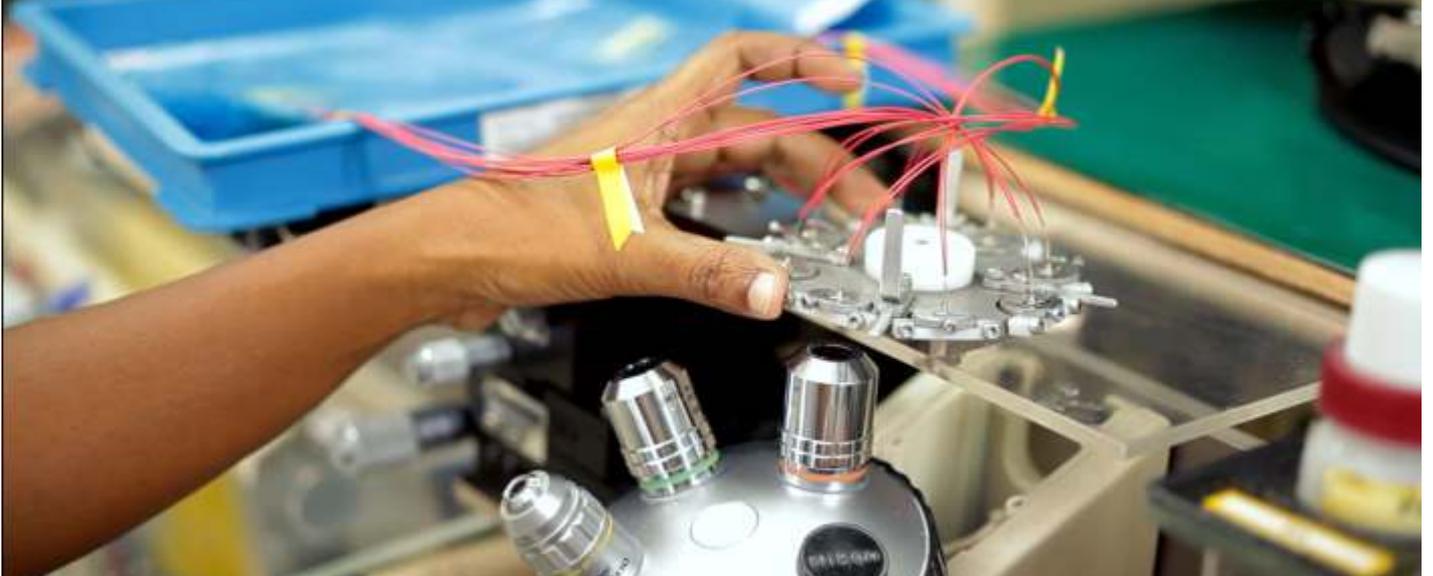
- (a) State land – by the Government chief valuer; and
- (b) Private land - by a licensed valuer.

And the total lease rental shall be calculated based on the above valuation.

[Concessions for Development Projects \(Section 16\)](#)

Where a State land is transferred or leased to a project approved by the Cabinet of Ministers as a Development Project to which freehold right or leasehold right of the State land to be transferred, such project shall be granted a deduction amounting to 25% of the land value or total lease rental, determined under section 13:

Provided such Development Project shall be implemented either by (a) a citizen of Sri Lanka; or (b) a company incorporated in Sri Lanka, where the Sri Lankan shareholding is 50% or above.



Appendix 3 – Factor Cost*

Water

Commercial Rates

(i) This tariff shall apply for supply of water to.

(ii) The monthly charges for supply of water under this tariff shall be as given in the table below:-

No. of units	Commercial Institutions, Private Hospitals, Non State Institutions, Tourist Hotels and Guest Houses		Industries under Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)		Industries other than industries under small and medium enterprises (SME) and government institutions		Export Processing Zones Of the Board Of Investment	
	Usage Charge Rs./Unit	Monthly Service Charge Rs.	Usage Charge USD/ Unit	Monthly Service Charge Rs.	Usage Charge USD/ Unit	Monthly Service Charge Rs.	Usage Charge USD/ Unit	Monthly Service Charge Rs.
00 - 25	75.00	290.00	56.00	265.00	58.00	275.00	61.00	290.00
26 - 50	75.00	575.00	56.00	525.00	58.00	550.00	61.00	575.00
51 - 75	75.00	1,150.00	56.00	1,050.00	58.00	1,100.00	61.00	1,150.00
76 - 100	75.00	1,150.00	56.00	1,050.00	58.00	1,100.00	61.00	1,150.00
101 - 200	75.00	1,840.00	56.00	1,680.00	58.00	1,760.00	61.00	1,840.00
201 - 500	75.00	2,875.00	56.00	2,625.00	58.00	2,750.00	61.00	2,875.00
501 - 1,000	75.00	4,600.00	56.00	4,200.00	58.00	4,400.00	61.00	4,600.00
1,001 - 2,000	75.00	8,625.00	56.00	7,875.00	58.00	8,250.00	61.00	8,625.00
2,001 - 4,000	75.00	14,375.00	56.00	13,125.00	58.00	13,750.00	61.00	14,375.00
4,001 - 10,000	75.00	28,750.00	56.00	26,250.00	58.00	27,500.00	61.00	28,750.00
10,001 - 20,000	75.00	57,500.00	56.00	52,500.00	58.00	55,000.00	61.00	57,500.00
Over 20,000	75.00	115,000.00	56.00	105,000.00	58.00	110,000.00	61.00	115,000.00

Source : http://www.waterboard.lk/web/images/contents/consumer_help/water_tariff_e.pdf
Exchange Rate Rs. 179/US\$

* The tariff and costs included in this booklet are to be used as a general guide for investors in Sri Lanka and for exact details they are advised to refer to relevant line agency website (www.waterboard.lk)

Electricity

Summary of Customer Types:

Industrial

I – 1 - contract demand is less than or equal to 42 kVA.

General

Optional tariff sub categories 011, 012, 013* in the gazette No. 1904/58

I – 2 - contract demand exceeds 42 kVA

I – 3 - supply delivered and metered at 11,000 Volt nominal and above

Hotel

H- 1 contract demand is less than or equal to 42 kVA.

H- 2 contract demand exceeds 42kVA

H- 3 supply delivered and metered at 11,000 Volt nominal and above

Customer Type: Industrial

Supply of electricity to be used for 'Agriculture', 'Forestry and Fishing', 'Mining and Quarrying', 'Manufacturing', 'Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply', 'Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities' as classified under the relevant sections of the detailed classification published in the website of Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka, for electricity tariff purposes.

I-1 Contract demand is less than or equal to 42 kVA.

400/230 V Contract demand ≤ 42 kVA	General Purpose Tariff Code	Industrial Purpose Tariff Code
Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)		
Monthly Consumption		
Less than or equal 300	18.30	10.80
More than 300	22.85	12.20
Fixed Charge		
Less than or equal 300	-	-
More than 300	240.00	600.00

- An optional tariff relevant to industrial consumers under following sub categories 011, 012, 013* having a contract demand of less than 42kVA and connected to 400/230V.

400/230 V Contract demand <42 kVA	Industrial Purpose Tariff Category
Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)	
Peak	20.50
Day	11.00
Off Peak	6.85
Demand charge per month (Rs/kVA)	
Fixed Charge (LKR/month) 300	300.00

(* For Growing of non-perennial crops, Growing of perennial crops and Plant propagation Indicated in the gazette No. 1904/58 - FRIDAY, MARCH 06, 2015)

I-2 Contract demand exceeds 42 kVA

400/230 V Contract demand >42 kVA	General Purpose Tariff Category	Industrial Purpose Tariff Category
Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)		
Peak	26.60	20.50
Day	21.80	11.00
Off Peak	15.40	6.85
Demand charge per month (Rs/kVA)	1,100.00	1,100.00
Fixed Charge (LKR/month)	3,000.00	3,000.00

I-3 Supply delivered and metered at 11,000 Volt nominal and above

Supply delivered and metered at 11,000V nominal and above	General Purpose Tariff Category	Industrial Purpose Tariff Category
Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)		
Peak	25.50	23.50
Day	20.70	10.25
Off Peak	14.35	5.90
Demand charge per month (Rs/kVA)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Fixed Charge (LKR/month)	3,000.00	3,000.00

Customer Type: Hotel

Supply of electricity used for hotels approved by the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority.

H-1 Contract demand is less than or equal to 42 kVA

400/230 V Contract demand = 42 kVA	Hotel Purpose Tariff Category
Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)	21.50
Fixed Charge (LKR/kWh)	600.00

H-2 Contract demand exceeds 42kVA

400/230 V Contract demand >42 kVA	Hotel Purpose Tariff Category
Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)	
Peak	23.50
Day	14.65
Off Peak	9.80
Demand charge per month (Rs/kVA)	1,100.00
Fixed Charge (LKR/month)	3,000.00

H-3 Supply delivered and metered at 11,000 Volt nominal and above

Supply delivered and metered at 11,000V nominal and above	Hotel Purpose Tariff Category
Energy Charge (LKR/kWh)	
Peak	22.50
Day	13.70
Off Peak	8.80
Demand charge per month (Rs/kVA)	1,100.00
Fixed Charge (LKR/month)	3,000.00

Net Metering to reduce Electricity Cost

Net metering facility allows consumers to totally eliminate their electricity bill by using renewable energy sources. Every on-grid household and commercial or industrial consumers can utilize solar energy, to generate electricity by installing solar photovoltaic (PV) panels on their own roofs and can become electricity producers meeting their electricity demand partly or fully by themselves and can even sell excess electricity produced to the national grid.

If a particular customer's production exceeds his consumption, he can bring forward the balance and consume it in the months forthcoming within a 10 year period.

In Sri Lanka this arrangement is applicable for existing or newly built generating facilities using renewable sources and the capacity of the generating facility need to be less than 1000kVA. The approved types of renewable sources are micro hydro, wind, solar PV, biomass, agricultural and municipal waste. The customer is required to enter into an Agreement, with the utility (CEB or LECO), namely, the Agreement and Grid Interconnection Standards for Net-metering of an On-grid Renewable Energy based Generating Facility.

Government is expected to add 200 MW of solar electricity to the national grid by 2020 and 1000 MW by 2025. Therefore, this concept of net metering would be more beneficial for electricity intensive industries in Sri Lanka.

** The tariff and costs included in this booklet are to be used as a general guide for investors in Sri Lanka and for exact details they are advised to refer to relevant line agency website (www.ceb.lk)*

Land rent

Charges per Acre		
Export Processing Zones and Industrial Parks	Non Refundable Land Premium Upfront US\$	ground Rent (per annum) US\$
(a) Katunayaka EPZ	60,000	5,130
(b) Biyagama EPZ	60,000	5,130
(c) Malwatta EPZ	30,000	4,660
(d) Seethawaka EPZ	60,000	4,660
(e) Horana EPZ	30,000	4,660
(f) Mirigama EPZ	30,000	4,660
(g) Wathupitiwela EPZ	50,000	4,660
(h) Koggala EPZ	30,000	5,130
(i) Mirijjawila IP	20,000	4,235
(j) Kandy IP	10,000	4,660
(k) Mawathagama EPZ	10,000	4,660
(l) Polgahawela EPZ	20,000	4,660
Land Reservation Fee - 10% of Land Premium Lease Period - 50 years		

Source : Extraordinary Gazette No. 2025/43

EPZ - Export Processing Zone

IP - Industrial Park

Telecommunication Rates

A) Domestic Call Charges for Business Activities (Sri Lanka Telecom)

Calling Plans

	Double Play (voice+ broadband + internet or PEO TV)		Triple Play (Voice + Broadband + Internet + PEO TV)	
	Up to 3 rd Minute	Beyond 3 rd Minute	Up to 3 rd Minute	Beyond 3 rd Minute
SLT to SLT	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.50
SLT to other	2.70	2.00	2.50	2.00

Above charges are exclusive of taxes. Relevant taxes will be applicable at the time of purchase.

Calling Plans

	Single (Voice Only)		Double Play (Voice + Broadband + Internet + PEO TV)		Triple Play (Voice + Broadband internet + PEO TV)	
	Up to 3 rd Minute	Beyond 3 rd Minute	Up to 3 rd Minute	Beyond 3 rd Minute	Up to 3 rd Minute	Beyond 3 rd Minute
SLT to SLT	1.90	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.50
SLT to other	2.90	2.00	2.70	2.00	2.50	2.00
SLT internet Dial-up	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

Above charges are exclusive of taxes. Relevant taxes will be applicable at the time of purchase.

* The tariff and costs included in this booklet are to be used as a general guide for investors in Sri Lanka and for exact details they are advised to refer to relevant line agency website (www.slt.lk)

B) IDD Call Charges Rate (per second)

Country	Per Second	
	To Fixed Telephone Rs	To Mobile Rs.
Australia	7.00	18.00
Canada	4.90	4.90
India	3.90	3.90
Italy	4.90	18.00
Japan	7.00	20.00
Qatar	19.00	25.00
Saudi Arabia	19.00	19.00
UAE	20.00	20.00
UK	7.00	18.00
USA	4.90	4.90

Note :

- The above tariffs are charged on per second basis.
- Government taxes and levies applicable.
- Exchange Rate : Rs 179/US\$

C) Internet- Packages

1. Fibre (FTTx) - Packages

SLT Broadband proudly introduced FTTx Technology, taking the speeds up to as much as 100 Mbps.

	Monthly Rental	Download Speeds up to	Upload Speed up to	Monthly Usage Volume (GB)*	Monthly Additional Free Usage Volume (GB)**	Total Monthly Usage	special Free Offers
Family							
Web Family Plus	Rs.1490.00	100 Mbps Max	Up to 50 Mbps	36	54	90	01 email account
Web Family Xtra	Rs.2690.00	100 Mbps Max	Upto 50 Mbps	60	90	150	01 email account
Supper Middle							
Web Pro	Rs.4890.00	100 Mbps Max	Up to 50 Mbps	95	140	235	02 email account
Web Master	Rs.8890.00	100 Mbps Max	Up to 50 Mbps	170	255	425	05 email account
Heavy							
Web Champ	Rs.13690.00	100 Mbps Max	Up to 50 Mbps	270	405	675	05 email account
Web Life	Rs.19890.00	100 Mbps Max	Up to 50 Mbps	400	600	1000	05 email account
Ultra Heavy							
Web Inspire	Rs.33000.00	100 Mbps Max	Up to 50 Mbps	70	1000	1700	05 email account
Web Premier	Rs.58000.00	100 Mbps Max	Up to 50 Mbps	1250	1750	3000	05 email account

* Upload (Peak & Off-peak), Download (Peak & Off-peak) (This will be the Maximum Download Volume during peak hours)

** Upload (Peak & Off-peak), Download (Off-peak)

Appendix 4 - BOI Fees and Charges

Application/Agreement Processing Charges

Application/Agreement Processing Charges	Currency	Amount
Section 17		
Investment application processing	US\$	275
Agreement Processing Fees		
- Strategic Development Project	US\$	3,850
- For Other Projects	US\$	2,200
Supplementary Agreements	US\$	550
Section 16		
Investment application processing fees (Sec. 16)	US\$	330
Processing Fee for perusal of Articles of Association of Company	US\$	170
Non BOI Enterprises		
Lease Agreement Processing Fee for non BOI companies	LKR	11,000

All charges are liable to VAT 8%.

(All charges can be paid on the rupee equivalent as per the prevailing exchange rate)

Annual Fees

Annual Fees	US\$ (Per Annum)
Section 17	
1 Annual Fees	
a. Normal Projects	2,750
b. Hotel, Hospital, Utilities, Tourism sector Project and any other Infrastructure Project	
- During Project Implementation Period	
i. Project less than US\$ 3 Million	3,850
ii. Project between not less than US\$ 3 Million and not more than US\$ 10 Million	7,260
iii. Project more than US\$ 10 Million	9,680
iv. Strategic Development Project	18,150
- Thereafter during Tax holidays & Concessionary Tax Period	
v. Project less than US\$ 3 Million	2,530
vi. Project between not less than US\$ 3 Million and not more than US\$ 10 Million	6,050
vii. Project more than US\$ 10 Million	8,470
viii. Strategic Development Project	12,100
- After Tax holidays & Concessionary Tax Period /After Project Implementation Period	1,100
c. Agriculture Projects	940
d. Coir based Industries and Handicraft Projects	1,210
Section 16	
2 Annual License Fee	400

Environment Protection Licencing Charges

Licence Fee (excluding VAT)

Activities in List A	- Equivalent of Rs. 7,500
Activities in List B	- Equivalent of Rs. 6,000
Activities in List C	- Equivalent of Rs. 4,000

Inspection Fee (excluding VAT)

Activities in List A	- Equivalent of Rs. 6,600
Activities in List B	- Equivalent of Rs. 5,800
Activities in List C	- Equivalent of Rs. 5,000

Appendix 5 - Line Agency Contacts

Board of Investment (BOI)

Level 24 & 26 West Tower,
World Trade Center, Echelon Square,
Colombo 01, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2434403-5
Fax: +94 11 2447994
infoboi@boi.lk
www.investsrilanka.com

Colombo Municipal Council

Town Hall, Colombo 07,
Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2684290-1
Fax: +94 11 2684290
municipi@slt.lk
www.colombo.mc.gov.lk

Central Environmental Authority (CEA)

104, Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha,
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 7877277-9
Fax: +94 11 2872608
chaircea@cea.lk
www.cea.lk

Condominium Management Authority

Sir Chithampalam A Gardiner Mawatha,
National Housing Department Building,
1st Floor, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2447432, 2447429
Fax: +94 11 2423606
www.condominium.lk

Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB)

50, Sir Chittampalam A Gardiner Mawatha,
Colombo 02, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2324471
Fax: +94 11 2329725
www.ceb.lk

Department of Agriculture (DOA)

P.O. Box 1, Old Galaha Road,
Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 81 2388331-4
Fax: +94 81 2388333
dgagriculture@gmail.com
www.doa.gov.lk

Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka (CAA)

152/1, Minuwangoda Road (Opposite Radar
Tower), Katunayake, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2358800
Fax: +94 11 2257154
info@caa.lk
www.caa.lk

Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH)

P.O. Box 13, Colombo-Kandy Road,
Kandy, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 81 2388462, 2388189, 2388337,
Fax: +94 81 2388619
dgdaph@slt.net.lk
www.daph.gov.lk

Coast Conservation Department

4th Floor, New Secretariat Building,
Maligawatta, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2449754
Fax: +94 11 2438005
info@coastal.gov.lk
www.coastal.gov.lk

Department of Archeology

Sir Marcus Fernando Mawatha,
Colombo 07, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2692840, 2692841
Fax: +94 11 2696250
arch@diamond.lanka.net
www.archaeology.gov.lk

Coconut Development Authority (CDA)

54, Nawala Road, Narahenpita,
Colombo 05, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2502502-4, 2368284-5
Fax: +94 11 2508729
chairmanca@slt.net.lk
www.cda.gov.lk

Department of Commerce

4th Floor, "Rakshana Mandiraya" 21 Vauxhall
Street, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2329733, 2346114
Fax: +94 11 2430233, 2382490
fortrade@doc.gov.lk
www.doc.gov.lk

Department of Forest Conservation

82, "Sampathpaya", Rajamalwatta Road,
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2866631-2
Fax: +94 11 2866633
www.forestdept.gov.lk

Geological Survey & Mines Bureau (GSMB)

569, Epitamulla Road, Pitakotte, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2886289, 2886290
Fax: +94 11 2886273
info@gsmb.gov.lk
www.gsmb.gov.lk

Department of Immigration and Emigration

"Suhurupaya", Sri Subhuthipura Road,
Batta ramulla, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 5329000
Fax: +94 11 2885358
controller@immigration.gov.lk
www.immigration.gov.lk

Import and Export Control Department

No: 75 1/3, 1st Floor, Hemas Building,
York Street, P.O. Box 559,
Colombo 01, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2326774
Fax: +94 11 2328486
deptimpt@imexport.gov.lk
www.imexport.gov.lk

Department of Inland Revenue

Inland Revenue Building, Sir Chiththampalam A.
Gardinar Mawatha, P.O. Box 515,
Colombo 02, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2135135
Fax: +94 11 2337777
www.ird.gov.lk

Information & Telecommunication Technology Agency

160/24, Kirimandala Mawatha,
Colombo 05, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2369100
Fax: +94 11 2369091
info@icta.lk
www.icta.lk

Department of Irrigation

230, Baudhaloka Mw. P.O.Box 1138,
Colombo 07, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2581162, 2584984
Fax: +94 11 2505890
dgirrigation@gmail.com
www.irrigation.gov.lk

Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)

288, Sri Jayawardanepura Mawatha,
Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2869553, 2872093, 2872097
Fax: +94 11 2868910
ituagrimin@gmail.com
www.agrimin.gov.lk

Department of Railway

Railway Headquarters, P.O. Box 355,
Colombo, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2421281
Fax: +94 11 2446490
gmr@railway.gov.lk
www.railway.gov.lk

Ministry of Defense (MOD)

15/5, Baladaksha Mawatha,
Colombo 03, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2430860/69
Fax: +94 11 2446300
webinfo@defence.lk
www.defence.lk

Department of the Registrar of Companies

"Samagam Medura", 400 D R Wijewardena
Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2689208-9
Fax: +94 11 2689211
info@drc.gov.lk
www.drc.gov.lk

Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

"Sobadam Piyasa", 416/C/1,
Robert Gunawardana Mawatha,
Battaramulla. Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2034100
Fax: +94 11 2865452
sec@mahaweli.gov.lk
www.mmde.gov.lk

* Information provided is correct at the time of going to print. For further details please refer of website of the relevant agencies

Department of Wildlife Conservation

811A, Jayanthipura, Main Road,
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2888585
Fax: +94 11 2883355
dg@dwc.gov.lk
www.dwc.gov.lk

Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development

New Secretariat, Maligawatta,
Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.
Tel:+94 11 2446183-5
Fax: +94 11 2541184
secretary@fisheries.gov.lk Website:
www.fisheries.gov.lk

Ministry of Higher Education & Highways

18, Ward Place, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.
Tel:+94 11 2694486, 2697133, 2697721
Fax: +94 11 2697239
info@mohe.gov.lk
www.mohe.gov.lk

Ministry of Petroleum Resources Development

80, Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha,
Colombo 07, Sri Lanka.
Tel: + 94 11 2564969, 2370033
Fax: +94 11 2372115
www.petroleummin.gov.lk

Ministry of Plantation Industries (MPI)

C - Wing, 11th Floor,
Sethsiripaya 2nd Stage,
Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2186160, 2187242-3
Fax: +94 11 2186076
info@plantationindustries.gov.lk
www.plantationindustries.gov.lk

Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy

72, Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha,
Colombo 07, Sri Lanka.
Tel: +94 11 2574922
Fax: +94 11 2574743
elecomplaints@sltnet.lk
www.powermin.gov.lk

Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine

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dirhinfo@health.gov.lk,
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www.health.gov.lk

National Gem & Jewellery Authority

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Ministry of Livestock & Rural Community Development

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gm@waterboard.lk
www.waterboard.lk

Ministry of Finance & Mass Media

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www.media.gov.lk

Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL)

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Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Deployment Corporation (LRDC)

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* Information provided is correct at the time of going to print. For further details please refer of website of the relevant agencies



Board of Investment of Sri Lanka