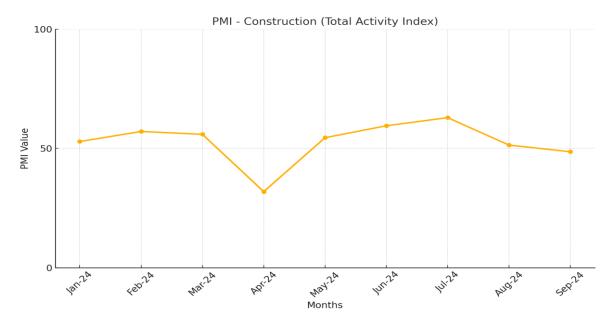
# TAXES AFFECTING THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND EXPORT OF CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT POST-PANDEMIC**

PMI indicates an expansion of construction activities in 2024.

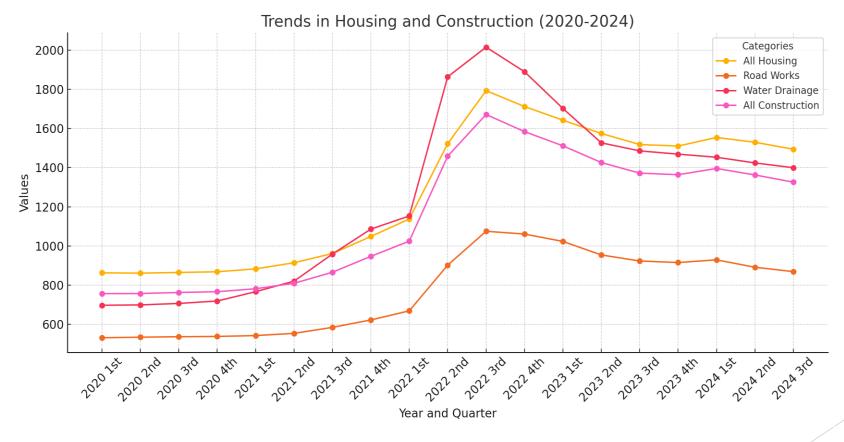


	Month	PMI (Total Activity Index)
	Jan-24	52.9
	Feb-24	57.1
	Mar-24	55.9
	Apr-24	31.9
	May-24	54.5
	Jun-24	59.5
	Jul-24	62.9
	Aug-24	51.4
	Sep-24	48.6
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(Source : Central Bank of Sri Lanka)

#### Rising Project Cost -Pandemic/Crisis / USD Appreciation

(Source: Bulletin of Construction Statistics September 2024)



Rising Project Cost (Source: Bulletin of Construction Statistics September 2024)



#### **Impact of High Tax rates**

VAT 18%, IT 30%, stamp duty, import duties, SSCL, Capital gains

#### **Informal Market**

Higher taxes push businesses towards unregulated or black-market transactions to avoid VAT.

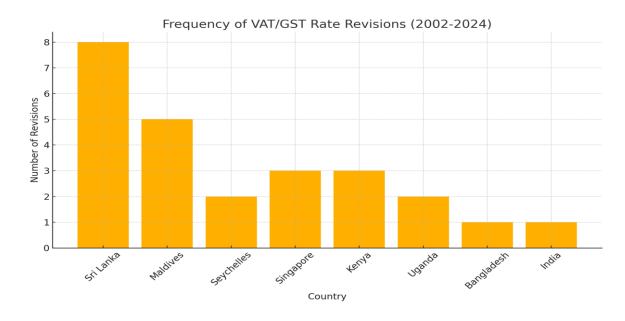
#### **Cash Flow Issues**

Paying upfront for materials and services while recovering costs later, combined with high VAT and bank interest rates, creates significant liquidity pressure.

#### Frequent changes in tax policies

The lack of a stable economic policy causes frequent tax changes, disrupting business planning.

Frequent changes create confusion, disrupt operations, and reduce trust, making it harder for businesses to succeed.



#### **Less competitiveness**

The cost of locally produced goods is much higher than imported goods from countries with lower VAT rates.

This put us at a disadvantage in both domestic and international markets.

#### **Recommendation**:

Stabilise tax policies to support long-term business planning.

Country	Standard
	VAT Rate
Sri Lanka	18%
Maldives	8%
Seychelles	15%
Singapore	9%
Kenya	16%
Uganda	18%
Bangladesh	15%
India	5%-28%

## **VAT REFUND ISSUES**

#### Absence of an efficient VAT refund system

Timely clearance of amounts, even without the release of funds, will at least support the administrative operations.

Uncertainty over finalising refund amounts.

The abolition of SVAT is likely to worsen the situation further.

**Recommendation -** Improve VAT refund systems for better efficiency and transparency.

## **VAT REGISTRATION IDENTIFICATION**

The lack of proper information results in the VAT portion being an additional cost to the purchaser.

Regular updates to the list are essential for businesses to ensure compliance and avoid operational disruptions.

**Recommendation-** Regularly update IRD registered supplier lists to ensure business compliance.

# **DOUBLE TAX AGREEMENTS (DTA's)**

Local contractors have significant potential to secure projects in African countries.

The absence of DTA limits tax benefits, increasing project costs.

Establishing DTA's can lower taxes and improve competitiveness for international contracts.

**Recommendation**-Negotiate and establish Double Tax Agreements to enhance global opportunities for local contractors.

### **COMPLEX CUSTOM TAXES**

#### Complex tax structure at customs.

- Businesses incur higher costs for specialised personnel
- Slower processing disrupts supply chains
- Miscalculations lead to penalties or fines.
- Complexity creates opportunities for bribery.

**Recommendation:** Simplify tax structures to align with international standards. Implement digital systems for automation and transparency.

## OTHER ISSUES ON EXPORT OF CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

Difficulty in sending machinery and equipment and bring back at the completion.

Unnecessary tax burden

#### Recommendation

A proper system for approval is needed to bring them back at completion.

USD Salaries to employees engaged in overseas projects based in Sri Lanka.

#### Recommendation

Granting permission is essential to encourage and support that service if earned in foreign exchange considering their contribution to export of services

