

Overseas Attachment Training Scheme (OATS) Report

Post Conflict Business Opportunities

Sri Lanka

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INTRODUCTION

Even during the three decades of internal conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) Sri Lanka achieved an average year on year growth rate of 5%. With the end of the conflict in May 2009 and international trade picking up after the downturn of 2008/9 year on year growth rate is set to increase and the consensus on growth in 2010, is 6.0% GDP, rising to 7.0% in 2011¹ and many analysts believe this will be even higher in subsequent years.

Since the end of the conflict GoSL has turned its focus to the economy and is pursuing an agenda of strong and sustainable economic growth, seeking to develop Sri Lanka as a South Asian business hub to service the South Asian and wider region. The Government is looking closely at economic models used by neighbours such as Singapore and Malaysia for guidance and clearly understands the need for rapid reconstruction and further development of its infrastructure across the island to help achieve these economic goals.

The country is currently experiencing a substantial level of FDI across different sectors. Reconstruction and development programs, focussed in the North and East, are often funded by loans from international development agencies (who are established and committed to working on future projects with GoSL). PPP ventures between the Sri Lankan Government and foreign companies are strongly encouraged and fully-owned foreign investment proposals are equally welcome.

There are wide ranging business opportunities on the island from big ticket infrastructure projects, such as the development of a High Mobility Road network, to small scale training projects as GoSL looks to develop its workforce to be economically competitive moving beyond the conflict.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- The sectors which show greatest potential for UK companies in Sri Lanka are **Infrastructure, Tourism, Power, Education & Training** and **ICT**. There are also opportunities in the areas of **Agriculture, Fisheries** and **Garments**.
- At the current time GoSL does not have the financing capacity for large scale projects. Development is often funded through loans from international organisations including Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and so it is important to closely analyse the scope of loans for opportunities as they are approved.
- GoSL is looking at many options for economic development including PPP and fully owned foreign investment proposals. The private sector is encouraged to be proactive and take the lead on developing projects if they see an opening in the market.
- The North and East offer opportunities of varying size, but the fact that hostilities only ceased comparatively recently should be taken into account by business in terms of skills and social impact.

¹ Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Outlook 2010 (<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/ADO/2010>)

BACKGROUND

Sri Lanka is an island in the Indian Ocean with a population of approximately 21 million and a GDP of US\$41 billion (2009 estimate). It is classed as a lower-middle income developing nation. The recent re-election of President Mahinda Rajapaksa, for a second 6 year term, and a convincing general election victory for his party, The 'United Freedom People's Alliance '(UFPA), has given his Government a strong platform on which to pursue their agenda of strong and sustainable economic development.

Lloyds of London has now removed Sri Lanka from the list of "War and Terrorism Risk" countries², which gives independent international corroboration to the assessment of those ground and gives confirmation to overseas businesses that the conflict is over and the country is a place in which they can have confidence doing business.

As it looks to develop its economy GoSL's immediate priority is to reconstruct and develop its infrastructure across the board to provide the platform for sustained economic growth. Opportunities in the infrastructure sector have arisen in Sri Lanka over the past year. At first sight, opportunities may appear to be focussed on reconstruction activity in the North and East, the areas most affected by the conflict. But closer examination of the country's needs, post-conflict; reveal opportunities across the Island. Despite the limitations on its resources, government capital expenditure in the 2010 Budget commits 23.1% to Highways, 10.2% to Water and Irrigation and 8.4 % to Ports and Aviation³ demonstrating GoSL's commitment to infrastructure development.

GoSL is in the process of identifying and prioritising a range of infrastructure projects at every level, from basic water pumps in rural villages, to ambitious plans to overhaul the antiquated rail system. Much of the infrastructure in the country is not only outdated but also does not have any extra capacity to facilitate large scale economic growth.

GoSL has a limited capacity to fund infrastructure and other projects on a unilateral basis. However, it is committed to delivering projects and has attracted funding from a number of sources to enable them to progress. A large proportion of projects are funded by loans from international development agencies, including Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), who all have an established presence in the country. Most large projects funded through such loans provide opportunities in a range of service and supply areas for International Competitive Bidding (ICB).

Additionally, GoSL is keen to attract more international companies into the market, and will provide firm contract guarantees if companies are able to organise funding packages upfront, to deliver the work. Although it is relatively inexperienced in this area, GoSL is also interested in developing projects on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis.

Although the immediate opportunities may be focussed on infrastructure they are, by no means, limited to them. Across the island businesses and consumers have a new found confidence within the context of wide ranging business opportunities in numerous areas of the economy, as the country looks to move on from the three decades of conflict. The North and East lag behind the economic situation in the rest of the country, as these areas were most severely affected by the conflict and require economic development in almost every sector.

² Decision by Joint War Committee of the Lloyds' Market Association and International Underwriting Association of London 9th June

³ 2010 Budget Treasury of Sri Lanka

INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads & Highways

The development of the road network may be classified under two key initiatives:

- *Rehabilitation of Existing Network* – the aim of this is to improve road condition, capacity and connectivity across the country. The road network in the North and East of Sri Lanka has been severely affected by both the tsunami of December 2004 and the conflict which ravaged the area. In the Eastern Province alone the authorities are looking either build or reconstruct 1,100km of basic roads⁴, which will provide a basic lifeline for many communities.
- *Development of a High Mobility Road Network* – this will include the construction of new expressways, ring roads to by-pass major urban areas and major improvements to existing trunk roads to provide Sri Lanka with a high speed, reliable road network.

Road development is GoSL's top post conflict priority and to ensure that projects are delivered as swiftly as possible it has obtained substantial funding from external sources. It has signed a series of loan agreements with the ADB, JICA and WB as well as securing bilateral tied aid from countries such as India and China. The ADB alone has provided cumulative lending amounting to US\$ 1.1 billion through 20 separate loans for transport and ICT to the end of 2009, which have a high success rate of 85.7%⁵. Much of this was targeted at road schemes and the biggest project, due for completion in 2011, is the 128km Southern Highway connecting Colombo to Matara, which it is estimated will more than halve journey times between these two important economic cities.

Most ADB, JICA and WB projects provide an opportunity for international companies to get involved in ICB on a range of areas ranging from the feasibility study, project consultancy (where UK companies have a strong track record and have secured a number of contracts) through to the construction itself.

GoSL together with all of these organisations is committed to road development in Sri Lanka as a key basis for economic growth and plays a key role in the country strategy for both JICA and ADB over the coming years. On June 18th 2010 contracts from ADB committed a further US\$154.4 million towards 310km of roads in relation to one of the flagship projects, the North Road Connectivity Project.

Key Contacts:

Ministry of Transport

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Road Development Authority

No 756 B/1 Parliament Road
Pelawatta
Battaramulla
Sri Lanka
Web: www.rda.gov.lk

Water (including Waste Water Management)

⁴ This is according to the Provincial Director (Eastern Province) Department for Road Development

⁵ Asian Development Bank figures as of 31 December 2009 (www.adb.org/srilanka)

The current water network in Sri Lanka provides 37% of households/businesses with piped water, with 80% receiving services by community facilities such as wells. Plans are in place to make this 100% by 2020 and continually expand those connected to the piped water network. On top of this GoSL is seeking to upgrade as well develop integrated water and sewerage systems for the major urban areas. Recent flooding in the capital and commercial hub of Colombo has also brought sharply into focus the need for an overhaul of the waste water and drainage facilities.

The majority of funding for projects is currently secured through loans from the ADB and JICA and this will continue for the foreseeable future as set out above. The Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB) are in close contact with the agencies identifying new projects. These range from small scale local projects to the complete redevelopment of urban systems in Colombo and Kandy. The current issue is the prioritisation of projects to assess what further loan funding can be attained by the government to carry out these projects.

The Sri Lankan government has secured loans of US\$ 572 Million⁶ from the ADB and this is another one of the key focuses of the ADB's country business plan for the years 2010-12, so a continuation of these projects will provide considerable opportunities for UK plc to be involved in the consultancy of projects as well as delivering smart solutions for complicated urban projects.

Longer term the NWSDB are interested in developing a PPP framework for further development as well as attracting private investment projects, although the precise requirements and stipulations on such projects have not been fully developed at the time of writing.

Key Contacts:

Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage

34 Narahenpita Road
Nawala
Sri Lanka
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Fax: +94 11 2808140
Email: minister@watermin.go.lk
Website: www.mwsd.gov.lk

National Water Supply & Drainage Board

Galle Road
Ratmalana
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2638999
Fax: +94 11 2636449
Email: gm@waterboard.lk
Website: www.waterboard.lk

Ports & Logistics

Sri Lanka has a strategic location next to the busy Indian Ocean shipping lanes that connect Europe and Africa to East Asia. GoSL is keen to exploit the economic opportunity this represents. To this end they are developing a major new port at the closest point to the shipping lanes (Hambantota) and are further expanding existing capacity at their current principle port in Colombo.

In addition to these programmes, GoSL is looking to build up a network of ports to access the economic potential of the Island's marine environment. To this end there is the development of a number of smaller port facilities for both leisure and small to medium scale commercial operations, such as fishing, in Galle, Kankasanturai, Trincomalee and Oluvil.

⁶ Asian Development Bank figures as of 31 December 2009 (www.adb.org/srilanka)

Although the construction contracts for the harbours in Colombo and Hambantota have already been secured, further development of terminal facilities there, as well as associated industry such as logistics and a potential oil refinery project at Trincomalee, will provide opportunities for international companies over the coming years.

Key Contact:

Sri Lanka Ports Authority

No 19 Chaithya Road
Colombo 00100
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2421201
Fax: +94 11 2440651
Website: www.slpa.lk

Rail

Sri Lanka wishes to upgrade and electrify its rail network which for the most part is over a century old. The priority is to re-establish the rail network to the places in the north and east such as Jaffna where the link was destroyed during the conflict. Following that the authorities hope to expand and upgrade the network to increase penetration and reliability. The long term goal is to electrify the network and to connect the rail network into an integrated multi modal transport hub in Colombo and is in discussions to secure funding for that⁷.

Additionally, there are plans to develop a mass transport system within Colombo through an upgrade of the rail network. A Sri Lankan Rupees 300 billion (£1.8billion) overhaul of the Colombo network including the complete redevelopment of 12 stations has been suggested, although these plans are at an early stage.

Key Contact:

Sri Lanka Railways

Sri Lanka Railway Headquarters
Colombo 01000
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2430080
Website: www.railway.gov.lk
Email: gmrslr@sltnet.lk

⁷ GoSL is seeking a loan from the ADB for this “Multimodal Transport Project” due for approval in 2012

Aviation

The development plans of GoSL to make the country both a business hub and premier tourist destination mean that there will need to be a significant upgrade in aviation capacity and facilities. Mattalla International Airport in the south is currently under construction and will be Sri Lanka's second international airport. Further development of regional airports to serve the north and the east are under consideration.

Plans are at an early stage but in addition to the development of the airport infrastructure a comprehensive air traffic control system to serve the island's airspace is likely to be required with international expertise.

Key Contact:

Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka

Supreme Building
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Colombo 00300
Tel: +94 11 2433213
Fax: +94 11 2440231
Email: info@caa.lk
Website: www.caa.lk

Sports Infrastructure

The government is developing Hambantota in the South with the aim of making it an international centre of excellence for sport. A new state of the art cricket stadium is being built and will host some of the games in the 2011 Cricket World Cup and, in addition, the city has bid for the 2018 Commonwealth Games. Success in the bidding process would provide business opportunities for international companies to develop almost all sporting facilities from scratch to enable the location to deliver the Games.

Quite apart from any successful bid for the Commonwealth games, world class sporting facilities will be built in Hambantota as one of the key strands of the development of that area.

TOURISM

One of the primary goals of the government is to develop Sri Lanka as a premium tourist destination. The aim is to develop high end tourism focussing on the country's natural assets including beaches, wildlife, historical locations and rich culture. This is seen as a key driver of economic development and will also help build the profile of the Sri Lanka 'brand' to a wider audience. It has already achieved some success in this regard as it attained first position on the list in the New York Times article "Places to Go in 2010"⁸.

GoSL has also identified tourism as a key way to help build the economy in the areas that were previously conflict zones, such as the North and the East, which have some of the larger areas of beaches as well as abundant areas of wildlife and national parks. GoSL sees tourism as a starting point to developing a wider economic footprint than the agriculture and fisheries focus of the current economy in those areas. To this end two areas on the East coast Kuchchaveli (8km of beach, 600 acres of land) and Passikudah (10km of beach, 150 acres) have land available for hotel development in beachfront locations.

The overall aim is to increase the numbers of tourists visiting Sri Lanka to 2.5 million by 2016 and to facilitate this there will need to be an increase in the number of hotel rooms from the current 22,000 to a minimum 40,000, although many put this number at closer to 50,000. This will provide an opportunity for at least US \$1.5 billion of investment⁹. In addition to the aforementioned areas in the East, other sites and niche opportunities (associated with eco tourism and wildlife) are being developed across the island.

At the current time the maritime leisure industry is largely not provided for both in terms of port facilities and vessels. This could be another area of opportunity but it will need to be driven by the private sector.

Key Contact:

Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority

No 80 Galle Road
Colombo 00300
Tel: +94 11 2426900
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Email: info@sltda.gov.lk
Website: www.sltda.gov.lk

⁸ Article published on 10 January 2010

⁹ Anura Lokuhetty President Tourist Hotel Association of Sri Lanka in his speech to the AGM 23rd June 2010

POWER

Power and Energy

The current penetration level of electricity is 85% and the aim is for this to reach 100% by 2012. To achieve this goal GoSL will need a two pronged approach to increase power generation capacity and to upgrade the transmission network. The strategy is to develop capacity in renewable sources such as solar, hydro electric and wind power but the ministry is also assessing the viability of biomass, geothermal and tidal power. GoSL plans to have at least 10% of electricity supply generated through renewable energy by 2016.

ADB assistance to the power sector has already led to the connection of 150,000 rural households to the network. Further projects are planned, aimed at improving the grid by building and improving grid substations and transmission lines. This is an ongoing process in which the Ceylon Electricity Board is in close contact with the ADB to identify priority projects and a number of contracts that can be bid for by international companies should follow.

Key Contacts:

Ministry of Power & Energy

72 Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha
Colombo 00700
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2574883
Fax: +94 11 2574635
Website: www.mope.gov.lk

Ceylon Electricity Board

50 Sir Chittampalam A Gardiner Mawatha
Colombo 00200
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2329108
Fax: +94 11 2449572
Website: www.ceb.lk

Oil and Gas

Discoveries on the Indian side of the Cauvery Basin give clues to the potential for viable petroleum systems offshore Sri Lanka. Exploration within Indian jurisdiction has resulted in twenty six small and medium sized oil and gas fields with a total resource of approximately 700 million barrels of oil equivalent.

The probability of finding hydrocarbon accumulations is estimated at 60%. Rights to blocks off the coast have been approved and well drilling in water depths between 1600-1800 meters off the Mannar basin will commence in the first quarter of 2011, led by a UK company, Cairn Energy. If reserves are found there will be opportunities for international companies to be involved in build up the associated industries in a country which currently has almost no experience in this area.

Key Contact:

Ministry of Petroleum and Petroleum Resources

80 Sir Ernest De Silva Mawatha
Colombo 00700
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2564355

EDUCATION & TRAINING

Sri Lanka is a country with a high literacy rate (91.3%) and a population that places great emphasis on formal education. Approximately 200,000 students annually sit GCE examinations for university entrance with 40-60% of them qualifying for admission, but there are only places for 16% of eligible students¹⁰. Additionally, 8% go to universities overseas of which approximately 6,000 choose Britain; the number one overseas destination. In 2008 Sri Lankans spent 20 billion rupees on higher education and this is expected to reach 24 billion rupees (\$210 million) by 2011.

GoSL has a clear understanding of the deficiencies in its domestic system and is seeking to attract international expertise to help improve and expand the higher education network. The Government is trying to encourage overseas universities to set up joint courses with local institutions and is changing legislation to allow foreign universities to set-up full campuses in Sri Lanka. The aim of this is to develop the country as a regional hub looking in particular at the South Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani markets. This development model is close to the one used by Malaysia, which has achieved success in this area as well as significant successful investment from international universities including those from the UK.

Many students choose to follow the route of professional qualifications such as accounting and computing which provides opportunities for suppliers of academic, professional and vocational course design and delivery. The predicted economic growth will create ever greater demand for such qualifications and potential to design and deliver courses.

The North and East have very few further education institutions at the current time and there is significant opportunity to develop campuses and courses in these regions.

Key Contact:

Ministry of Education

Isurupaya
Battaramulla
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2785141
Website: www.moe.gov.lk

¹⁰ CBSL Annual Report 2009

ICT

The government has a commitment to developing the IT / (Business Process Outsourcing) (BPO) Industry and both they and the industry believe that the market is suited to outsourcing for international SMEs as the Sri Lanka partner companies tend to be smaller scale with high staff retention (compared to competitors such as India). Sri Lanka is a competitive destination for outsourcing was ranked at 16th (up from 29th in 2008) in A T Kearney's Global Services Location Index 2009. Within this report Sri Lanka was rated as 5th in the category Financial Attractiveness; above countries such as India and China. Colombo has been recognised as a global centre of excellence for finance and accounting, with Global Services Magazine ranking the city 5th in the World. There is an established presence from UK companies such as HSBC, Aviva and Millennium Information Technology (London Stock Exchange) in IT-BPO market.

The ICT sector also presents opportunities for UK companies in other areas as the country modernises its systems and technologies. Areas identified by the Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) as ones of significant opportunity are the development of an ID card programme, the automation of the healthcare sector and transport logistics.

Key Contacts:

Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA)

160/24 Kirimandala Mawatha
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Website: www.icta.lk

Sri Lanka Association of Software and Service Companies (SLASSCOM)

SLASSCOM Corporate Office
c/o PriceWaterhouseCoopers
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Colombo 00200
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 4719838
Fax: +94 11 2303197
Email: info@slasscom.lk
Website: www.slasscom.lk

OTHER SECTORS OF INTEREST

Following the end of the conflict, significant areas of plentiful natural resources have been opened up for development by the **Agriculture** and **Fisheries** industries. These industries were decimated in the North and East due to military and naval activity, where-as previously those areas were considered some of the most productive in the country. The current focus is on re-establishing the basic industry by ensuring accessibility for those returning after the conflict, which involves making sure the land is safe of mines and ensuring land claims are properly verified.

Across the Island the GoSL has the ambition to develop a value added industry around the primary products produced through agriculture and fishing. Smart solutions to help develop the industries and move them up the value added chain should provide international companies with business opportunities. One example of this is the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) the government is currently interested in implementing to help better regulate the fishing industry.

Key Contacts:

Department for Agriculture

25 Old Galaha Road
Peradeniya
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 812 388 331
Website: www.agridept.gov.lk

Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Maligawatta
Colombo 01000
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2446183
Fax: +94 11 2541184
Website: www.fisheries.gov.lk

CONCLUSION

Sri Lanka is an economy that offers potential and opportunities for British business. A government with a strong mandate, it is committed to cross sector economic development and is facilitating it in every way that it can. This includes support for fully funded investment projects; an intention to develop a PPP framework in addition to the strong ongoing investment funded through agreed loans from international development agencies such as the Asian Development Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency and World Bank.

As set out in the summary of findings and further detailed in the body of this report, the areas offering particular growth from the perspective of international companies are Infrastructure, Tourism, Power, Education & Training and ICT as well as in Agriculture and Fisheries. The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) is continually developing its ambitious plans for economic development and particular niche opportunities will emerge as GoSL digs down into the details of these plans and develops comprehensive sector strategies over the coming months and years.

For UK companies this is a market that offers great opportunity and should be seriously considered not only for the opportunities outlined, but also because it can be a base to access the wider region. Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with both India and Pakistan give the potential to access a market block comprising around one fifth of the world's population. Strong economic and cultural links and Commercial Law based on UK law also helps assimilation into the market.

ANNEX A: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN SRI LANKA

Some key advantages of Sri Lanka's Business Environment for UK companies are:

- English is widely used and is the language of business
- Commercial Law is based on UK Laws
- Visa on arrival service for UK nationals and regular flights to Colombo (both direct and via hub airports)
- Total foreign ownership and joint ventures are encouraged
- No restrictions on repatriations of earnings
- Tax holidays & duty exemptions provided [www.boi.lk]
- Free Trade Agreements with both India and Pakistan give easy access to a huge market place
- Investment protection guaranteed by the constitution
- Double taxation agreements entered into with several countries including the UK

The GoSL's commitment to transparency in project tendering should enable reputable international contractors and investors to deal directly with the Ministry or Government agency involved, when responding to tenders, or investment opportunities. However, while not essential or required by law, local contacts are always useful to help navigate Government bureaucracy. If appropriate, UKTI can provide help in identifying potential business partners through its chargeable service regime.

UK companies who are interested in developing business in Sri Lanka are advised to:

- View Sri Lanka as a long-term business prospect
- Research the market before visiting. The UKTI Commercial Team at the British High Commission, Colombo and UK Trade & Investment in London can undertake an Overseas Market Introduction Service (OMIS), which offers pre-visit research, pre-visit and in-market support.
- Have patience and perseverance.
- Understand the local business culture and local political scene

Board of Investment and Export Development Board

Sri Lanka actively promotes foreign investment through the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI), an autonomous statutory agency. The BOI acts as a facilitator for investment and is structured to provide "one-stop-shop" services for foreign investors, including approval of projects, granting licenses, establishing tax incentives and assisting in procurement. The Export Development Board will also support potential investors or companies looking for manufacturing services or business service outsourcing in Sri Lanka, by providing them with free advice and visit programme facilitation.

Contact Details:

Board of Investment of Sri Lanka

Level 26 West Tower
World Trade Centre
Colombo 00100
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2427060
Fax: +94 11 2422407
E-Mail: infobo@boi.lk
Website: www.boi.lk

Export Development Board

42 Navam Mawatha
Colombo 00200
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2300705
Fax: +94 11 2305211
E-Mail: edb@tradenets.lk
Website: www.srilankabusiness.com

Legal Advice

When considering doing business in Sri Lanka, it is essential to obtain appropriate legal, financial and taxation advice. A useful contact list of lawyers and other relevant professional bodies as well as further information on the fire, police & security sector in the country is available from the High Commission.

For further details on any of the information contained in this sector report or on more general commercial opportunities in Sri Lanka, please contact the UKTI Sri Lanka team:

UK Trade & Investment
British High Commission
389 Baudhaloka Mawatha
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ANNEX B: OTHER IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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Email: adbslrm@adb.org
Website: www.adb.org/SriLanka

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

10th Floor DHPL Building
42 Navam Mawatha
Colombo 00200
Tel: +94 11 2303700
Fax: +94 11 2303692
Website: www.jica.go.jp/srilanka

Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL)

30 Janadhipathi Mawatha
Colombo 00100
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2477000
Fax: +94 11 2303692
Email: cbslgen@cbsl.lk
Website: www.cbsl.gov.lk

Ministry of Construction and Engineering Services

2nd Floor Sethsiripaya
Battaramulla
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2882413
Website: www.constructionmin.gov.lk

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce

50 Navam Mawatha
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Tel: +94 11 5588800
Fax: +94 11 2437477
Email: info@chamber.lk
Website: www.chamber.lk

World Bank (WB)

73/5 Galle Road
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Tel: +94 11 2448070
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Website: www.worldbank.lk

The Council for Business with Britain

C/O The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
50 Navam Mawatha
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