



## Investment Opportunities under

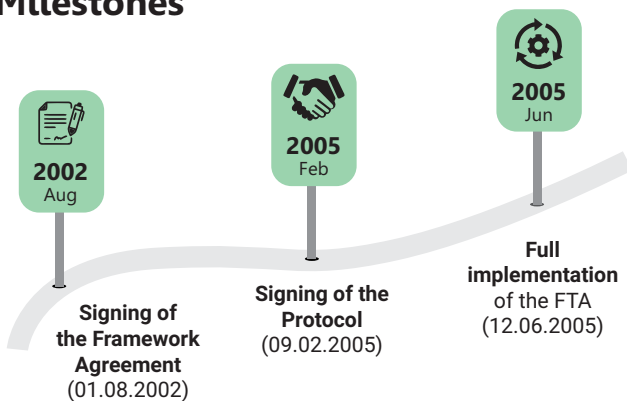
# PAKISTAN-SRI LANKA Free Trade Agreement

Enter in to Pakistan Market with Duty Free Access

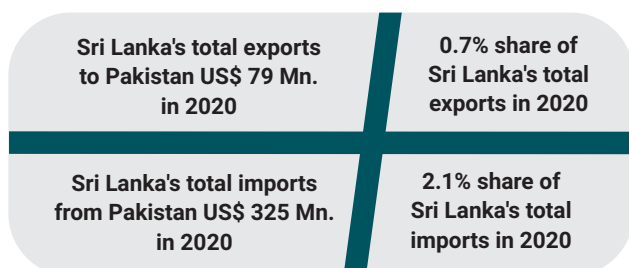
### Overview

The Pakistan-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (PSLFTA), which was signed on 09<sup>th</sup> February 2005 entered into force with effect from 12<sup>th</sup> June 2005. Pakistan's final tariff liberalization period ended in June 2008 while Sri Lanka's final tariff liberalization commitment came into effect since June 2010. Since then, this FTA has provided duty free market access for a wide range of products between the two countries.

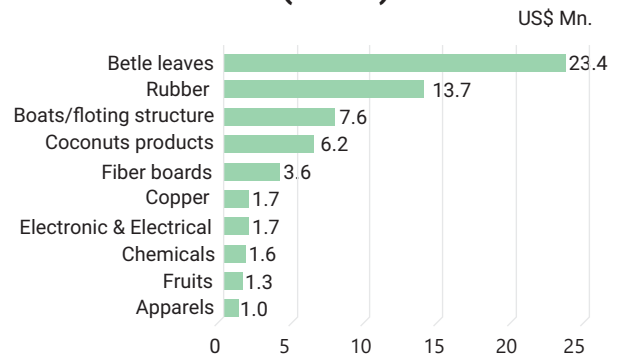
### Milestones



### Sri Lanka's Trade Relations with Pakistan

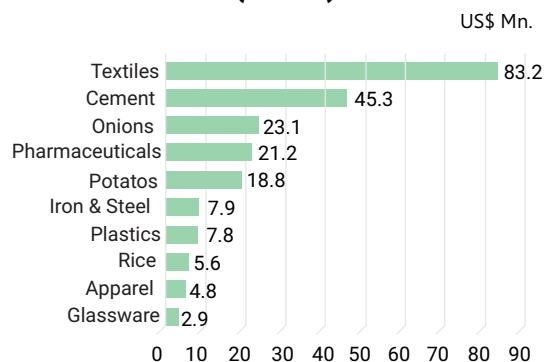


### Top 10 Sri Lanka's Exports to Pakistan (2020)



Source: International Trade Centre

### Top 10 Sri Lanka's Imports from Pakistan (2020)



Source: International Trade Centre

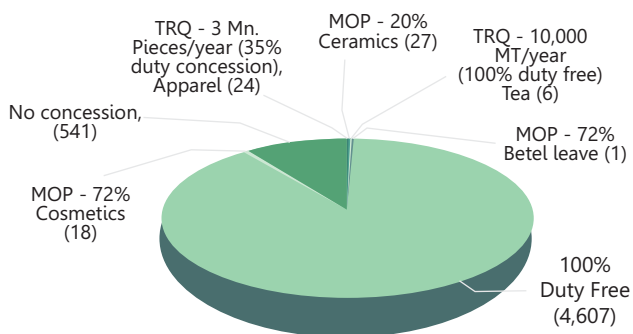
## Rules of Origin (ROO)

- 35% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) (25% DVA if 10% of raw materials import from Pakistan)
- Change of Tariff Heading at 6-digit level (Imported raw materials and the finished products)
- A sufficient production process (Not allowed small processing such as sorting and re-packing).

The focal point and the authority for issuing Certificates of Rules of Origin under PSLFTA is the Department of Commerce, Sri Lanka.

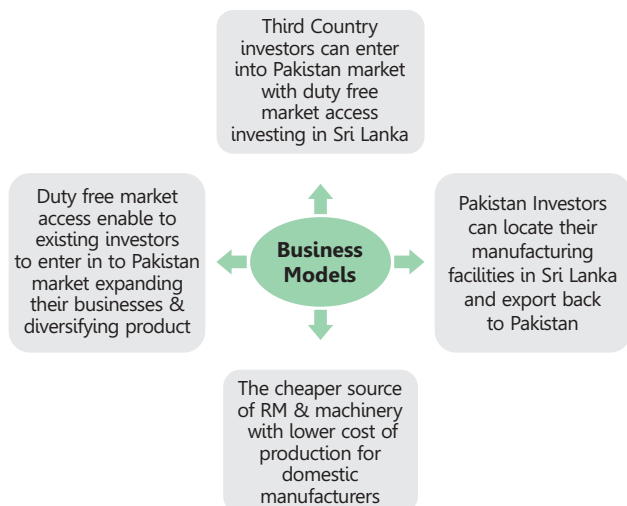
## Market Access for export from Sri Lanka to Pakistan under PSLFTA

- More than 4,200 products (HS Codes 6-digit level) with 100% duty free.



Total no. of items 5,224 (HS code 6-digit level)

## How Investors (Foreign & local) benefitted from PSLFTA by investing in Sri Lanka



## Taking Advantage of PSLFTA's Benefits and Opportunities for Investments

A Four Step Guide for Sri Lankan Exporters

To benefit from PSLFTA preferential duty rates (preferential market access), it is recommended to take note of the following steps:

**Step 1 – Identify the exact HS Code for the Product of Export interest**  
Identify the Harmonization System Classification (HS) code for the specific product at 6-digit level.

The HS code is a 6-digit number used to classify goods for export. The first six digits are part of an international standard ("the Harmonized System"), and the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> digits are specific to Sri Lanka (local) exports. It is important to select the correct HS code when classifying goods.

**Step 2 – Check the applicable PSLFTA Preferential Rate**

Need to look at the Pakistan Tariff Schedule to see how the product will benefit from the Agreement. Look for the 'HS Code', 'Product Description' and the duty advantage under the PSLFTA by comparing the FTA Agreement and Customs Duty rates in Pakistan.

**Step 3 – Determine the Rules of Origin applying to the Product**

The objective criteria used to determine the ROO are as follows;  
Wholly Obtained

If goods are wholly obtained in Sri Lanka (for example they were grown, fished or mined entirely in Sri Lanka, or were produced in Sri Lanka entirely from those goods originated within Sri Lanka).

Not Wholly Obtained

If product was not wholly obtained in Sri Lanka, then need to check the PSLFTA specific rules of origin requirements for not wholly obtained products.

**Step 4 – Obtain the PSLFTA Certificate of Origin**

Tariff preferences under PSLFTA can only be obtained if the goods are accompanied by a Certificate of Origin which confirms that they meet the rules of origin criteria as per the PSLFTA. A valid Certificate of Origin is required for each shipment of goods attracting a duty preference. Exporters must forward a copy of the authorized Certificate to the Pakistan importer to avail the benefits of PSLFTA.

Exporters must be honest in filling out documentation, and classify their goods correctly to avoid penalties and delays may otherwise result.

## Potential sectors for investments which could be benefitted from PSLFTA

- Electrical & electronic
- Machinery & appliances
- Iron & steel
- Precious stones
- Instruments
- Ships & boats
- Copper
- Aluminum
- Rubber products
- Pharmaceutical
- Processed food
- Tools/base metal articles
- Tanning or dyeing extracts
- Aircraft & parts
- Furniture
- Glass & glassware
- Apparel & Textiles

## Process to obtain Rule of Origin Certificate

1. If the products eligible, company should get registered in Department of Commerce (DOC)
2. Once export the final products, submit the cost statement and obtain the ROO certificate from the DOC

For more information contact the Department of Commerce as the implementing Authority

Web : [www.doc.gov.lk](http://www.doc.gov.lk)

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