DSM
Chartered Accountants

SRI LANKA / 12 NOVEMBER 2026

Budget 2027

From stability to transformation

Policy priorities, fiscal choices
and business implications

Rs. 6,150bn	5.1%	2.3%
2027 revenue	Public investment / GDP	Primary surplus / GDP

Fiscal indicators include the proposed Ditwah supplementary estimate where applicable. Source: Budget Speech 2027, Annexure III, PDF pp. 348-349.

Scope of this report
English Budget Speech from PDF page 260 through page 367, including Annexures I-VII. All monetary amounts are Sri Lankan rupees unless stated otherwise.

01 / EXECUTIVE PERSPECTIVE

The transformation agenda

Seven linked objectives underpin the budget. Targets and reported outcomes below are statements in the supplied source, not independent forecasts.

7%+
Medium-term growth ambition

16%+
Medium-term revenue / GDP

4%+
Public investment / GDP aim

Seven priorities, one policy direction

Priority	Policy emphasis
Macroeconomic resilience	Debt sustainability, fiscal space, reserves and coordinated policy.
Investment and exports	Private capital, higher value addition and diversified markets.
Productivity	Technology, skills, research and commercialization.
Rural inclusion	Agricultural productivity, market access and enterprise finance.
Energy security	Renewables, storage, grid stability and diversified supply.
Climate resilience	Early warning, resilient infrastructure and supply chains.
Modern government	Digital services, stronger procurement, tax and asset management.

Recovery faces renewed pressure

The speech reports 5% growth in 2025, followed by 5.1% in Q1 and 4.2% in Q2 2026. It reports inflation rising from 2.1% in December 2025 to 8.3% in October 2026. The current account moved from a USD 1,853m surplus in the first nine months of 2025 to a USD 420m deficit in the same period of 2026.

Reported central government debt fell from 114% of GDP in 2022 to 95% in 2025. The speech separately cites an IMF public-debt forecast of 87% by 2032; these measures and dates should not be conflated. Foreign debt service is stated at USD 2,986m in 2027 and USD 3,574m in 2028.

Analytical perspective

Investment-led growth sits within a primary-surplus framework. Energy costs, weather shocks and external financing remain execution risks. A committee will assess a successor IMF arrangement after the current programme, scheduled to end in March 2027.

Source: Budget Speech, PDF pp. 261-271 (printed pp. 1-11); fiscal ratios: Annexure III, PDF pp. 348-349.

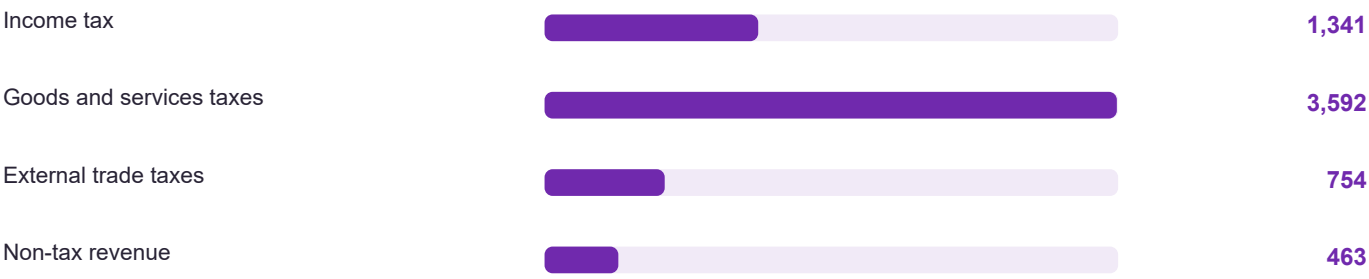
02 / FISCAL DASHBOARD

The numbers behind the plan

2027 budget estimates are shown separately from the proposed Rs. 260bn Ditwah reconstruction supplement. Rs. billion unless stated.

Fiscal measure	2026 revised	2027 base	2027 + supplement
Revenue and grants	5,981	6,180	6,180
Total expenditure	7,309	7,673	7,933
Recurrent expenditure	5,848	5,934	5,944
Public investment	1,480	1,750	2,000
Interest	2,617	2,643	2,643
Primary surplus	1,289	1,150	890
Budget deficit	1,328	1,493	1,753
Deficit / GDP	3.7%	3.8%	4.5%
Primary surplus / GDP	3.6%	2.9%	2.3%

2027 revenue mix



Rs. billion. Components sum to revenue of Rs. 6,150bn; grants add Rs. 30bn.

Reconstruction changes the fiscal stance. The supplement adds Rs. 250bn to public investment and Rs. 10bn to recurrent spending. Public investment rises from 4.5% to 5.1% of GDP; the primary surplus falls from 2.9% to 2.3%. Annexure IV says the supplement will use the available cash buffer; Annexure III records Rs. 260bn under bank borrowings and other net financing.

Borrowing is a different measure. Annexure IV records Rs. 3,800bn gross borrowing, including debt repayments and accounting adjustments. It is not the Rs. 1,753bn deficit. Debt service is Rs. 4,850bn, comprising Rs. 2,643bn interest and Rs. 2,207bn principal.

Targets and estimates differ

The medium-term revenue aim is at least 16% of GDP; the 2027 estimate is 15.8%. Tax measures imply an annualized revenue loss of Rs. 28.415bn and a 2027 loss of Rs. 21.150bn (Annexure I).

Source: Annexures I, III and IV, PDF pp. 343, 348-350; speech PDF pp. 270-271, 339. Figures rounded in source.

03 / PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Relief and revised tax bands

Proposed from 1 April 2027 under the Technical Note default. Annual taxable-income bands apply after personal relief; monthly figures are equivalents.

Rs. 1.95m
Annual personal relief

Rs. 162,500
Monthly relief equivalent

36%
Top marginal rate retained

Annual taxable-income slice	Present rate / slice	Proposed rate / slice
First band	6% / Rs. 1,000,000	6% / Rs. 850,000
Second band	18% / next Rs. 500,000	12% / next Rs. 600,000
Third band	24% / next Rs. 500,000	18% / next Rs. 600,000
Fourth band	30% / next Rs. 500,000	24% / next Rs. 600,000
Fifth band	36% / balance	30% / next Rs. 600,000
Final band	-	36% / balance

Illustrative monthly tax comparison

Monthly income	Present tax	Proposed tax	Monthly saving
Rs. 200,000	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 2,250	Rs. 750
Rs. 300,000	Rs. 18,500	Rs. 13,250	Rs. 5,250
Rs. 500,000	Rs. 86,000	Rs. 70,250	Rs. 15,750

Illustrations annualize constant monthly income, deduct only personal relief (Rs. 1.80m present; Rs. 1.95m proposed), apply annual marginal bands, then divide by 12. They exclude other reliefs, deductions, credits and individual circumstances; they are not an official payroll table.

Precision matters

The speech rounds the top-rate entry point to Rs. 433,000/month. The annual technical schedule implies Rs. 5.20m gross income, or about Rs. 433,333/month, before the 36% band begins. The first proposed 6% taxable slice is Rs. 850,000 annually, smaller than the present first slice; later bands are restructured.

Analytical implication: payroll will need updating when implementing rules are issued. The speech describes additional monthly relief of Rs. 750-Rs. 15,750 for affected taxpayers; those already below the relief threshold have no tax reduction.

Source: speech PDF p. 334; Annexure V, PDF pp. 351, 356-357. Illustrations: report calculations from the source schedules.

04 / BUSINESS TAXATION

Investment, VAT and compliance

Proposals in the speech and additional detail in Annexure V. Default commencement is 1 April 2027 unless otherwise specified.

Direct tax and investment incentives

BOI enhanced capital allowance: qualifying export-oriented manufacturing and tourism enterprises investing at least USD 3m may opt for an allowance equal to 200% of qualifying capital expenditure. Investment must occur within three years for manufacturing/non-hotel tourism, and five years for hotels. Existing Fourth Schedule or Second Schedule allowances cannot also be claimed under this option.

Capital gains scope: the Technical Note extends the proposed capital-asset definition to digital/virtual assets including crypto; commercially valuable telecom/broadcast licences and rights; and gems, jewellery, precious metals and other valuable movables above a prescribed threshold. The threshold is not given.

VAT: sector changes and operating rules

Proposal	Technical Note detail
Books / printed material	Exempt specified HS codes: 4820.20; 4901.99.10; 4901.91; 4903.00; 4901.10; 4904.00.10 and 4904.00.90.
Exemptions removed	Artemia eggs (0511.91.20) and coconut coir pith (1404.90.93).
Cinema ticket revenue	Each participant's share; ticket basis after Entertainment Tax and before VAT.
New VAT exporters	Eligible status where more than 80% of preceding six-month turnover comes from exports.
Foreign-currency supplies	CBSL indicative exchange rate, as specified by the CGIR.
Electronic invoices	Legal validity recognized; format and technical requirements to be gazetted.

Tax administration changes to monitor

Proposals allow 12 months for local and 24 months for import input-VAT claims irrespective of return date; COVID-period claims for eligible taxpayers whose outstanding returns were filed by 31 July 2026; revised credit/debit-note rules; and clarification of NFE and non-tax-invoice transactions.

Other measures address cash-transaction compliance certificates, merger anti-avoidance, inter-NGO donation double taxation, payment-based sourcing of remote/digital services, treaty terminology and foreign-tax-information confidentiality. The 14% withholding clarification concerns service fees and insurance premiums paid to non-residents without a Sri Lankan permanent establishment.

Source: speech PDF pp. 335-337, 339; Annexure V, PDF pp. 351-357. Proposal status is preserved; this report does not verify enactment.

05 / TRADE AND ENTERPRISE

Opening routes to investment

Trade facilitation, targeted finance and institutional reform aim to lower costs and widen market access.

Tax / levy	Proposed change	Timing
Food SCL	Sprats: Rs. 100 to 10/kg; Maldive fish: Rs. 302 to 10/kg; dried chillies: down Rs. 50/kg; sugar: up Rs. 10/kg.	13 Nov 2026
PAL	Remove on newsprint and solar-energy storage batteries.	1 Jan 2027
CESS	Reduce existing rates by 25% on 800 selected HS lines.	1 Apr 2027
Tourism levy	Abolish; Treasury bridges funding pending a new mechanism.	1 Apr 2027
Bunker SSCL	Exempt supply to ships in international transportation.	1 Apr 2027*

*Technical Note default. Betting/gaming taxes, fees and charges are to be reviewed; no replacement rates are stated. Excise Ordinance amendments are proposed pending a new Act.

Enterprise finance: support is not the loan book

Rs. 67.687bn in interest subsidies/refinancing is expected to support Rs. 174bn of 2027 concessionary loans. Re-MSME Plus proposes an extra Rs. 20bn of loans at 5%; ADB-assisted lending adds Rs. 30bn. Small/medium paddy millers are to access Rs. 20bn via interest-free pledge loans.

Other products: women-headed household group loans up to Rs. 1m at 3%; rural-enterprise loans up to Rs. 5m at 4%, requiring jobs for five Aswesuma beneficiaries; large fisheries loans up to Rs. 500m at 5%; and home-stay loans up to Rs. 2m at 3%. These are scheme ceilings/rates subject to eligibility, not grants.

Market access, investment and tourism

Trade Single Window: Rs. 1.99bn; exporters targeted in H1 2027, import/re-export links in H2. Investment Single Window: Rs. 100m. The agenda includes TIEP modernization, India FTA expansion, a possible China agreement, an RCEP application and UAE/Oman partnerships. The EU integration project is a Rs. 3.43bn grant programme for 2027-2030.

Industry receives Rs. 4bn for estates and Rs. 750m for export promotion. Graphite, mineral sands, silica and quartz projects seek value addition. Capital-market measures combine Rs. 250m from CSE and Rs. 500m proposed funding for SME listings and selected adult Grade 13 students' portfolios up to Rs. 10,000. Tourism priorities include heritage PPPs, marine/cruise services, hotel schools and tourist safety.

Reform status matters

The speech reports insolvency, AML and microfinance laws passed. PPP, SOE holding-company, investment protection, Port City, Customs, financial reporting, finance-business, public-asset and labour reforms remain at differing proposal/drafting stages.

Source: speech PDF pp. 272-275, 288-296, 310-311, 336-338; Annexures I and V, PDF pp. 343, 354-356.

06 / ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Energy and the digital economy

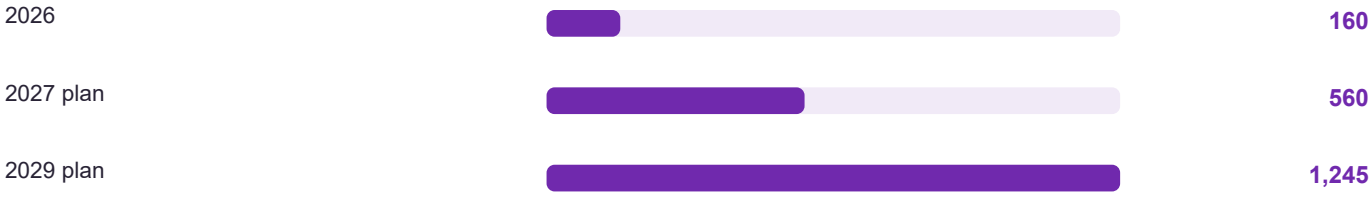
Grid reliability and digital public services underpin productivity gains. Capacity targets and project funding have different time horizons.

69%
Renewable installed-capacity share by 2029

Rs. 26.5bn
Grid-strengthening investment

Rs. 28.5bn
Digital Economy ministry allocation

Battery storage expansion



BESS capacity in MW as stated; these are power-capacity figures, not MWh storage-energy figures.

Electricity: grid measures include condensers at Habarana/Mannar, Padukka STATCOM and wide-area monitoring. Net Plus rooftop-solar battery subsidies are proposed at Rs. 25,000/kilowatt, up to 10 kilowatts / Rs. 250,000, with Rs. 3.5bn funding. The source uses kilowatts for this subsidy; implementation specifications need confirmation.

Plans cover 300,000 free smart meters for users over 180 units; LECO coverage for users over 120 units; 50MW of new wind in 2027; about 500MW floating-solar potential; four distribution control centres; and northern/transmission-line investment.

Petroleum: Mannar-basin bids are expected on 2 February 2027. Storage adds 126,000 cubic metres. A Rs. 16.332bn pipeline aims to halve unloading time to 48 hours. A Rs. 22.340bn aviation-fuel tank/pipeline project and PPP to double Sapugaskanda capacity to 100,000 barrels/day are described. These are project values, not all 2027 allocations.

Digital services, infrastructure and inclusion

An extra Rs. 10bn lifts the ministry allocation from Rs. 18.5bn to Rs. 28.5bn. Initiatives include an AI Centre of Excellence, LGC 3.0, sovereign AI infrastructure, shared-platform procurement, digital local services, GovPay/QR, a virtual-asset-service-provider framework, data-centre incentives, a startup fund of funds and broadband vouchers for 750,000 selected students.

GovTech and the Data Protection Authority are reported operational. The Digital Economy Bill targets Q1 2027, cyber-security institutions 2027 and digital procurement guidelines H1. TRC separately allocates Rs. 9bn for rural towers and Rs. 3.1bn for service/spectrum monitoring; 573 towers are targeted by 2028. These amounts should not automatically be added to the ministry total.

Source: speech PDF pp. 275-282; Annexure V, PDF p. 354; Annexure VII, PDF p. 366. MW figures as stated in the speech.

07 / HUMAN CAPITAL

Learning, innovation and health

Infrastructure investment, better access and digital delivery are paired with targeted improvements to frontline services.

Rs. 35bn
School modernization and related infrastructure

Rs. 23.8bn
Government R&D; programmes

Rs. 131bn
Health capital expenditure

Education and skills

School reforms extend to Grades 2 and 6 in 2027. The five-year digital school programme is estimated at Rs. 96.5bn; the speech adds Rs. 3bn to an existing Rs. 4bn commencement allocation. Secondary-school connectivity is to reach the remaining 750 schools, alongside teacher digital skills, smart equipment, accessible learning and improved NEMIS.

From April 2027, trainee teachers' monthly allowance rises from Rs. 10,500 to Rs. 20,000; Pirivena daily allowances rise to Rs. 50 for monks and Rs. 25 for lay students; monthly subsistence under the interest-free private-degree loan scheme rises from Rs. 6,250 to Rs. 10,000. Dhamma School teachers' annual allowance rises from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 12,500 in 2027.

Higher-education measures cover medical faculties, laboratories, welfare/hostels, Vavuniya staff housing and Ditwah repairs. Vocational capital investment is Rs. 11bn, including Rs. 1.5bn for 25 technical colleges and Rs. 800m for vocational-university facilities in 2027. A study examines consolidated direction of more than 550 training centres.

Research linked to commercialization

The National Council for Research and Development is to coordinate priorities and link laboratories with production, incorporating several research/innovation agencies. The speech states Rs. 23.8bn for government R&D; and Rs. 7.6bn including ministry operating expenses for coordination; these differently described amounts are not treated as additive. The Bill targets H1 2027.

Health capacity and access

Arogya Wellness Centres expand toward 1,000 during 2027-2029, a Rs. 17.44bn programme with Rs. 3.6bn allocated for 2027. Six district general hospitals are proposed for central administration. High-end biomedical equipment gets another Rs. 5bn over Rs. 15.5bn already allocated, within a three-year Rs. 65.587bn requirement.

Other priorities: Rs. 3bn for replacement ambulances; 100 extra Suwa Seriya ambulances under Indian assistance; hospital upgrades; Rs. 400m for Wolbachia dengue control; Rs. 100m for schoolchildren's spectacles; Rs. 250m for robotic-surgery training; a Colombo organ-transplant centre; and coordinated canine-rabies elimination by 2030.

Source: speech PDF pp. 282-286, 308-310; Annexure II, PDF p. 344; Annexure VII, PDF p. 363.

08 / CONNECTIVITY AND LOGISTICS

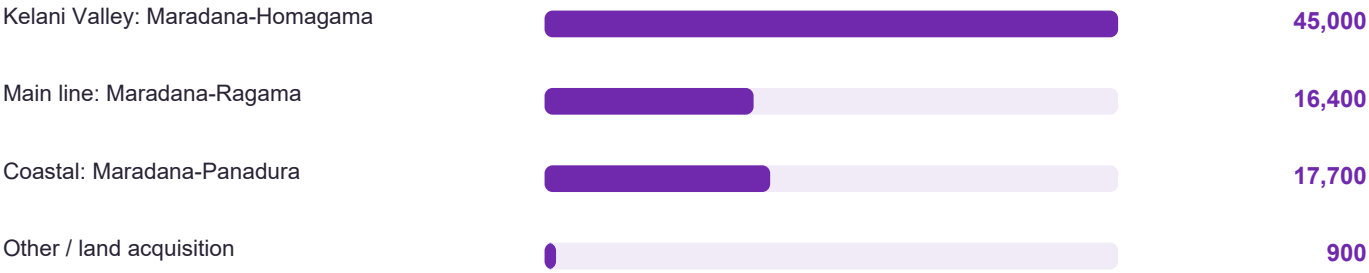
Moving people and trade

Existing allocations, new proposals and Ditwah reconstruction are distinct. Large project costs extend beyond the 2027 financial year.

Rs. 487bn: use the stated components

The highways/expressways/railways discussion starts with Rs. 251bn allocated, adds Rs. 146bn of new proposals and Rs. 90bn from the Ditwah supplement. This combined envelope is not a separate amount to add again to its projects.

Rail electrification: Rs. 80bn proposed for 2027



Rs. million. Components total Rs. 80,000m. The full three-line investment is stated at over Rs. 1,200bn.

Roads and passenger transport

2027 expressway amounts: Rs. 30bn for Kurunegala-Galewela, Rs. 27bn Ruwanpura, Rs. 53.45bn Kadawatha-Mirigama, Rs. 4.5bn Pothuhera-Rambukkana and Rs. 23.05bn Rambukkana-Galagedara. Connecting roads, flyovers and northern/eastern bridges complement the corridors.

The bus/rail modernization discussion identifies Rs. 95bn. It includes electric-bus infrastructure (Rs. 4.5bn), 250 rural buses (Rs. 5bn), five trains (Rs. 5bn) and station repairs (Rs. 2bn), with Metro Bus expansion and 600 air-conditioned buses being imported. Vehicle registration and driver demerit systems are to be digitalized. Up-Country restoration targets Kandy in Q1 and Badulla by mid-2027.

Ports, bunkering and aviation

Colombo Port targets over 30m TEUs by 2040. Plans include West Terminal II's 3.2km breakwater and 3.2m-container handling development, North Port studies, a logistics PPP and vessel-traffic upgrades. Colombo bunkering seeks another 50,000 tonnes capacity; Galle/Trincomalee storage and pipeline partnerships include RFPs for 29 Trinco Petroleum Terminal tanks.

Bandaranaike's first terminal is being expanded from 6m to 9m passengers with Rs. 15bn AASL investment. The speech anticipates 16m capacity demand by 2032 and resumption of the JICA-assisted second terminal. Domestic-terminal, cargo BOT and access projects are planned. Ratmalana gets a Rs. 6bn runway project; Mattala seeks investors, while Sigiriya and China Bay facilities improve.

Source: speech PDF pp. 286-288, 291-294, 314-316; Annexures II and VII, PDF pp. 344-345, 363-364.

09 / PRODUCTION AND RURAL INCOMES

Agriculture, fisheries and estates

Productivity, value chains, export earnings and water security are priorities, alongside targeted input support.

Rs. 44bn
Paddy fertilizer subsidy

Rs. 77bn
Irrigation allocation

USD 5bn
Plantation exports aim by 2030

Agriculture and livestock

The speech places agriculture at 23.9% of employment but about 8.4% of output. It proposes surveyed low-productivity/uncultivated paddy land for other crops (Rs. 1.55bn), collective Yaya production (Rs. 400m), and one-stop agrarian pilots with machinery pools and digital information (Rs. 250m in five districts).

The Rs. 30,000/hectare paddy fertilizer subsidy extends to other crops grown in paddy fields from the 2026/27 Maha season. Paddy drying, cooperative milling and working capital are supported, with integrated plant nutrition and cinnamon value-chain measures. Livestock includes Rs. 1.8bn for breeding stock, Rs. 3bn in 2027 for Badalgama Milco completion, goat-farm support and poultry-export studies.

Water, land and irrigation resilience

The Rs. 77bn irrigation programme includes Rs. 19.5bn for Mahaweli water security, Rs. 7.5bn Lower Malwathu Oya and Rs. 1bn Mundeni Aru commencement. The speech estimates Rs. 21bn for Ditwah-damaged cascaded tanks and related infrastructure across the restoration programme; this is not a new standalone 2027 allocation.

Around Rs. 15bn is stated for minor-irrigation maintenance/development through several channels. Land measures include Rs. 800m Bimsaviya, Rs. 140m registration/digital information and digitization of plans for 3.5m parcels. Feasibility work covers Jaffna, Kumbukkan Oya, Heda Oya and southern water requirements.

Fisheries and plantations

Fisheries exports are targeted from USD 300m to USD 600m by 2030. Beyond the Rs. 6.2bn sector allocation described, proposals include Rs. 5bn for northern infrastructure/Pesalai, equity for Peliyagoda market (Rs. 1bn) and North Sea Limited (Rs. 500m), harbour upgrades, cage aquaculture and scientific resource management. Accidental-death compensation rises from Rs. 1m to Rs. 2m.

Plantation development receives Rs. 13bn; exports target USD 5bn by 2030 from USD 3bn. Measures include 500 tea villages, coconut rehabilitation (Rs. 2.5bn), palmyrah value chains, worker facilities and replanting. Tea/rubber fertilizer subsidies of Rs. 4,000/bag are backed by Rs. 5bn/Rs. 1bn respectively. The Rs. 200/day worker incentive continues; a committee reviews regional plantation leases expiring in 2045.

Source: speech PDF pp. 296-303; enterprise credit PDF pp. 289-290; Annexure VII, PDF pp. 364-365.

10 / HOUSEHOLDS AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Protection, housing and pay

Social support and capital programmes accompany staged remuneration revisions. Figures preserve the source's timing and scope.

Households, housing and drinking water

Social protection including Aswesuma receives Rs. 230bn. Kidney-patient/disability allowances rise from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,500/month. Praja Shakthi gets Rs. 25bn and household empowerment Rs. 4.5bn. Disability measures include institutional focal points, accessible digital services, Rs. 1bn physical access, aids, transport and care-centre support.

Low-income housing targets 10,000 new homes in 2027, with assistance up to Rs. 1.5m/home and provision up to Rs. 15bn. North/East resettlement gets Rs. 6bn plus Rs. 4bn proposed; incomplete older homes Rs. 5bn. Ditwah housing separately receives Rs. 90bn via the supplement. Urban housing gets Rs. 26.82bn. Migrant-worker housing loans up to Rs. 5m carry tiered interest subsidies; diaspora citizenship concessions are proposed.

Drinking water/sanitation receives Rs. 77bn for northern/eastern schemes, Kundasale-Haragama, Eheliyagoda, Kilinochchi, Galle, community supply and wastewater projects. This is distinct from irrigation. District/decentralized development gets Rs. 50bn; rural roads draw on several channels.

Pay, allowances and pensions

Measure	Proposed change / timing
Basic pay / pensions	Final 2025 salary phase: Rs. 110bn in 2027. Pre-2020 pension conversion concludes in 2027. 2020-2024 retirees: Rs. 2,500/month interim relief from 1 July 2027; stops when applicable future revision begins.
Health / universities	Medical DAT: Rs. 70,000 to 95,000; nursing/paramedical special duty: Rs. 6,000 to 12,000; other health staff: Rs. 2,000 to 4,000. University academic allowance: +Rs. 25,000. Half of increases July 2027, balance in 2028 (universities: July).
Field / uniformed staff	Field travel/rent revisions from April. Police food/lodging: +Rs. 10,000/month from July. Prisons risk: Rs. 8,000 to 16,000; civil officers: Rs. 2,250 to 10,000, from July. Forces: exact ration rates in Annexure VI.
Judicial / other officers	Professional/legal drafting increases phased July 2027/2028; judicial support from April. Commission/SOE board allowances from July. Executive private-vehicle transport allowance proposed at Rs. 100,000/month.

Source differences: use the applicable schedule

Speech p. 71 and Annexure VI p. 100 differ on Attorney General department categories: Annexure VI gives +Rs. 25,000 to State Attorney-level rows and +Rs. 20,000 to State Counsel-level rows. Forces ration increments are rounded in the speech; Annexure VI gives exact daily totals of Rs. 1,476.37 (officers) and Rs. 1,299.70 (other ranks).

Source: speech PDF pp. 303-307, 316-319, 326-333; Annexure VI, PDF pp. 358-362. See source differences noted below.

11 / DELIVERY AND SOURCE GUIDE

Making the programme deliver

The conclusion assigns proposals to accountable institutions, outcome indicators, national priorities, cash-flow plans and public transparency.

Resilience, institutions and community priorities

Disaster/environment: Rs. 2.9bn supports 13 new disaster projects, including warnings, digital radio and safe centres; Doppler radar and a Dam Safety Act are planned. El Nino preparedness gets Rs. 5bn. Human-elephant measures include fencing, corridors, technology and higher compensation. Coastal/oil-spill response, air monitoring and an Upper Watershed Area Management Authority are proposed. Urban rainwater management gets Rs. 7.7bn.

Justice/security: priorities include court expansion, e-filing, prison relocation, police and immigration modernization, defence R&D;, cyber/forensic capacity and maritime surveillance. Local-government finance reforms include full salary funding for 46 weak authorities. The speech reports about 40,000 recruits completed and 110,000 further planned; these rounded figures together exceed the separately stated 148,940 approved vacancies.

Culture/media/sport: Rs. 7bn supports cultural activities, alongside digital heritage and religious-site restoration. Broadcasting upgrades and journalist support accompany Rs. 8.5bn youth/sport development and medal incentives. Clean Sri Lanka gets Rs. 6bn; a further Rs. 5bn waste proposal covers 100 local authorities, targeting collection rising from 32% to 60% by 2029.

Key implementation dates

When	Source-stated milestone
13 Nov 2026	Essential-food and sugar SCL revisions.
Jan / Apr 2027	January: PAL removal. April: default tax changes, tourism levy abolition, field and specified education allowances.
H1 / July 2027	H1: exporter Single Window phase and several Bills/guidelines. July: staged allowance changes and pension interim relief.
2028 onward	Later allowance tranches; planned pension restructuring under 2025 salary scales; multi-year project milestones.

Source guide and reporting basis

Primary: supplied Budget Speech - 2027, original file identifier 9fc6393cd12101f7cfd82de14922a1f571b72298.pdf. Full requested range reviewed: PDF pp. 260-367. Page 260 is the English title; pp. 261-342 are printed pp. 1-82; pp. 343-366 are printed pp. 83-106; p. 367 is back matter. For pp. 261-366, printed page = PDF page minus 260.

Annex map: I revenue p. 343; II new spending pp. 344-347; III fiscal estimates pp. 348-349; IV borrowing p. 350; V tax notes pp. 351-357; VI allowances pp. 358-362; VII capital projects in estimates pp. 363-366. Annex II additions and Annex VII existing-estimate projects are not automatically additive to sector totals.

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Source: speech PDF pp. 307-308, 312-314, 320-332, 339-342; Annexures VI-VII, PDF pp. 358-366. Source guide below.