



**INVEST SRI LANKA**

# Capital Market Investor Forum 2025

*"Economic growth must take place in a manner that is inclusive, where all citizens have enhanced economic opportunities, and the resultant benefits are reaped fairly by all strata of society. Growth for the sake of growth has little value to society unless it is a means to uplifting the lives of all members of society. For several decades, economic activity and economic benefits have been concentrated amongst the few..."*

*Accordingly, what is needed going forward is for a greater democratisation of the economy, where economic opportunity is more fairly distributed."*

**President Anura Kumara Dissanayake**

as Finance Minister presenting the Budget Speech in February 2025



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*"The 'Invest Sri Lanka' Investor Forum 2025 is a significant platform bringing together global and local stakeholders to explore opportunities within Sri Lanka's capital market.*

*Sri Lanka stands at a pivotal juncture, having made remarkable strides in its economic recovery, making this the ideal time to host such a forum. With a GDP growth of 5% last year and a stock market that has demonstrated robust 49% growth over the past year, investor confidence is on the rise. The market's Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio stands at a compelling 8.3x, further indicating the potential for investment opportunities. Backed by a new government, new policies, and the support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the nation is steadily moving towards stability and sustained growth. The forum provides a timely opportunity to showcase Sri Lanka's capital market potential while fostering discussions on key financial market developments.*

*Ultimately, Invest Sri Lanka 2025 is a crucial step towards strengthening Sri Lanka's position in the global capital market. It signals renewed investor confidence, a commitment to market efficiency, and a concerted effort to attract investment—paving the way for a dynamic and prosperous economic future. We invite you to be a part of Sri Lanka's growth story, contributing to and benefiting from the exciting opportunities that lie ahead as we work together to build a stronger, more vibrant economy."*

**Chairman**

Colombo Stock Exchange





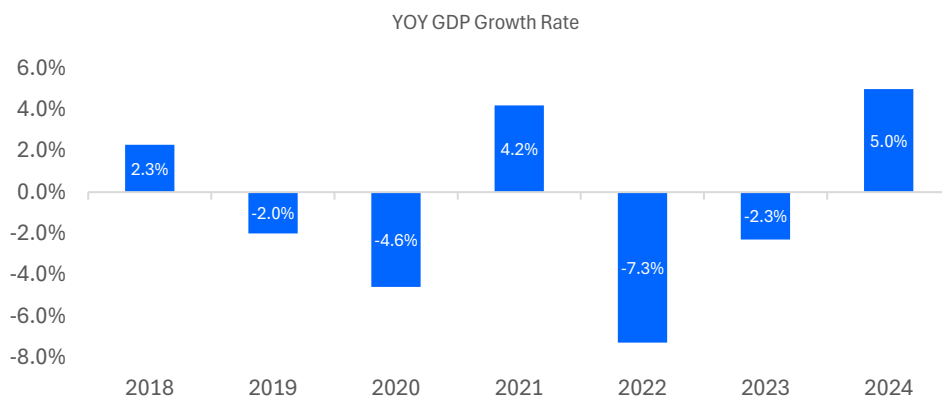


# 01

Macro-economy

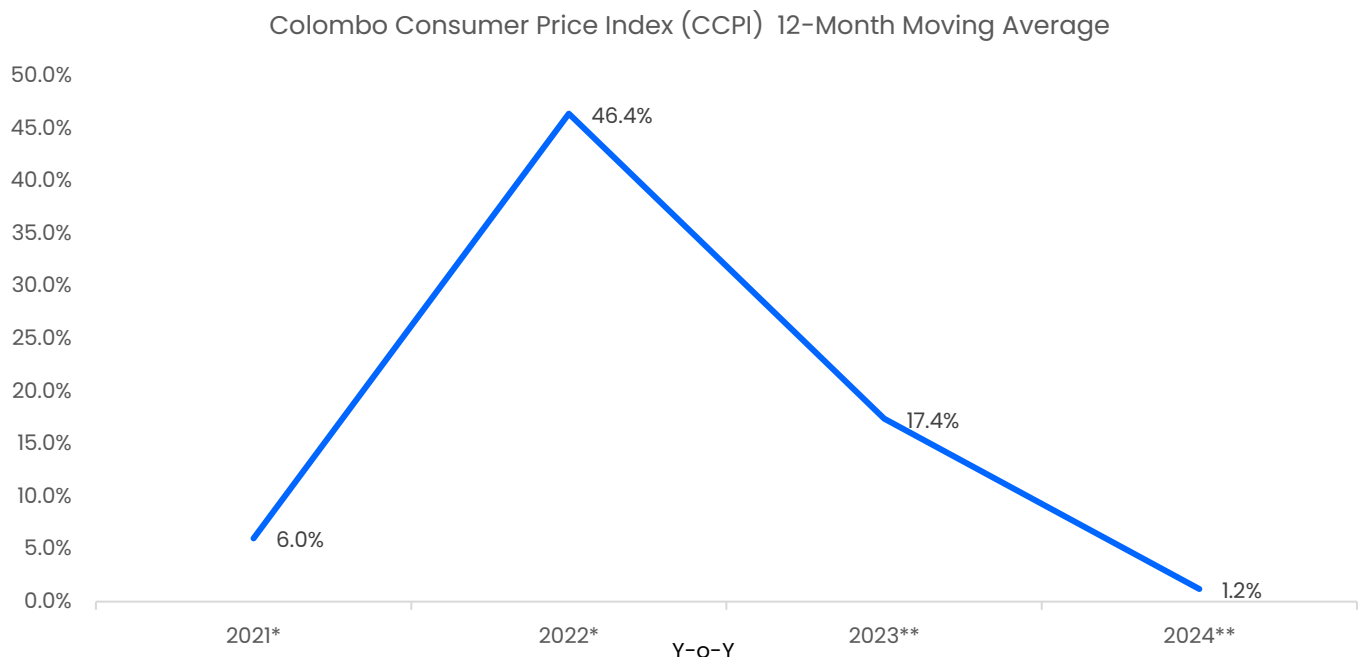
# Sri Lanka recorded a stronger-than-anticipated recovery in the economy

Sri Lanka recorded 7 consecutive quarters of GDP growth. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) reported an annual GDP growth of 5% for 2024, the highest recorded growth since 2017. The growth momentum continued in Q1 2025 for the 7<sup>th</sup> straight quarter since Q3 2023, with Q1 2025 GDP growing 4.8% YOY amid contributions from the financial services, manufacturing, construction, mining, and accommodation sectors.



Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Negative inflation was recorded for 11 consecutive months since September 2024. However, the deflationary environment is expected to further ease in the coming months and inflation is expected to turn positive in Q3'2025 before steadily increasing towards the CBSL target of 5%.



Source: Department of Census & Statistics

\*Base Year 2013  
\*\*Base Year 2021

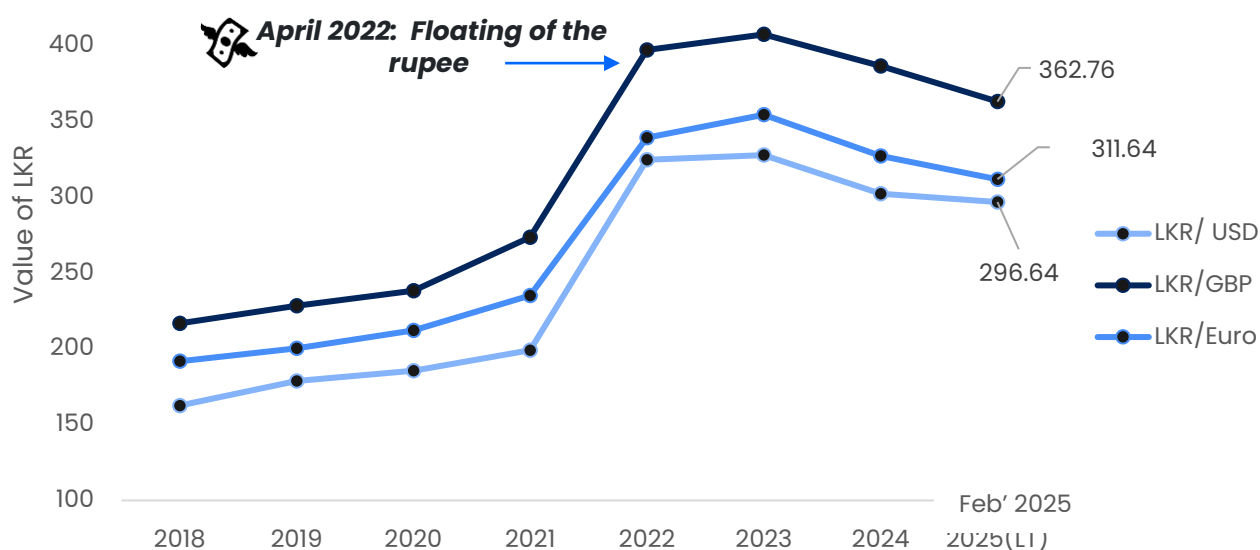
The CBSL has adopted a dovish monetary policy stance since 2023 to drive consumption-led growth. Market rates have consequently been on a downtrend, with the prime lending rate falling 20.08 percentage points and 364-day T-bill yields dropping 19.56 percentage points from their 2022 highs. Reflecting the easing monetary conditions and improved investor confidence in Sri Lanka's financial stability, Private sector credit rose 10.7% YoY in 2024 and has the potential to increase further in 2025.

Year	Average Weighted Prime Lending Rate	Government Treasury Bills (365 Days)
2021	8.33%	8.24%
2022	28.19%	29.27%
2023	12.39%	12.93%
2024	8.92%	8.96%
Jun'25	8.11%	7.94%

The LKR appreciated against the USD by ~9.7% YoY in 2024, due to a recovery in forex earnings (higher exports and recovery of earnings from tourism and remittances). The average exchange rate for 1H25 is 298.33 LKR/USD.

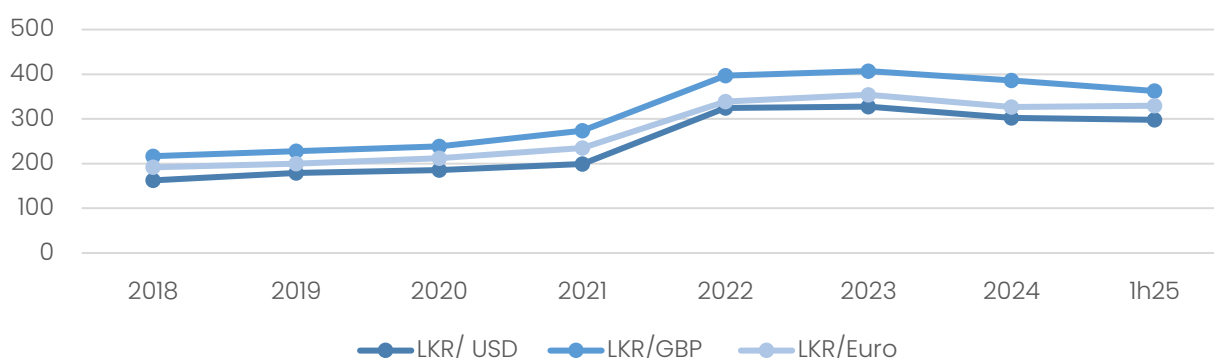
Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

### Annual Average Foreign Currency Fluctuation



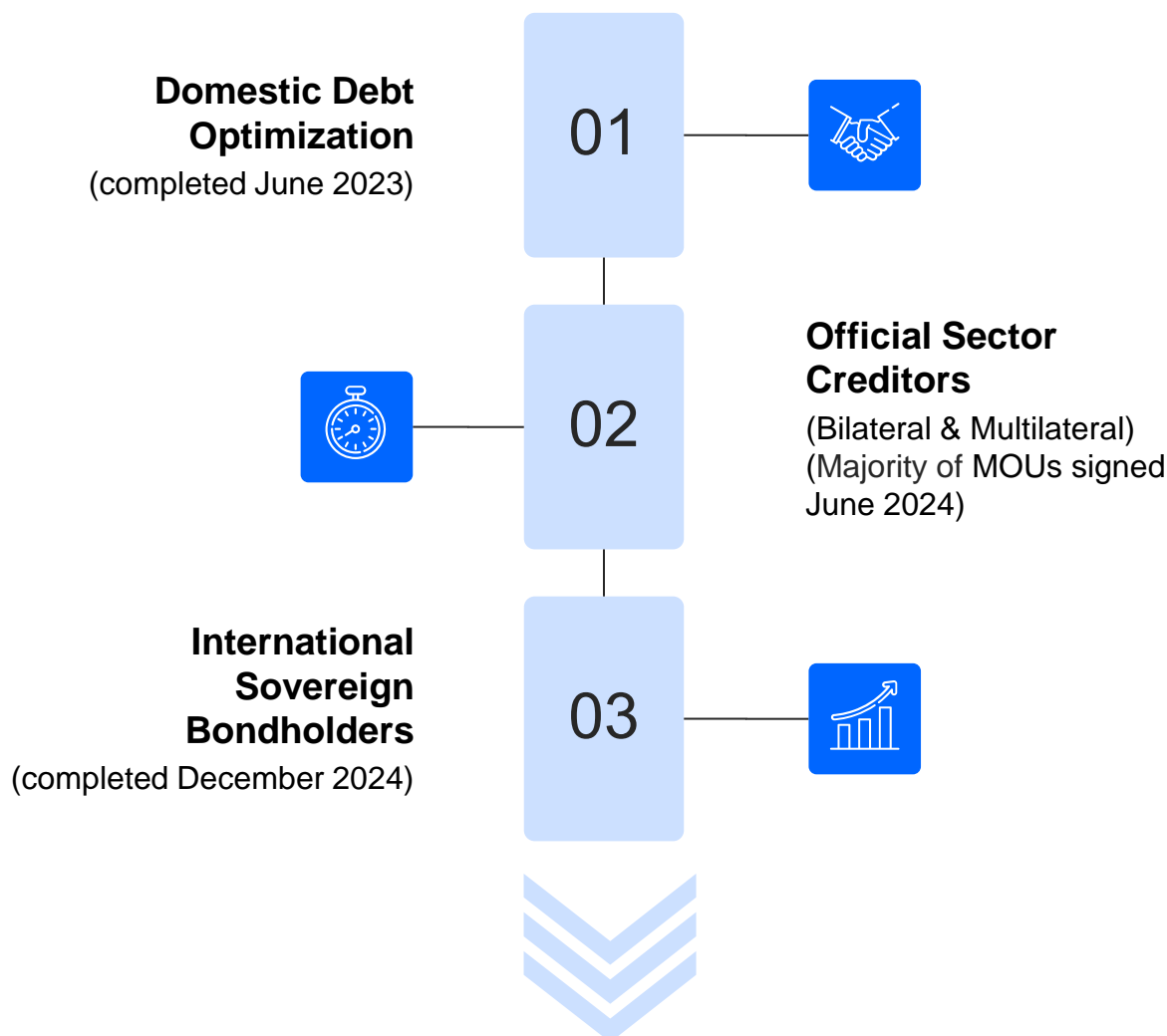
Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

### Annual Average of Foreign Currency Fluctuation





**Sri Lanka is near the end of its US \$28 billion debt restructuring, with US \$0.8 billion pending. Creditors forgave US \$3 billion and restructured US \$25 billion, boosting its credit rating and inclusion in global bond indices under the IMF program**



In December 2024, Moody's & Fitch Ratings upgraded Sri Lanka's credit ratings. S&P Global maintained a "Selective Default" rating. Sri Lanka's Bonds are once again included in global indices.

<b>FitchRatings</b>	Upgrade of Long-Term Foreign -Currency Issuer Default Rating from <b>"Restrictive Default" (RD) to "CCC+" Rating</b>
<b>MOODY'S</b>	Upgrade of Long-Term Foreign -Currency Issuer Default Rating from <b>"CA" to "Caal" Rating</b>
<b>S&amp;P Global Ratings</b>	<b>Maintained "Selective Default"</b> rating for Long-Term Foreign -Currency Issuer Default Rating due to delay in SOE Restructuring

## IMF Extended Fund Facility Programme

**Fundamentals of IMF EFF Program Sri Lanka:** In March 2023, the IMF and Sri Lanka agreed to a 4-year extended arrangement under EFF amounting to ~USD 3 Bn, aimed at:

- Restoring macroeconomic stability, debt sustainability and social security net coverage
- Safeguarding financial sector stability
- Strengthening governance and growth potential

### Disbursed

**~USD1.74 Bn total** 5 tranches received

**~USD 350 Mn Disbursed in July 2025**

### Moving forward

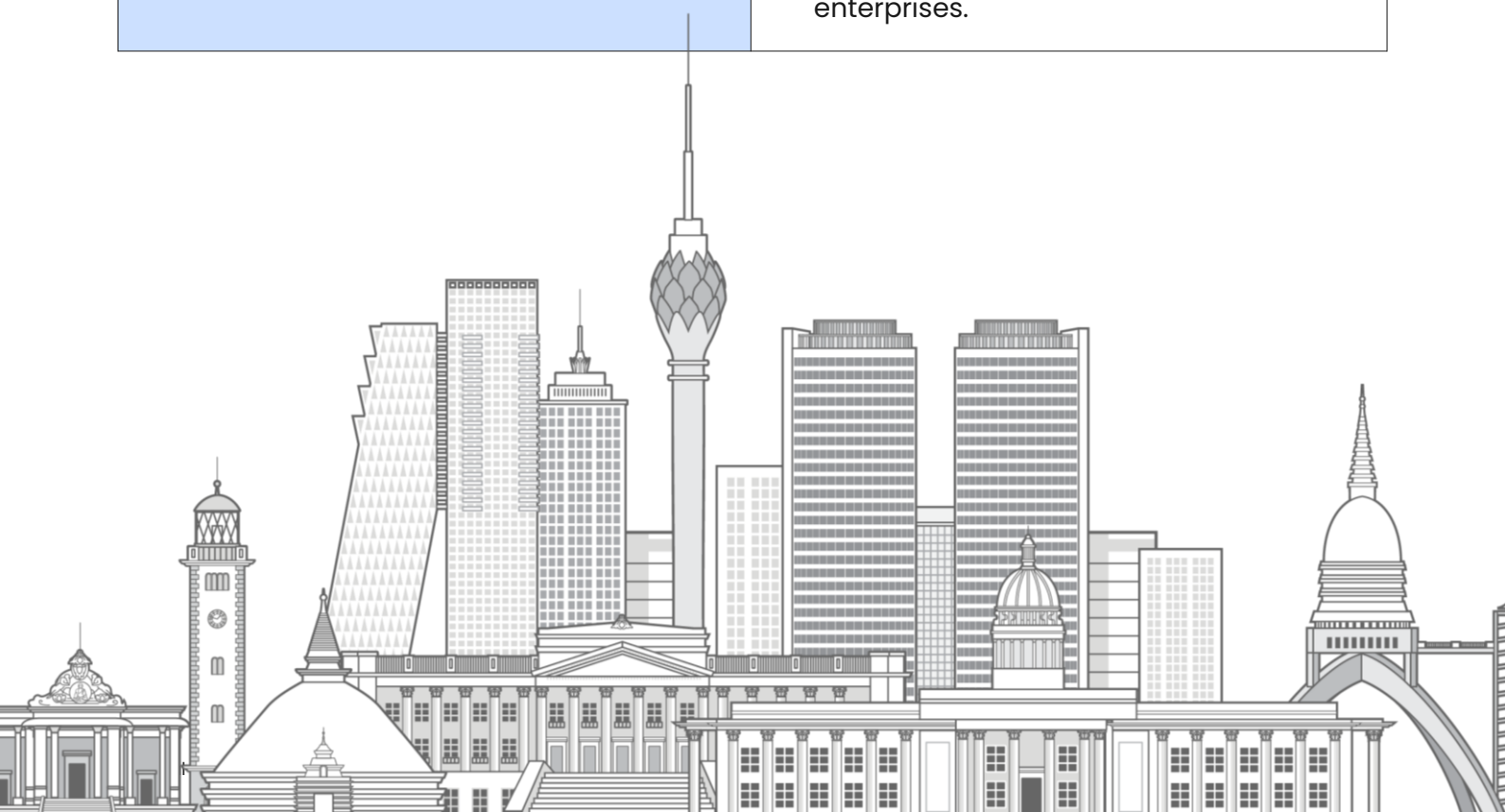
**About 3 tranches remaining (~USD 1.26 Bn). Program set to conclude in March 2027**

Source: IMF, Credit Rating Agencies, CBSL.

## The IMF Program mandated critical reforms that helped Sri Lanka regain stability

Current Status	Insights and updates
<b>Raise fiscal revenue by introducing tax reforms</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Progressive tax reforms</b> implemented since January 2023 have included raising corporate income tax rates and the value added tax, managing the personal income tax free allowances, and strengthening tax administration.</li> <li>▪ Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP has increased from 9.8% (2023) to 12.3% (2024) and is budgeted to increase to 13.9% in 2025.</li> <li>▪ Total tax revenue remained dependent on consumption-based indirect taxes, with provisional figures from 2024 highlighting taxes on goods and services accounting for 59% of total tax revenue. Taxes on external trade accounted for 13% of total tax revenue.</li> </ul>	<p>Further improvements to <b>tax compliance</b>, continued. <b>Revenue administration reforms</b> and <b>avoiding new blanket tax exemptions</b> will be critical to maintain the momentum in tax revenue growth and build much needed fiscal buffers.</p> <p>Tax changes proposed under the budget 2025 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The introduction of a new customs law.</li> <li>▪ Vehicle import duties to enhance revenues.</li> <li>▪ Capital gains tax for individuals and partnerships to be increased to 15% (currently 10% ).</li> <li>▪ Corporate income tax of 15% to be introduced for ICT / agri export services.</li> <li>▪ Corporate income tax for betting and gaming, manufacture / import/ sale of any liquor or tobacco product to be increased to 45% (currently 40%).</li> </ul>

Current Status	Insights and updates
<b>Debt Sustainability</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic Debt Optimisation completed in June 2023.</li> <li>Bi-lateral Debtors Debt treatment agreements reached in June 2024.</li> <li>International Sovereign Bonds (ISB) restructuring completed in December 2024.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rating agencies upgraded Sri Lanka</b>, moving the country out of its default status. This is a major milestone in the recovery process as it paves the way for improved debt sustainability.</li> </ul>
<b>Cost-recovery based pricing for Utilities and improved SOE reforms</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Cost-recovery based pricing formula</b> implemented in 2022 for energy, petroleum and water will continue.</li> <li><b>State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) profits rose 20%</b> in 2024 as cost-reflective utility pricing has helped curb losses.</li> <li><b>However</b>, concerns were raised by the IMF over the government's 20% reduction, in January 2025 of electricity tariffs, despite the CEBs proposal to leave tariffs unchanged. The tariff cut was enforced by the regulator, resulting in the CEB reporting operating losses of Rs.18Bn in Q125.</li> </ul>	<p>Although the scheduled electricity tariff revision in April 2025 (aimed at restoring compliance with structural benchmarks of the IMF-EFF programme) was foregone, cost-recovery pricing was restored in June for the remainder of 2025, with a 15% average tariff increase.</p> <p>Several changes were also proposed in the 2025 budget to improve the efficiency of these entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce future financial risks arising from SOEs, a holding company under the full control of the government will be established with a strong governance framework.</li> <li>A new legal framework will be introduced to ensure the effective management of state-owned business enterprises.</li> </ul>





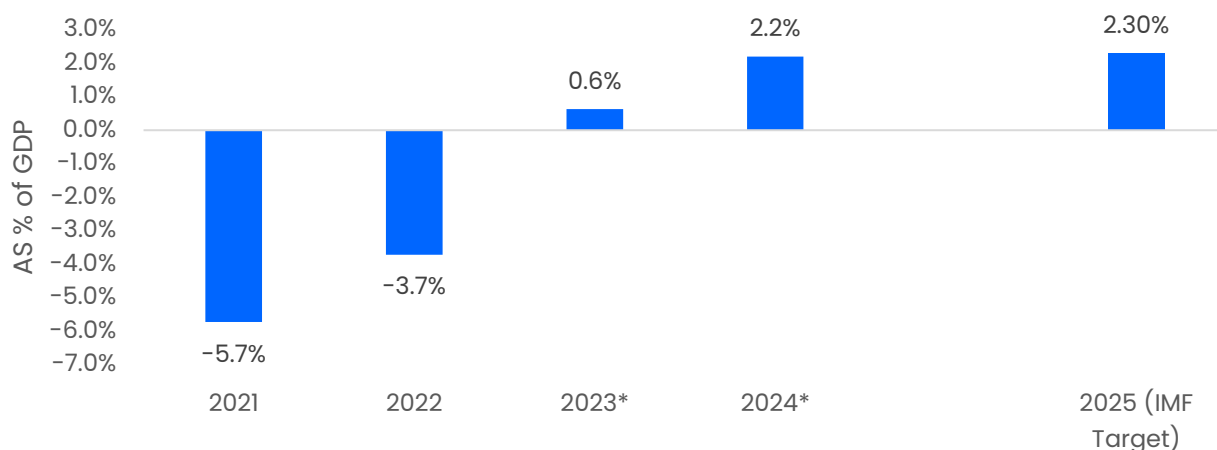
## The IMF Program mandated critical reforms that helped Sri Lanka regain stability

Current Status	Insights and updates
<b>Financial Sector Reforms</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The <b>new Central Bank Act</b> to improve the independence of the CBSL.</li> <li>▪ Amendments to the <b>Banking Act No.24 of 2024</b> to improve financial sector stability.</li> <li>▪ Temporary relief for MSMEs through the suspension of parate execution until March 2025.</li> <li>▪ Introduction of a credit guarantee institution to facilitate lending to the MSME sector.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reinforcing the adequacy of bank capital and strengthening the governance and oversight of state-owned banks</b> would help deepen financial intermediation to the private sector and ensure the sustainable recovery of the sector and broader economy.</p> <p>Based on the 2025 budget, key financial sector proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The setting up of a development bank within the existing state bank mechanism to assist MSME entities.</li> </ul>
<b>Introduction of prudent governance and regulatory mechanisms to reduce corruption and improve public financial management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Anti-corruption bill</b> passed in July 2023. The President appointed a Committee to provide recommendations on what should be compulsorily amended and changed under provisions of the anti-corruption Act.</li> <li>▪ The IMF presented a Governance report with a 16-point action plan for public sector reforms.</li> <li>▪ Since entering the IMF EFF program, 50+ new legislative bills and reforms have been introduced (e.g. Public Finance Management Act, Economic Transformation Act, Sri Lanka Electricity Act and the Online Safety Bill).</li> <li>▪ Several new regulatory changes such as the introduction of new Public-Private Partnership Bill, SOE reforms and amendments to existing laws such as the Economic Transformation Act and Sri Lanka Electricity Act are expected in the near future.</li> </ul>	<p>Given Sri Lanka's recent history of poor economic governance (e.g. reform reversals, fragmented policy making, and frequent policy changes) <b>a critical need exists for transparent and consistent policy making.</b></p> <p>This is crucial to sustain higher exports and private investment. Addressing discretionary and non-transparent policy making via improved governance will increase economic efficiency, reduce corruption, improve the government's credibility, and could potentially help prevent future crises.</p> <p>The new government's commitment towards this was reiterated through several proposed measures such as improved expenditure management in 2025, including a review of the functions and purpose of specific government agencies to ensure the best use of resources and to avoid duplication of effort.</p>

## Public finances have strengthened notably following substantial fiscal reforms

The primary balance recorded a surplus for the 2nd consecutive year & exceeded IMF's primary surplus target in 2024 (0.8% of GDP).

Primary Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) as % of GDP



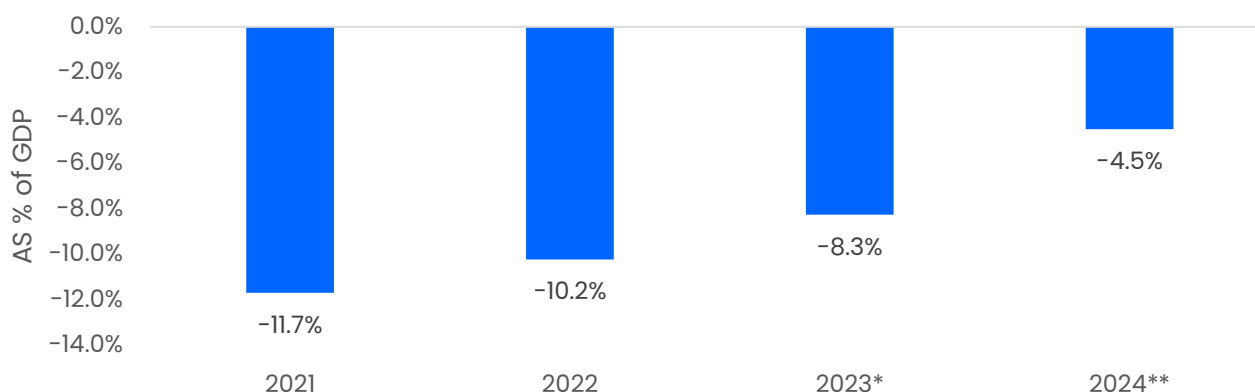
Source: CBSL, Ministry of Finance, World Bank

\* Provisional

- Total tax revenue increased by 25.9% in 1H25 compared to the same period in 2024.
- The budget deficit declined by 32.3% during 1H25 from the same period in 2024 mainly due to the increase in government revenue

Overall Fiscal Balance recorded a 4-year low amid a lower interest rate environment & lower fiscal burden from state-owned enterprises.

Overall Fiscal Balance as % of GDP



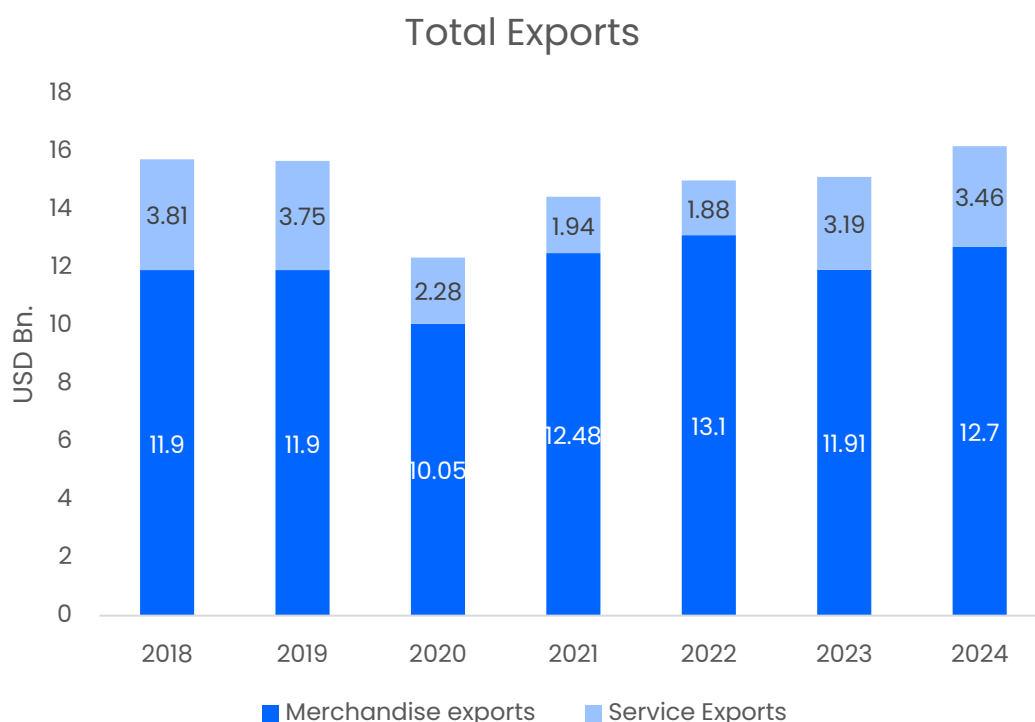
Source: CBSL, Ministry of Finance, World Bank

\* Provisional \*\* Annualized Estimate

## Improvements in the external sector have helped the LKR regain strength

### Higher merchandise exports and services inflows drove foreign exchange earnings

- Merchandise exports increased by 7.2% YoY to USD 12.8 Bn in 2024. Services exports increased by 19.7% YoY to USD 3.6Bn in 2024 (excluding worker remittances). **Total exports reached USD 16.4 Bn (+9.8 % YoY).**
- Tourism earned USD3.2Bn (+53.2% YoY) in 2024 and a further **USD 170 Mn in June 2025 to total USD 1.7 Bn in 2025 so far.** Workers' remittances totaled USD6.6Bn (+10.1% YoY) in 2024, and **rose a further 22.3% YoY to USD 636 Mn in June,** resulting in **total 1H25 inflows reaching USD 3.7 Bn.**
- Sri Lanka's trade deficit which was USD6.1Bn in 2024, widened further in 1H25 to USD 3.27 Bn (vs. 2.5 Bn in 1H24) as recurring developments in the global trade landscape and ongoing geopolitical tensions hindered a stronger export recovery. Merchandise Exports in 1H25 was USD 6.5 Bn- up from USD 6.1 Bn in 1H24, while merchandise imports in 1H25 USD 9.8Bn- up from USD 8.7 Bn in 1H24.

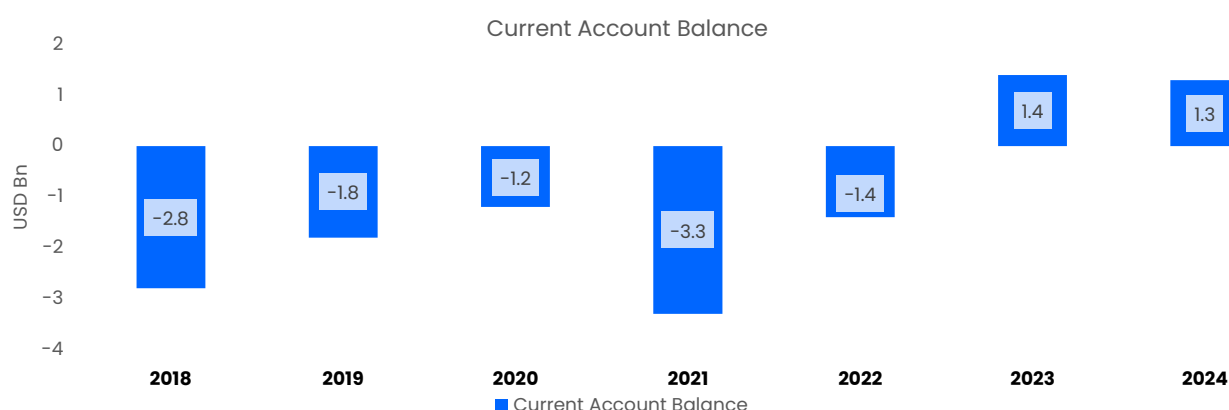


Source: CBSL



## The current account balance remained in surplus for the second consecutive year

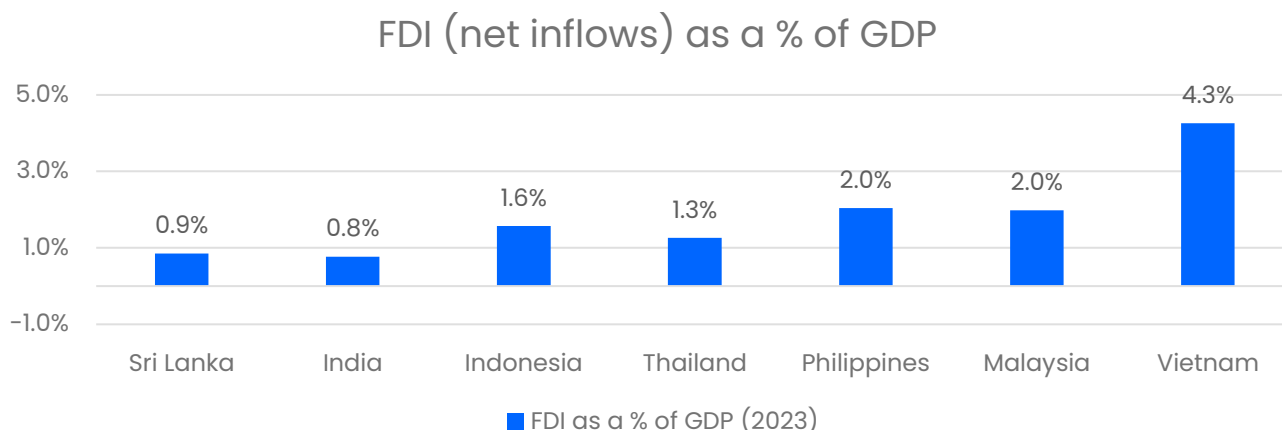
- The current account balance continued to remain in surplus during 2024, although the surplus itself dropped marginally to USD 1.2 Bn in 2024 from USD 1.4 Bn in 2023.
- However, the current account surplus recorded a 30.2% YoY improvement in 1H25 due to the improvement in services and secondary income accounts.
- The U.S. initially proposed a 44% reciprocal tariff on Sri Lankan exports in April 2025, but this was later reduced to 20% in July before taking effect on August 7.
- In 1H25, Sri Lanka's service exports grew 9.78% compared with 1H24, led by gains in ICT/BPM (11%), transport and logistics (17.9%), tourism (10%), and worker remittances (18.9%), driving a current account surplus



Source: Ministry of Finance; Budget, Economic and Fiscal Position Report 2025

## Looking forward: Sri Lanka has set an ambitious target of achieving USD 2 Bn FDI inflows by 2025

### Sri Lanka has lagged in comparison to neighbors when attracting FDI (2023)



Source: World Bank

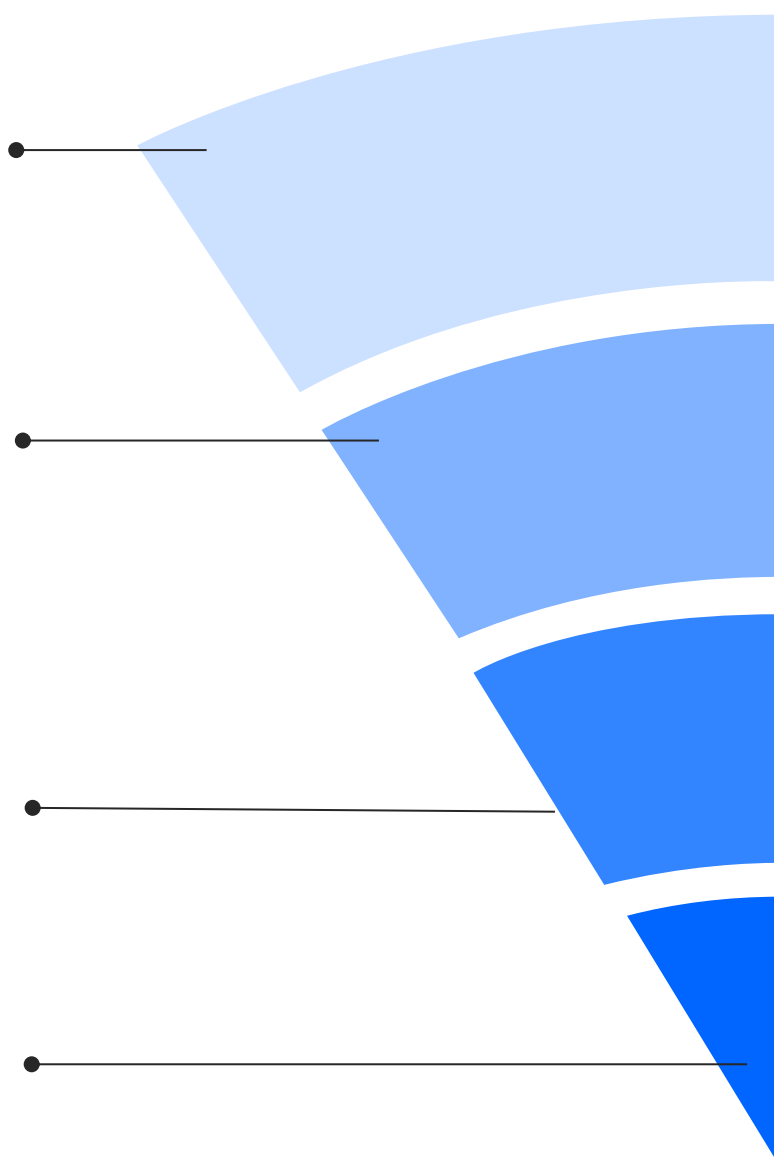
## However foreign interest is increasing post the economic crisis...

### **Terminal 2 of Bandaranaike International Airport** by Airport and Aviation Services and JICA is under construction. As of May 2025, work has resumed after a suspension, with completion expected by March 2028.

**Construction of the 37km first phase of the Central Expressway project (Kadawatha-Mirigama)** is set to resume, backed by Chinas EXIM Bank and executed by MCC under revised financing terms.

Joint venture between **NTPC of India** and **CEB** to initially build a 50MW solar power project in Trincomalee.

**The Colombo West International Terminal**, developed by Adani Ports, John Keells Holdings PLC, and the Sri Lanka Ports Authority, has begun operations following the completion of its first phase in April 2025.



## International trade and partnership development

- The Japanese government has committed to re-initiating funding for 11 stalled projects, including the **BIA Terminal 2 project**, which will significantly improve the capacity of the airport.
- The Exim Bank of Korea agreed to restart financial assistance to support its development projects agenda halted due to the crisis.
- Operationalization of Thailand – Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement
- 4 Colombo Port City projects — **IFC Colombo 1 (USD 142.7M)**, **Ceylon Real Estate (USD 320.4M)**, **Clothespin Towers (USD 540.1M)**, and **ICC Port City (USD 66M)** — were designated Primary BSIs unlocking tax exemptions up to 2060.

## Investor promotion measures proposed in the 2025 Budget

- Implementation of a Trade National Single Window.
- Promoting the setting up of export-oriented zones and eco-industrial parks through public-private partnerships.
- Underutilized state land to be leased out for productive economic activities.
- Introduction of key laws including an investment protection bill, a new insolvency law, a public-private partnership bill, modernising customs law and other new laws to promote investments and ease of doing business.

## Looking forward: Macro-Economic outlook for 2025 and beyond

### GDP Growth

**GDP growth in 2025 is forecasted between 3.9% (Asian Development Bank) and 3.5% (World Bank)** underpinned by a better-than-expected rebound in industrial activity and as the recovery in private consumption and private credit growth continues in a largely deflationary environment.

### Inflation

The current deflationary environment due to supply-side price adjustments and currency appreciation is expected to continue in early 2025. CBSL anticipates **inflation** settling at the inflation target of **5% in the short to medium term. The low-interest rate environment** is likely to remain, although it is likely to have bottomed out.

### Debt to GDP

**Debt to GDP is expected to decline to 102% of GDP by 2027** and gradually decline to 95% in the medium term. The medium-term **fiscal deficit is expected to reduce** amid continued fiscal consolidation.

### External Trade

A higher **trade deficit is anticipated in 2025** as restrictions on vehicle imports were relaxed in February 2025, as intermediate good imports increase amid the pick up in economic activity and some pressure on exports is likely from the changes in global tariffs.

### Balance of Payments

The **Current Account surplus** is likely to **continue in 2025** as momentum in tourism and remittance flows continue and helps offset some of the pressure stemming from the merchandise trade balance. In the medium term, the full resumption of external debt service repayments is likely to add pressure on the Balance of Payments surplus.

### Foreign Reserves and Exchange rates

**Reserve accumulation is expected to continue**, supported by sustained inflows from tourism, remittances and development partners and helping maintain FX liquidity. However, the Rupee appreciation (~9.7% appreciation against the USD in 2024) is likely to reverse in 2025 due to further liberalization of imports and pressure on exports.

Source: CBSL, World Bank, New Articles, SLTDA, IMF



*"Today, Sri Lanka stands stronger with restored macroeconomic and financial sector stability, following several difficult years. Notwithstanding Sri Lanka's faster-than-expected recovery compared to the other countries that faced similar situations, sustaining stability in the medium to long run remains conditional on the country's commitments to pursue necessary economic reforms. Achieving a transformative acceleration in growth trajectory is essential to catch up and enhance the growth potential. This would also help enhance the debt-carrying capacity of the country. Building buffers to withstand shocks and accelerating growth without compromising on economic and financial system stability is the essential next step for the country's progress. In this regard, the Central Bank will continue its role in maintaining domestic price stability and safeguarding the financial system stability, while supporting the economy to reach its potential."*

**Policy Agenda 2025**  
Central Bank of Sri Lanka







02

# Market Statistics

August 2025

# Market Performance

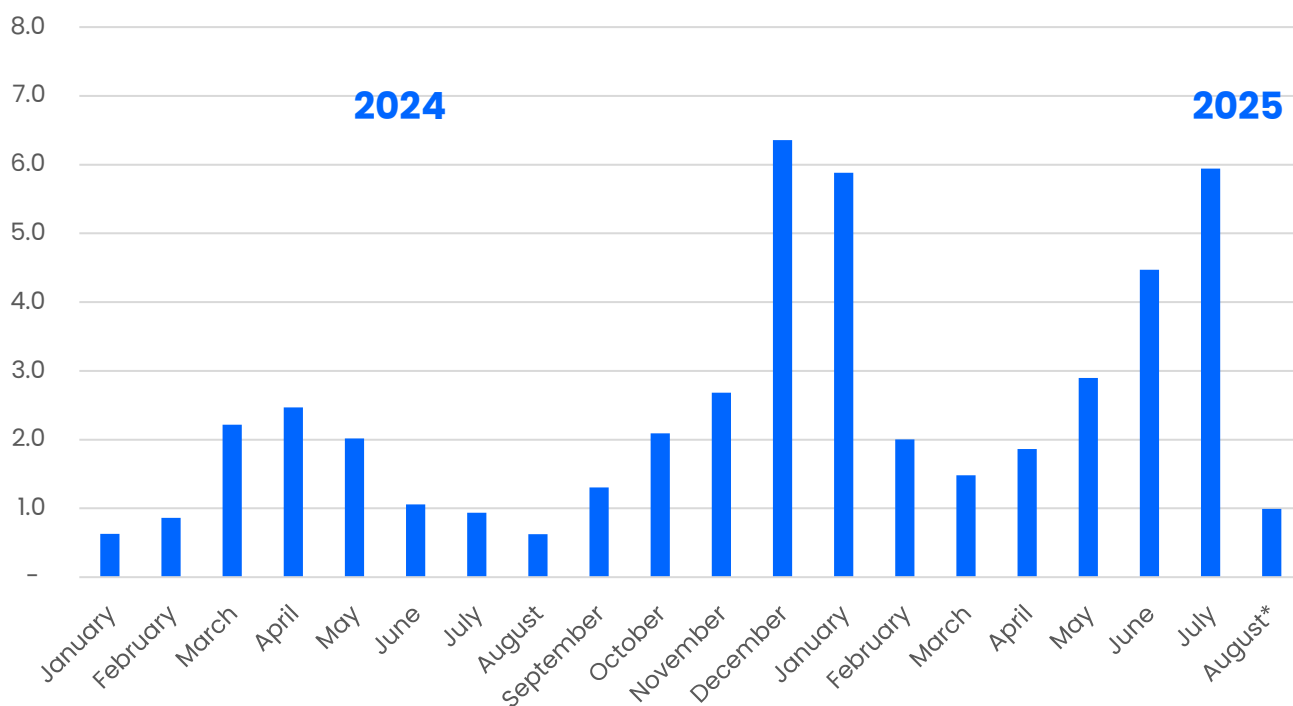


Source: CSE,

\*Statistics as of 7<sup>th</sup> Aug 2025

- ASPI 2023-2024 CAGR is 49.66 %
- S&P SL 20 2023-2024 CAGR is 58.46%
- ASPI YTD<sup>1</sup> Return is -24.35 %
- S&P SL 20 YTD<sup>1</sup> Return is -19.81 %

## Share Volume (Shares Bn)

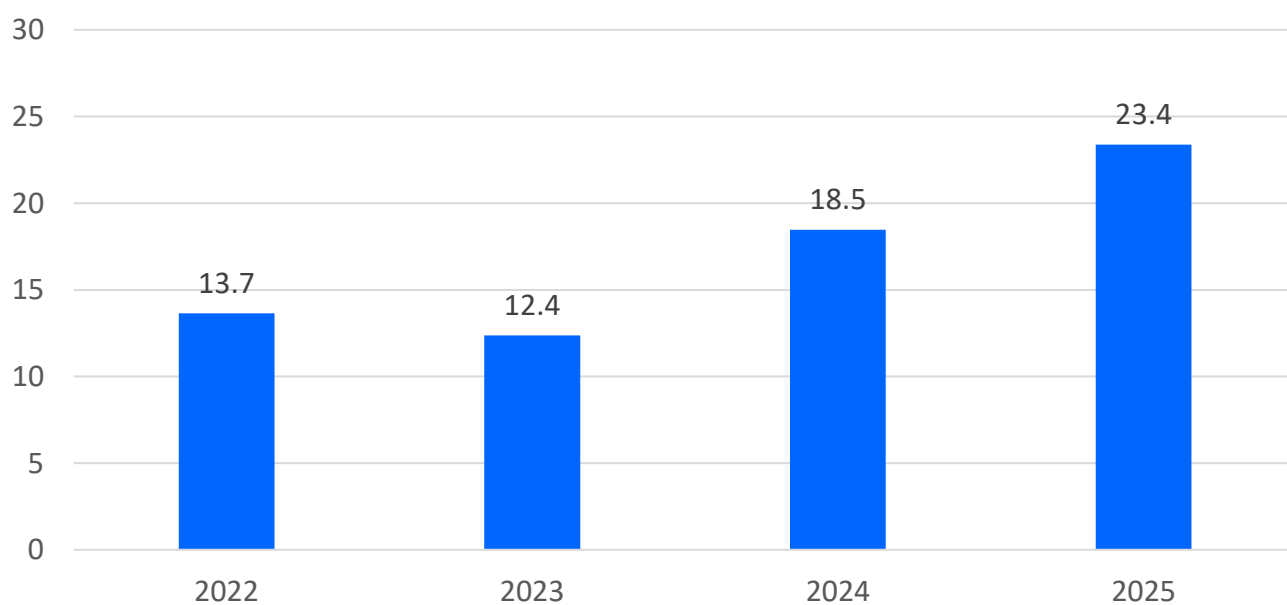


Source: CSE,

\*Statistics as of 07<sup>th</sup> Aug 2025

- Share volume have been rising since last year August, along with an increase in the number of trades.

## Market Capitalization (USD Bn)

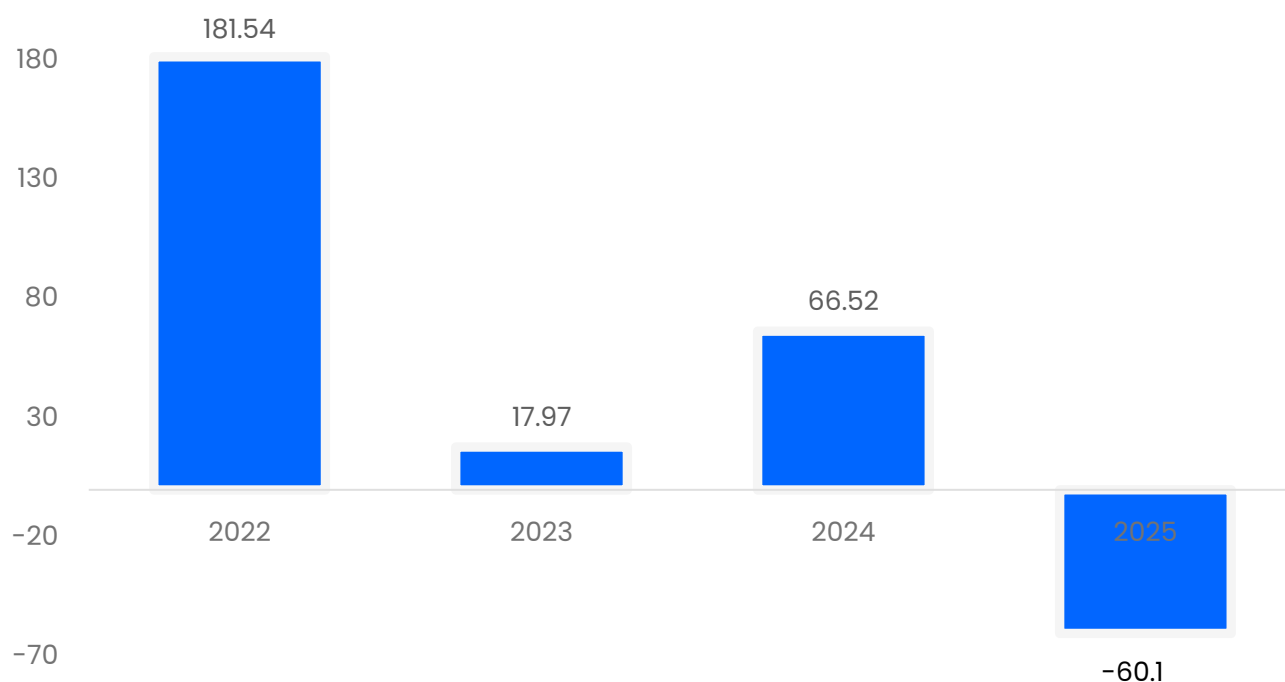


Source: CSE,

\*Statistics as of 07<sup>th</sup> Aug 2025



## Net Foreign Flow (Primary + Secondary) (USD Mn.)



Source: CSE,

\*Statistics as of 07<sup>th</sup> Aug 2025

- Three Consecutive years of net foreign inflows (2022- 2024)

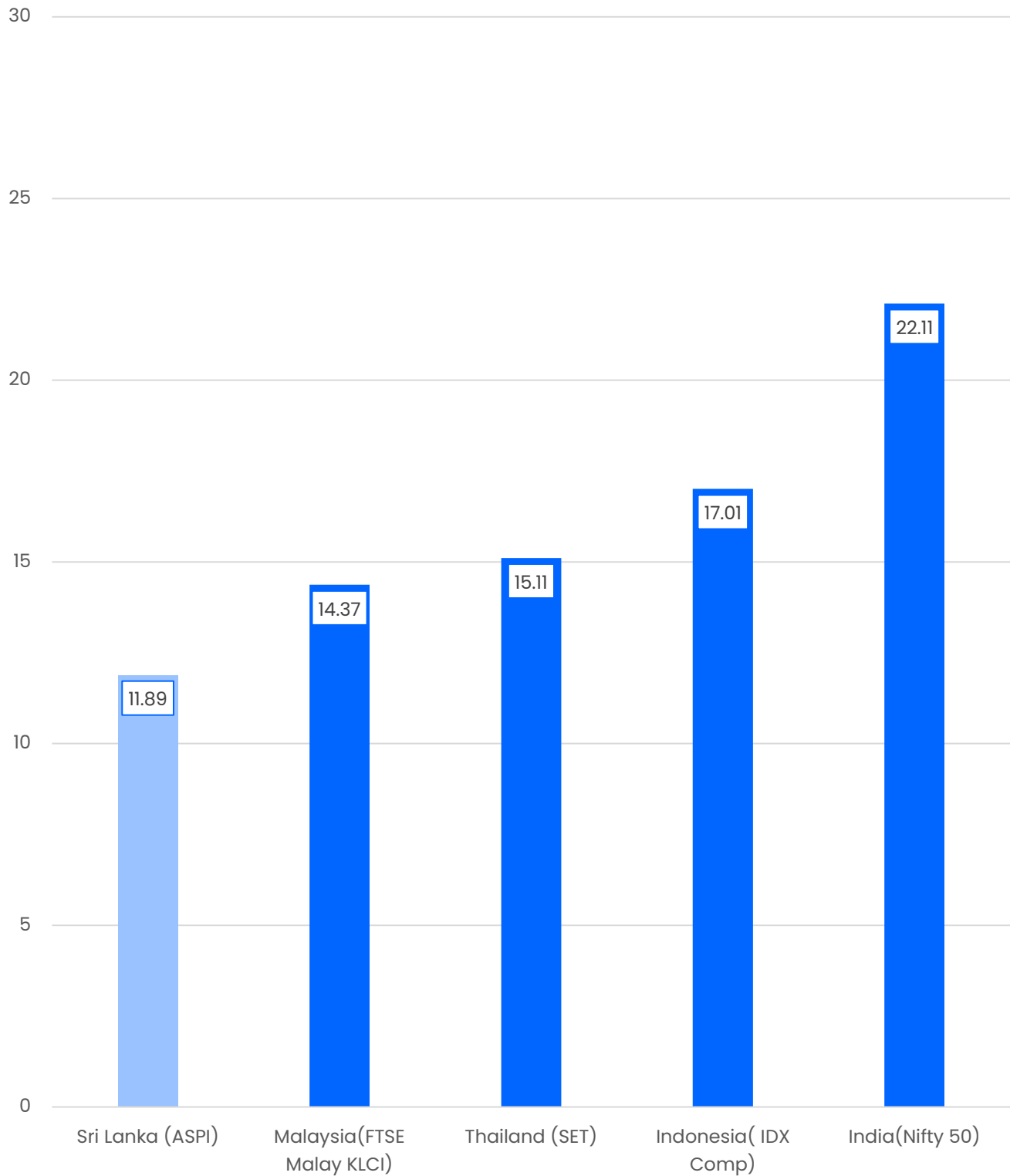
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## Valuations Multiples (P/E)



Source: Bloomberg

- **Most undervalued market in the region**

## Market Multiples and Dividend Yields

Industry Groups	PER	PBV	DY
Automobiles & Components	11.18	1.07	5.94
Banks	5.04	0.85	1.51
Capital Goods	12.75	1.19	1.94
Commercial & Professional Services	N/A	0.82	1.77
Consumer Durables & Apparel	N/A	1.88	1.63
Consumer Services*	848.31	1.21	0.07
Diversified Financials	7.35	1.08	2.17
Energy	9.18	0.98	3.19
Food & Staples Retailing	23.21	4.07	2.28
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	7.63	1.96	5.12
Health Care Equipment & Services	14.40	1.40	2.27
Household & Personal Products	N/A	1.32	1.28
Insurance	6.82	1.07	3.86
Materials	11.23	1.61	3.28
Real Estate Management & Development	11.03	0.86	1.13
Retailing*	134.24	1.78	1.00
Software & Services	N/A	3.20	10.10
Telecommunication Services	15.23	1.63	0.00
Transportation	N/A	0.28	22.30
Utilities	14.50	1.79	3.03

\* High PERs indicated in the Consumer Services and Retailing sector are due proportionately low denominator values created from a limited number of segment players and stated losses made by certain players.

Source: CSE, Statistics as of 7<sup>th</sup> Aug 2025

Market	2024	2025
Earnings (Rs)	640,670,430,989.52	754,372,367,764.29
Earnings Growth (%)	<b>18%</b>	

Source: CSE

# Stay Connected with the CSE Mobile App



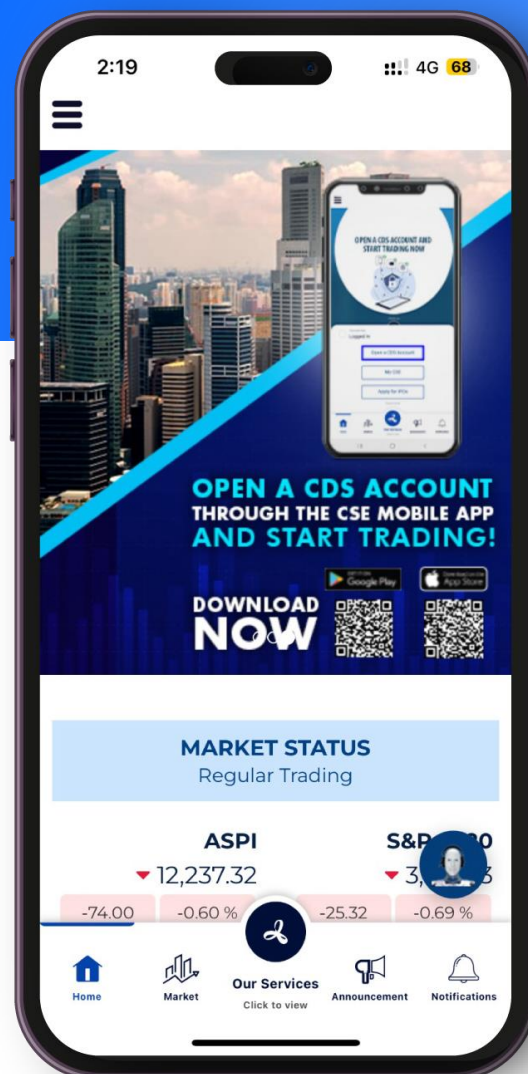
Market Intelligence

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CDS e-connect

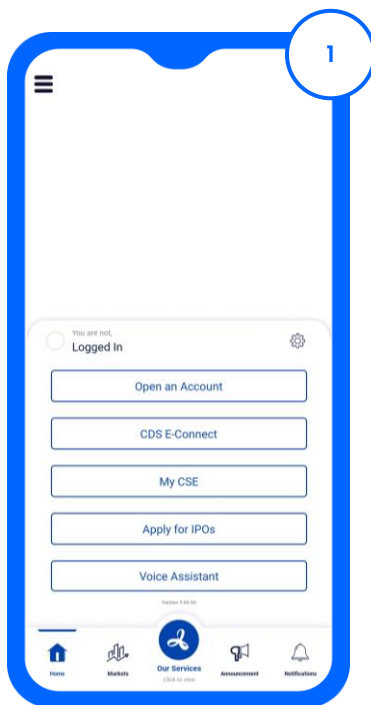


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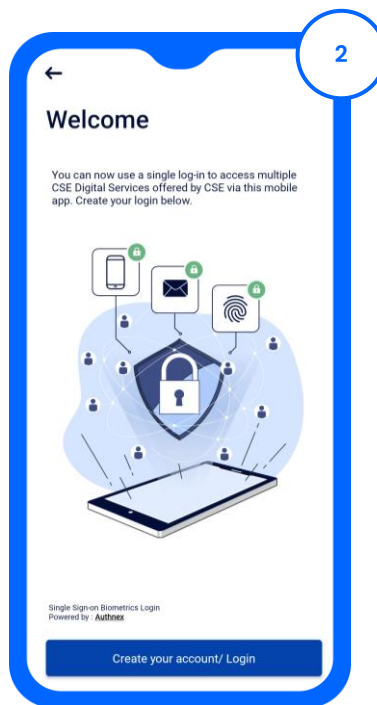


Access all these features and more easily with cutting-edge technology to guide you and answer your questions.

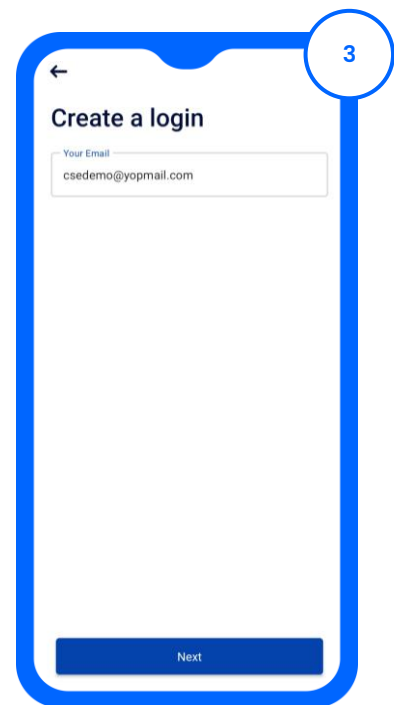
# Mobile App Registration Process – Step by step guide



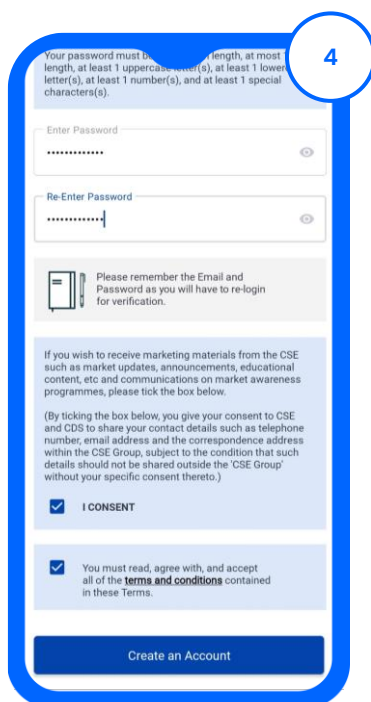
Tap to 'Open an Account'



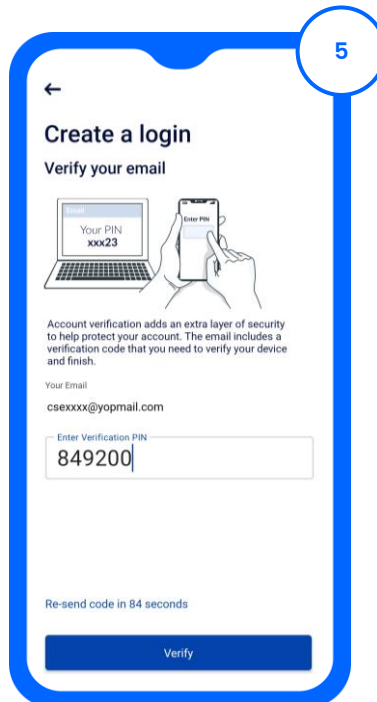
Tap to 'Create your account'



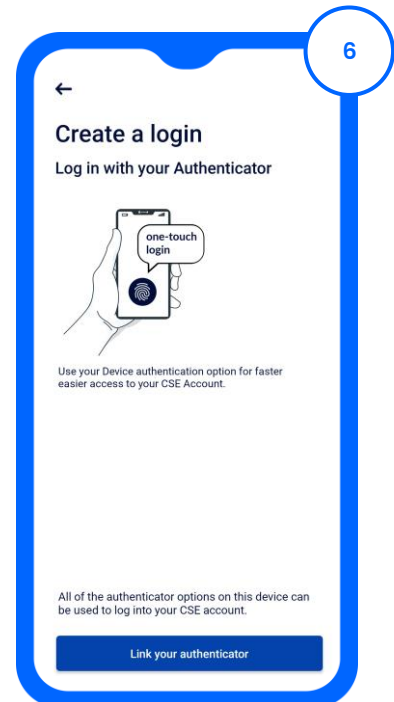
Type your email and tap 'Next'



Fill out the details



Enter the verification pin and tap 'Verify'



Tap 'Link your authenticator'



# Mobile App Registration Process – Step by step guide

7

Select your Authenticator Type

**Fingerprint Only**  
Provides highest security, the most convenient and the most recommended authentication

**PIN/ Pattern or Password**  
Provides low security and less convenient authentication

**Biometrics Only**  
Provides medium security and convenient authentication

Select your preferred authenticator type

8

Create a login

Your Digital Login Process is Successful!

Great! You have successfully completed your Digital Login process.

To complete your account opening full process, you need follow few more steps.

I'll do it later

Continue to Account Opening

Tap 'Continue to Account Opening'

9

ACCOUNT OPENING

Personal Information

Title: MR.

Initials: W.V.A.H.D

Names Denoted by Initials: I

Surname: PERERA

Mobile No: 0703696242

Telephone: OPTIONAL

Email Address: ISURIKASPERERA@GMAIL.COM

Identification Proof: [Image]

Fill out your personal information

10

ACCOUNT OPENING

Residential Information

Residential address is the same as the address on my NIC. If selected "No" Please upload a proof of residency under documents upload screen.

☐ Yes ☒ No

Status of Residential Address: With parents

Address Line 1: YKGF

Address Line 2: HGJB

Address Line 3: HFUNV

Town: GHNVV

District: MATARA

Fill out your Residential information

11

ACCOUNT OPENING

Bank Account Details to Remit Dividends

Bank: 7719-NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Branch: 004-MATARA

Account No: [Image]

You can reach us via the following contact details:  
(Weekdays from 8.30am to 4.30pm)  
CDS Support  
Voice : (+94)112356444  
Whatsapp : (+94)763139111  
Email : cds@onlinehelp@cse.lk  
Technical Support  
Voice : (+94)112356450  
Whatsapp : (+94)724288488  
Email : itssupport@cse.lk

PREVIOUS

SAVE & NEXT

Fill out your Bank account details

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ACCOUNT OPENING

Employment Information

Are you Employed?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Self Employed ☐ Student

Other Connected Business / Professional Activities

☐ Yes ☒ No

Expected Value of Investment per annum: Less than Rs. 100,000

Please select Source(s) of Funds

☒ Salary / Profit Income

☐ Investment Proceeds / Savings

☐ Sales and Business Turnover

☐ Contract Proceeds

☐ Sales of Property/Assets

☐ Gifts

☐ Donations / Charities (Local / Foreign)

☐ Commission Income

☐ Family Remittance

☐ Export proceeds

☐ Membership contribution

What is your investment objective?

Fill out your Employment Information

## Mobile App Registration Process – Step by step guide

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ACCOUNT OPENING

Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)

Are you a Politically Exposed Person?  
(PEP is a person who has been entrusted with a prominent public function or related/connected to such a person)

☐ Yes ☒ No

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Email : cds@investsri.lk

**Technical Support**  
Voice : (+94)112356450  
Whatsapp : (+94)724288488  
Email : tsupport@cse.lk

PREVIOUS SAVE & NEXT

Tap 'Save & Next'

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ACCOUNT OPENING

Documents Upload

Selfie

Kindly upload a selfie taken at the time of completing the application. It should be clear, in focus & in colour. Photo shouldn't contain any other objects or people. It should be a full-face & shoulder shot squarely facing the camera. Do not wear sunglasses or tinted glasses. You can wear other glasses if you need to, but your eyes must be visible without any glare or reflection

23.25

ACCOUNT OPENING

Proof of Bank Account

Please upload a personal detail section of your bank book or bank statement

CAPTURE IMAGE

CAPTURE IMAGE

Capture & Upload a Selfie Image

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ACCOUNT OPENING

Terms, Conditions & Declarations

☒ Terms & conditions for Digital Account Opening Facility  
English / বাংলা / தமிழ்

☒ Terms & Conditions for CDS Account Opening  
English / বাংলা / தமிழ்

☐ Declarations for opening of a CDS Account  
English / বাংলা / தமிழ்

☐ Convictions & Pending criminal proceedings

I or any persons(s) associated with me and/or any entity connected to me (as a partner, shareholder, director) do not have against me or persons connected and/or associated as aforesaid any convictions/pending criminal proceedings in Sri Lanka or in any other part of the world. (If 'Yes' please specify)  
English / বাংলা / தமிழ்

☐ Yes ☒ No

☐ Consent to verify details with Department for Registration of Persons

I give consent to and irrevocably permit CDS to verify

Accept the terms, Conditions & Declarations

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ACCOUNT OPENING

☒ This Client Agreement to be entered into between the Client and the relevant Stockbroker Participant (Agreement) is a conditional agreement.

This Agreement will complete due execution and be legally binding

- upon explaining Risk Disclosure Statements contained in this Agreement to the Client by an authorized Officer of the Stockbroker Participant via telephone; and,
- upon completion of the requirements set out in Rule 2.3.5 read together with Annexure 3 to the CSE Stockbroker Rules.

Therefore, the Client will receive an email communication from the Stockbroker Participant for this purpose subsequent to opening the CDS Account digitally.

☒ Client Agreement [View](#)

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PREVIOUS I AGREE & DECLARE

Tap 'I Agree & Declare'

17

ACCOUNT OPENING

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- upon completion of the requirements set out in Rule 2.3.5 read together with Annexure 3 to the CSE

**Authentication is required**

Please Digitally Authorize the Online CDS Account Opening Form

[Reject](#) [Authorize](#)

(Weekdays from 8.30am to 4.30pm)

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Whatsapp : (+94)763139111  
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Email : tsupport@cse.lk

PREVIOUS I AGREE & DECLARE

Tap 'Authorize' for Authentication



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