Payments Bulletin

First Quarter 2020





Payments and Settlements Department Central Bank of Sri Lanka

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Currency in Circulation

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) has the sole authority to issue currency notes and coins on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka. At the end of the first quarter 2020, currency notes and coins in circulation amounted to Rs. 805 billion. Cash persists as the most popular payment mode in retail payments in Sri Lanka.

Table: 1

Chart

3

Rs. 20

1

Currency in Circulation (As at end period)

	-	Rs. million					
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Q1 19/18	Q1 20/19		
Currency in Circulation	677,967	687,638	805,190	7.5	17.1		
of which held by:							
a) Banks	183,759	191,580	237,220	9.1	23.8		
b) Public	494,208	496,058	567,970	6.9	14.5		
(a) Provisional			Source:	Central Banl	c of Sri Lanka		

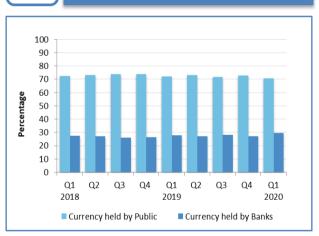
Chart

2

Chart **Currency in Circulation** 1 1000 900 Value (Rs. billion) 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 2018 2019 2020

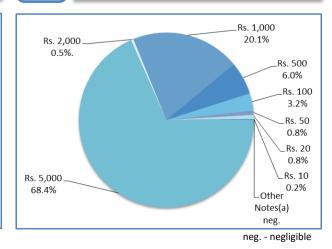
Share of Currency held by Public and

Currency held by Banks



Currency Notes in Circulation by Chart 4

Denominations at end Q1 2020 (in Value Terms)



25.3% 10.5% Other Notes(a) 2.2% Rs. 50 10.1% Rs. 5,000 9.1% Rs. 2,000 0.2% Rs. 100 Rs. 1,000 21.3% 13.3% -Rs. 500 8.0%

Currency Notes in Circulation by

Denominations at end Q1 2020

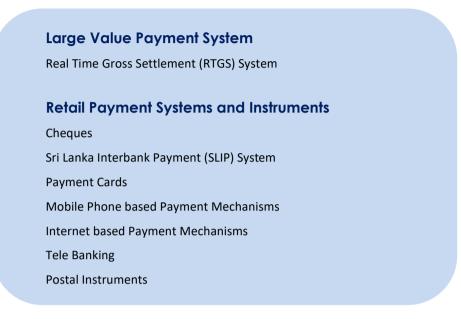
(in Volume Terms)

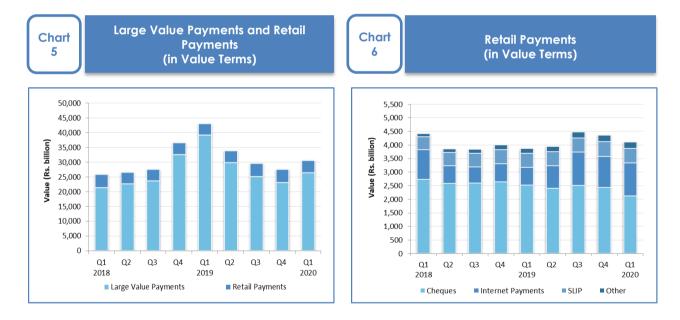
(a) Currency notes with denominations including Rs. 200 and below

Rs. 10

2

 Non-cash payments are facilitated through both large value payment system and retail payment systems in Sri Lanka.





- RTGS System and Cheque Imaging and Truncation System (CITS) are the two systemically important payment systems in the country.
- About 93.4 per cent of the total value of non-cash payments of the first quarter of 2020 was effected through RTGS system (86.5%) and CITS (6.9%).
- Cheque is the most popular non-cash retail payment instrument in Sri Lanka which accounted for 51.5 per cent of the value of total non-cash retail payments in the first quarter of 2020.

2.1 Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) System

- RTGS System, the large value inter-participant fund transfer system in Sri Lanka is owned and operated by CBSL.
- RTGS System is open for business on bank business days and settles payment instructions between participants from 8.00.a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
- RTGS System provides settlement facilities for individual customer payments of participant institutions from 8.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.
- As at end of the first quarter of 2020, there were 37 participants in the RTGS System, i.e. CBSL, 26 Licensed Commercial Banks, 8 Primary Dealer Companies, Employees' Provident Fund and the Central Depositary System of the Colombo Stock Exchange.
- The Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 03 of 2015 on Operator Charges and Maximum Limit on Transaction Fees of LankaSettle System was issued with effect from 01 September 2015, through which:
 - the operator charge levied by CBSL for RTGS transactions was reduced to Rs. 450 from Rs. 600, and

Volume and Value of RTGS Transactions

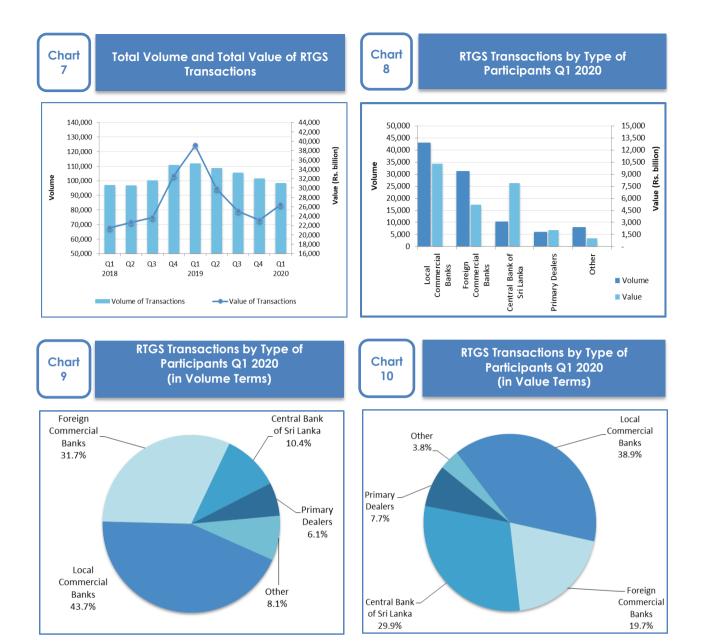
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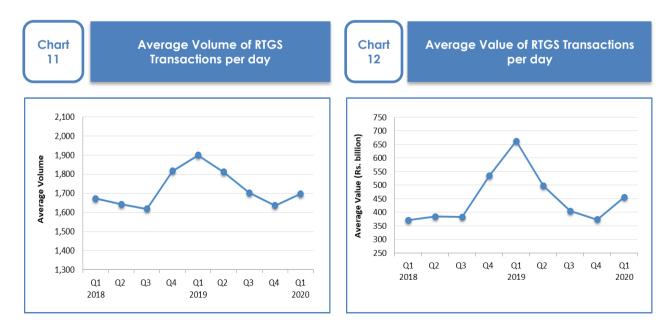
- the fee that can be charged by participating institutions of RTGS System from customers for fund transfers effected through RTGS System was capped at Rs. 1,000 per transaction.

	V	Volume			Valu	ve (Rs. billio	on)			
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19		
Total Transactions	427,891	112,052	98,468	-12.12	117,150.9	39,073.9	26,422.5	-32.38		
Average per day	1,761	1,899	1,698	-10.61	482.1	662.3	455.6	-31.21		
Transactions by Type										
Repo	55,160	17,395	12,490	-28.20	37,314.3	15,516.9	6,619.0	-57.34		
Intraday Liquidity Facility (ILF)	47,224	14,377	11,034	-23.25	30,481.2	11,849.4	6,766.9	-42.89		
Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)	7,707	1,471	2,251	53.03	14,964.8	2,908.6	4,740.1	62.96		
Interbank Transactions	44,802	11,596	10,013	-13.65	18,948.8	4,802.9	4,588.2	-4.47		
Customer Transactions	196,949	48,883	45,978	-5.94	10,468.2	2,792.4	2,451.3	-12.21		
Clearing House Transactions	74,636	17,948	16,444	-8.38	4,750.7	1,105.0	1,174.9	6.32		
Internal Fund Transfers	8	8	1	-87.50	2.8	2.8	0.0	-100.00		
Other Transactions (a)	1,405	374	257	-31.28	220.2	95.9	82.2	-14.29		

Transactions by Size				Percentage Share Q1 2020				Percentage Share Q1 2020
Below Rs. 1 mn	72,097	17,697	16,550	16.80	16.2	4.0	3.6	0.01
Rs. 1 mn – Rs. 100 mn	216,590	54,752	48,810	49.57	5,633.3	1,495.8	1,237.3	4.68
Rs. 100 mn – Rs. 500 mn	88,167	23,297	20,704	21.03	23,099.9	6,223.5	5,399.2	20.44
Rs. 500 mn – Rs. 1,000 mn	28,228	8,110	7,263	7.38	21,170.7	6,005.9	5,533.7	20.94
Rs. 1,000 mn and above	22,809	8,196	5,141	5.22	67,230.9	25,344.7	14,248.6	53.93

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka





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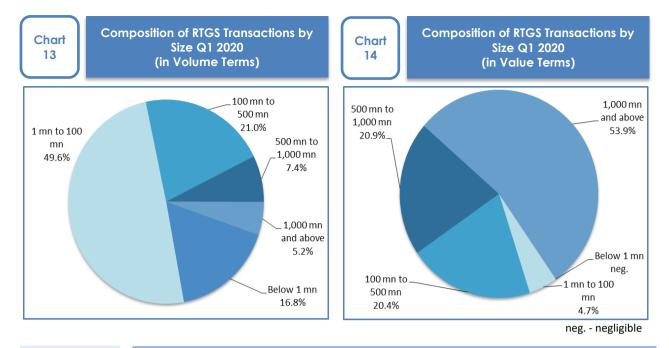
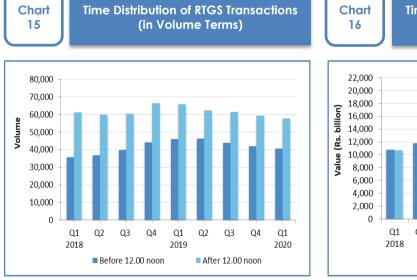


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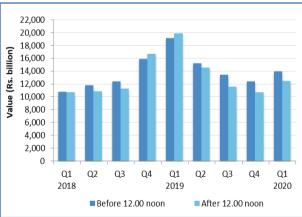
Time Distribution of RTGS Transactions

		Volume						
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Share Q1 2020	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Share Q1 2020
Before 12.00 noon	178,581	46,179	40,680	41.3	60,350.8	19,185.6	13,959.3	52.8
After 12.00 noon	249,310	65,873	57,788	58.7	56,800.1	19,888.4	12,463.1	47.2

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka



Time Distribution of RTGS Transactions (in Value Terms)

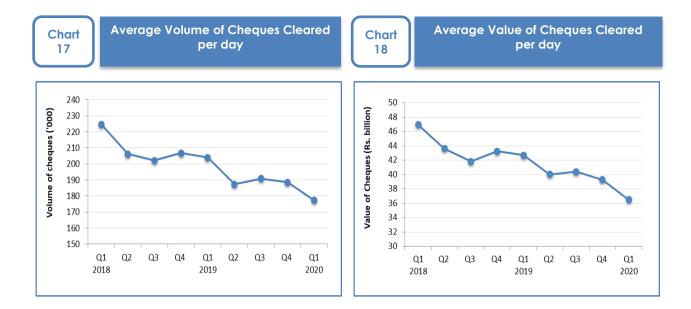


2.2 Cheques LKR Cheque Clearing

- At present, all LKR cheques and drafts are cleared by LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd (LCPL) through the Cheque Imaging and Truncation (CIT) System.
- CIT System commenced operations on 11 May 2006 with the aim of reducing the time taken for clearing and settlement of cheques, by avoiding physical delivery of cheques and enhancing efficiency of the system.
- With the introduction of the CIT system cheque realization time was reduced to T+1, where T is the day on which LCPL receives the cheque for clearing and 1 indicates one business day from T, i.e. the following business day.
- The General Direction No. 01 of 2006 on Cheque Imaging and Truncation System was issued by CBSL to streamline the operations of the CIT System.
- The General Direction No. 01 of 2007 on the Participating Institutions' Service Norms and Standard Times for Accepting Cheque Deposits from Customers and Crediting Cheque Proceeds to Customers' Accounts was replaced by the General Direction No. 03 of 2013 on Service Norms and Standard Times for Accepting Cheque Deposits and Crediting Cheque Proceeds.
- As per the General Direction No.03 of 2013;
 - The island-wide minimum cut-off time for accepting cheques for T+1 clearing by participating institutions is 3.00 p.m. and proceeds of cleared cheques should be credited to the respective customer's accounts by 2.30.p.m. on the following business day.

Table: 4	Cheque Cle	aring						
	Volu	ıme ('000)			Value			
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
Total Cheques Cleared	d 46,801.8	12,036.0	10,279.8	-14.6	9,863.1	2,520.4	2,117.6	-16.0
Average per day	192.6	204.0	180.3	-11.6	40.6	42.7	37.2	-12.9
Cheque Clearing by Size								
Below Rs. 0.1 mn	34,847.6	8,957.0	7,624.8	-14.9	1,004.5	258.2	225.3	-12.7
Rs. 0.1mn - Rs. 1mn	10,575.3	2,723.8	2,356.2	-13.5	2,885.7	744.3	640.1	-14.0
Rs.1 mn - Rs.11mn	1,305.4	336.2	283.5	-15.7	3,183.1	823.7	682.8	-17.1
Rs.11 mn - Rs.51mn	62.0	16.0	13.2	-18.1	1,317.6	338.6	278.4	-17.8
Rs.51mn - Rs.100mn	8.8	2.4	1.6	-28.5	674.6	175.7	124.1	-29.4
Above Rs. 100 mn.	2.7	0.6	0.5	-17.0	797.6	179.9	166.9	-7.2

Source: LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd.



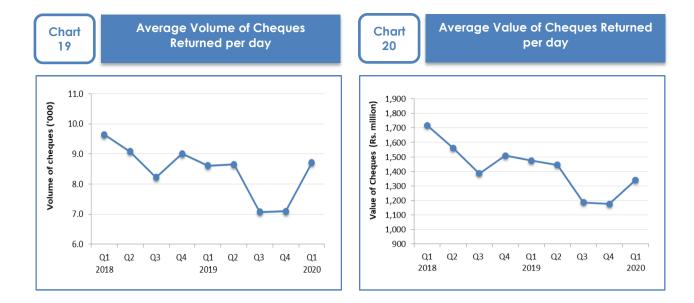
The majority of cheques cleared (82.9 per cent) was with a value less than Rs. 1 million reflecting the popularity of cheques as a means for low value payments. This may be mainly due to the lower cost and reduction in the time taken for receiving funds.

Table: 5 Cheque Returns											
	-	Volu	me ('000))		Valu					
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19			
Total Cheques Ret	turned	1,906.1	508.4	505.2	-0.6	320.1	87.0	77.8	-10.6		

Source: LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd.

Table Cheque Ret	urns			Table 7Return Code-wise Cheque Returns (As a Percentage of Total Volume of Cheque Returns)				
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Retu	rn Code	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020
Volume of Cheques Returned (as a % of				Refer to	Drawer	47.1	47.4	34.1
total volume of cheques received for clearing through LCPL)	4.1	4.2	4.2 4.9	Paymen Drawer	t Stopped by	18.6	19.0	13.1
Value of Cheques Returned (as a % of		3.5 3.		Account	Account Closed		16.1	12.2
total volume of cheques received for clearing through LCPL)	3.2		3.7	Effects	not Realized	1.6	1.7	1.1
Average Volume of Cheques Returned per day	7,844	8,616	8,710	Payment postponed pending drawer's confirmation		0.8	0.8	5.6
Average Value of Cheques Returned per day (Rs. million)	1,317.4	1,474.3	1,341.0	Other		15.1	15.0	33.9
	Source	: LankaClea	r (Pvt) Ltd.			Source: La	nkaClear (Pvt) Ltd.

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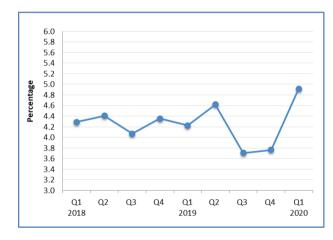
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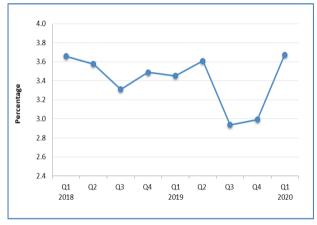
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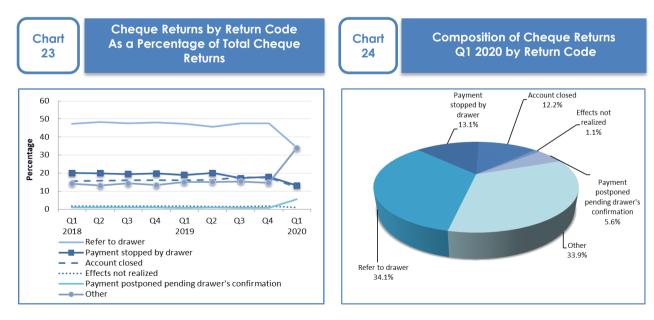
Chart 21

Total Volume of Cheque Returns as a Percentage of Total Volume of Cheques Received for Clearing

Total Value of Cheque Returns as a Percentage of Total Value of Cheques Received for Clearing







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US Dollar Cheque Clearing

- US Dollar Cheque Clearing System operated by LCPL was introduced on 1 October 2002.
- The System clears ;
 - US Dollar cheques/drafts issued by commercial banks in Sri Lanka payable to Sri Lankan individuals and institutions.
 - US Dollar cheques issued by Banks or Exchange Houses abroad drawn on commercial banks in Sri Lanka.
- 23 Commercial Banks in Sri Lanka participate in this system and Sampath Bank PLC acts as the settlement bank.

Table: 8 US Dollar Cheque Clearing										
		Volume		Value						
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19		
Total Cheques Cleare	ed 50,098	13,256	10,670	-19.5	273.0	48.1	85.5	77.8		
Cheque Clearing per o	day 206	225	184	-18.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	80.8		

Source: LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd.



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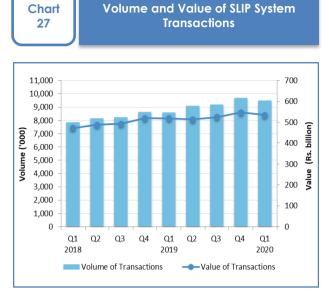
2.3 Sri Lanka Interbank Payment (SLIP) System

- SLIP System is operated by LCPL.
- SLIP System provides facility for settlements on T + 0 basis on each business day, for payment instructions submitted before the cut-off time specified by the respective financial institutions.
- SLIP System has the facility of accepting payment instructions for T + n (where n=0 to 14 days).
- Low value transactions including customer transfers, standing orders and low value bulk payments such as salaries are effected through this system.
- A maximum limit of Rs. 5 million per transaction was imposed with effect from 29 October 2010.
- As at end of the first quarter of 2020, there were 45 participants in the SLIP System, i.e. CBSL and 24 Licensed Commercial Banks as primary members and, 5 Licensed Specialized Banks and 15 Finance Companies, as secondary members.
- The Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 02 of 2015 on Maximum Limit on Transaction Fees of Sri Lanka Interbank Payment System was issued with effect from 01 September 2015, by which:
 - CBSL imposed the maximum fee that can be charged from a customer for a fund transfer effected through SLIP System as Rs. 50.

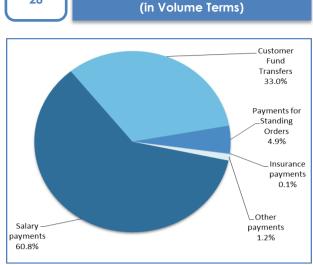
Table: 9 Transaction Volumes and Values of SLIP System											
	Volu	me ('000)			Valu						
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19			
Total Transactions Cleared	36,612.4	8,610.3	9,509.1	10.4	2,104.2	518.6	534.5	3.1			
Average per day	150.7	145.9	163.9	12.3	8.7	8.8	9.2	4.8			
Transactions by Size											
Less than Rs. 1 mn	36,331.1	8,538.4	9,441.7	7 10.6	1,394.2	337.2	365.0	8.2			
Between Rs. 1 mn – 5 mn	281.3	71.9	67.4	4 -6.3	710.0	181.4	169.5	-6.5			
Transactions by Type											
Credit transactions	36,599.8	8,606.8	9,506.5	5 10.5	2,088.5	514.8	530.6	3.1			
Debit transactions	12.6	3.5	2.6	5 -25.5	15.7	3.8	3.9	0.5			

Source: LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd.

¹ SLIP System which accounted for 13.0 per cent of the value of total non-cash retail payments has been used mainly for salary payments.

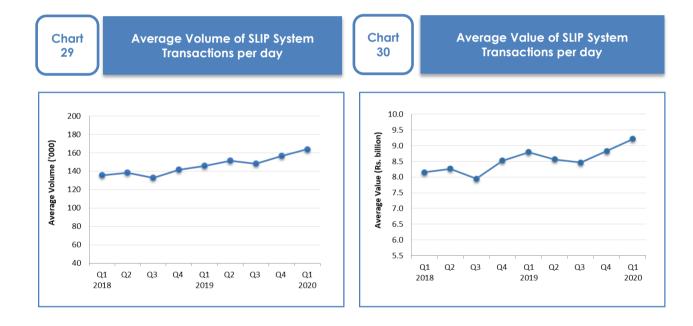


Chart



SLIP System Transactions by

Transaction Code Q1 2020



Chart

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2.4 Payment Cards and Mobile Phone based Payment Mechanisms

- In order to regulate and supervise activities of service providers of payment cards and mobile phone based payment systems, the Service Providers of Payment Card Regulations No. 1 of 2009, were issued in July 2009.
- The above regulation was replaced by the Payment Cards and Mobile Payment Systems Regulations No. 1 of 2013 (Regulations) on 07 June 2013.
- In terms of the Regulations, Issuers of Payment Cards, Financial Acquirers of Payment Cards, Operators of Customer Account based Mobile Payment Systems and Operators of Mobile Phone based e-money Systems should obtain licences from CBSL to engage in the business or function as service providers of Payment Cards and/or Mobile Payment Systems.

2.4.1 Payment Cards

• As per the Regulations, service providers of payment cards include issuers of payment cards (debit cards, credit cards, charge cards and stored value cards) and financial acquirers of payment cards.

Class of Business	Number of Service Providers
Issuers of Debit Cards	32
Issuers of Credit Cards	17
Issuers of Stored Value Cards	10
Financial Acquirers of Payment Cards	11
	Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanko

Licensed Service Providers of Payment Cards (as at 31 March 2020)

(a) Credit Cards

- In 1989, commercial banks commenced issuing credit cards in Sri Lanka.
- The Credit Card Operational Guidelines No. 1 of 2010 were issued to streamline the operations of the credit card business.
- At end of the first quarter 2020, 14 Licensed Commercial Banks and 3 Finance Companies had been licensed to engage in credit card business.

Table: 10

Credit Card Transactions

		Q1	Q1	Percentage Change		
Description	2019	2019	2020 (a)	Q1 19/18	Q1 20/19	
1 Number of cards issued during the period	353,826	78,201	70,514	4.5	-9.8	
2 Total number of cards in use (as at end period)	1,854,103	1,730,521	1,892,205	12.5	9.3	
3 Total volume of transactions (million)	51.0	11.8	12.6	23.0	7.4	
4 Total value of transactions (Rs. billion)	277.2	63.0	63.4	22.1	0.7	
(a) Provisional			Source: Lice	nsed Comm	ercial Banks	

Licensed Finance Companies

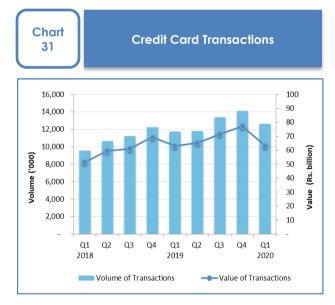


 Chart
 Number of New Credit Cards Issued and Total Number of Credit Cards in Use

 120
 2,400

 110
 2,200

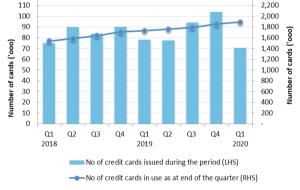




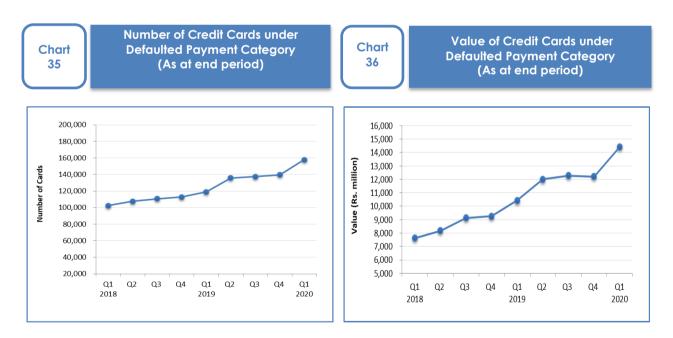
Table: 11

Credit Cards in Default (As at end period)

	Numb	per of Ca	rds		Defaulted 1 (R	ransactio s. billion)		
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
Defaulted Credit Cards *	139,492	118,905	157,821	32.7	12.2	10.4	14.4	38.1
(a) Provisional				Sc	ource: Credit	Informat	ion Burea	u of Sri Lanka

(a) Provisional

*Where the payment is in arrears for 90 days or more



(b) Debit Cards

- Debit cards were first introduced to Sri Lanka in 1997.
- As at the end of first quarter 2020, 18 Licensed Commercial Banks, 3 Licensed Specialised Banks and, 11 Finance Companies had been licensed for issuing debit cards.

Т	able: 12	Debit Card Transactions					
	Description		2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)		entage ange Q1 20/19
1	Number of card	s issued during the period	4,773,541	1,162,508	1,023,107	32.9	-12.0
2	Total number of	cards in use (as at end period)	23,068,813	23,170,636	23,958,939	13.2	3.4
3	Total volume of	transactions (million) (b)	71.1	15.5	18.1	24.4	16.7
4	Total value of tr	ansactions (Rs. billion)(b)	194.8	41.5	49.0	18.9	18.0

(a) Provisional

(b) Transactions carried out at POS terminals during the period

Sources: Licensed Commercial Banks

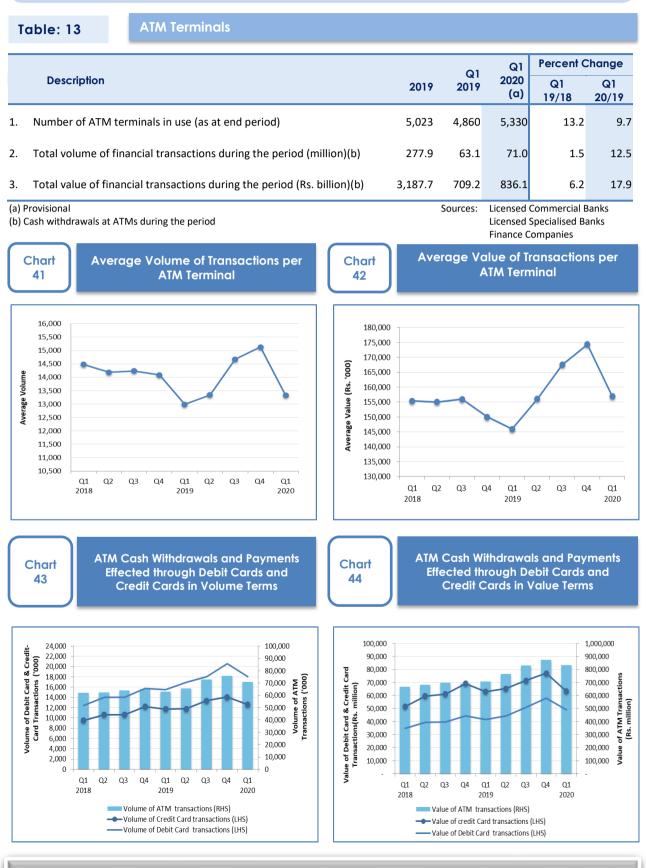
Licensed Specialised Banks



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2.4.2 Payment Card Infrastructure (a) Automated Teller Machines

- Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) were introduced to Sri Lanka in 1986.
- Services provided through ATMs include cash withdrawals, balance inquiries, cheque book requisitions, fund transfers, cash and cheque deposits, utility bill payments and change of Personal Identification Numbers (PIN) etc.



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(b) Point of Sale Terminals

- Point of Sale (POS) terminals were introduced to Sri Lanka in 1994.
- POS terminals allow customers to make payments through credit, debit and stored value cards at merchants' outlets.
- As at end of the first quarter of 2020, 10 Licensed Commercial Banks and 1 Private Company had been licensed to function as Financial Acquirers of Payment Cards.
- All Financial Acquirers of Payment Cards in Sri Lanka upgraded their POS terminals with the Terminal Line Encryption technology by 31 March 2013, adhering to the directive given by CBSL to enhance the security of payment card transactions.
- In 2014, CBSL instructed all financial acquirers to ensure that merchants acquired by them do not engage in double swiping (i.e. merchants swiping payment cards in devices other than POS terminals provided by financial acquirers) with the intention of protecting card holder data from unauthorized use.

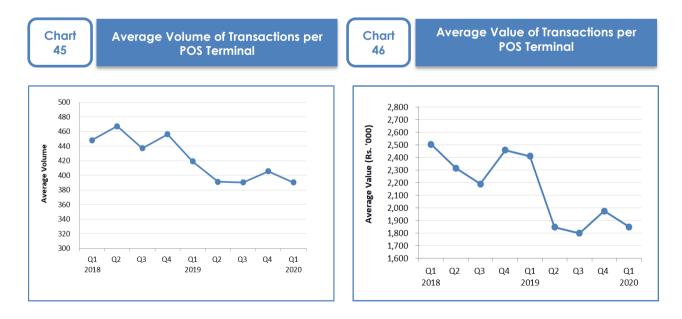
Table: 14

Payments at POS Terminals

			Q1	Q1	Percentage Change	
	Description	2019	2019	2020 (a)	Q1 19/18	Q1 20/19
1	Number of POS terminals in use (as at end period)	82,674	65,320	81,991	26.5	25.5
2	Total volume of transactions during the period (million)	122.0	27.4	32.0	18.3	16.9
3	Total value of transactions during the period (Rs. billion)	605.4	157.5	151.7	21.7	-3.7

(a) Provisional

Source: Licensed Financial Acquirers of Payment Cards



2.4.3 Mobile Phone based Payment Mechanisms

•

Service Providers of Mobile Payment Systems (Operators of Customer Account based Mobile Payment Systems and Operators of Mobile Phone based e-money Systems) are required to obtain licences from CBSL to function as service providers of mobile payment systems.

Licensed Service Providers of Mobile Payment Systems

(As at end of the first quarter 2020)

Class of Business	Number of Licensed Service Providers
Operators of Customer Account based Mobile Payment Systems	12
Operators of Mobile Phone based e-money Systems	2

(a) Customer Account based Mobile Payment Systems

- Customer Account based Mobile Payment Systems (Mobile Phone Banking) provide the facility to customers of licensed service providers to access their accounts through their mobile phones.
- The Mobile Payments Guidelines No. 1 of 2011 were issued by CBSL to streamline the Mobile Phone Banking services.

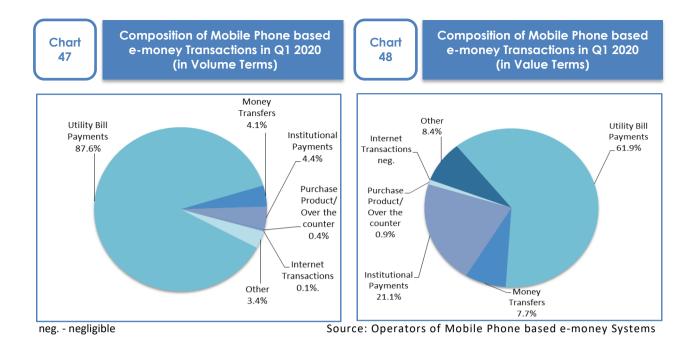
Table: 15	Mobile Phon	e Bankir	ıg					
	Volu	me ('000)			Valu	e (Rs. bi	llion)	
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
Total Transactions (during the period)	17,619	3,172	5,661	78.5	337.2	62.4	114.8	84.0

(a) Provisional

Source: Licensed Commercial Banks

(b) Mobile Phone based e-money Systems

- Mobile phone based e-money systems issue monetary value upon receipt of funds and store electronically for the purpose of using for payments.
- The Mobile Payments Guidelines No. 2 of 2011 were issued to streamline the custodian account based mobile payment services.
- In June 2012, a mobile network operator obtained a licence from CBSL to operate the first mobile phone based emoney system, while another mobile network operator was licensed and commenced operations of its mobile phone based e-money system in November 2013.



2.5 Internet based Payment Systems

- Internet banking which allows bank customers to access banking services in a convenient and efficient manner through Internet was introduced in Sri Lanka in 1999.
- Financial institutions offer facilities through Internet banking, for customers mainly to obtain account information, apply or subscribe for financial products/services, perform own account/ third party fund transfers and pay utility bills.

Table: 16	nternet based Po	ayment Sy	ystems					
	Vo	lume ('000)			Value (Rs. billion)			
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
Total financial transacti (during the period)	ions 36,482.8	7,964.9	10,710.3	34.5	3,875.1	674.0	1,220.4	81.1
(a) Provisional					Source	s: Licens	ed Comm	ercial Banks

Sources: Licensed Commercial Banks Licensed Specialised Banks

Finance Companies

- Reflecting the growing popularity of Internet banking, volume and value of financial transactions effected through Internet banking continued to increase during the first quarter of 2020.
- This growing popularity may be mainly due to customer convenience, time saving benefits and various promotional measures and awareness programmes carried out by the banks to enhance the usage of Internet banking.

Tele-banking 2.6

- Tele-banking customers are given access to their bank accounts by connecting via a telephone. •
- Services provided through tele-banking, include the facilities to check own account balance, credit card services including checking credit card balances, the status of new credit card application, reporting of lost or stolen credit/debit card, information on banking services and products and utility bill payments.

Table: 17 Tele-banking

	Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
1.	Total volume of financial transactions (during the period)	10,454	1,999	2,002	0.2
2.	Total value of financial transactions (during the period) (Rs. million)	1,344.6	360.9	112.5	-68.8
(a) I	Provisional		Sources:		mmercial Banks ecialised Banks

ensed Specialised Banks **Finance Companies**

2.7 Postal Instruments

- Post offices issue money orders and postal orders to transfer funds and they are mainly used to make small value payments to individuals and institutions.
- A money order is an order granted by the Post Office for the payment of a sum of money through any Post Office. •
- A money order can be issued up to a maximum amount of Rs. 25,000. •
- Table: 18

Volume and Value of Payments Made through Money Orders and Postal Orders

	,	Volume			Val	0)		
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
1. Ordinary Money Orders	78,035	19,743	17,923	-9.2	335,547	89,965	68,429	-23.9
2. E-money Orders	736,562	187,572	159,141	-15.2	5,164,546	1,360,279	1,108,732	-18.5
3. Local Value Payment Money Orders	91,495	25,348	18,720	-26.1	161,222	46,590	33,816	-27.4
Total	906,092	232,663	195,784	-15.9	5,661,315	1,496,834	1,210,977	-19.1
Total number of Post Offices (end period)	4,474	4,243	4,475	5.5				
(a) Provisional						Source:	Postal Depa	artment

2.8 Other

- Cash Deposit Machines (CDM) / Cash Recycler Machines (CRM) etc. are also used to make other non-cash payments.
- Some financial institutions provide facility to make cash withdrawals, balance inquiries, utility bill payments, fund transfers etc. through CDMs/CRMs, in addition to providing cash depositing facility.

	Tab	le:	19		
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Cash Deposit Machines (CDM) / Cash Recycler Machines (CRM)

Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020 (a)	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
1 No. of CDMs/CRMs in use (as at end period)	2,342	1,951	2,450	25.6

(a) Provisional

Sources: Licensed Commercial Banks /Licensed Specialised Banks /Finance Companies

2.9 Common Card and Payment Switch (CCAPS)

- CCAPS, operated by LCPL, was set up in order to establish a national platform for electronic retail payments in the country.
- CCAPS has been designated as the national payment switch in Sri Lanka and LCPL launched operations of CCAPS under the brand name of "LankaPay".
- CCAPS consists of five switches; Common ATM Switch (CAS), Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch (CEFTS), Shared ATM Switch (SAS), Common POS Switch (CPS) and Common Mobile Switch (CMobS).

(a) Common ATM Switch (CAS)

- LankaPay CAS, the first phase of CCAPS, which was launched on 23 July 2013 provides the facility to customers of LankaPay CAS members to withdraw cash from their accounts and inquire the account balances, through ATMs of other LankaPay members.
- In addition, CDMs/CRMs connected to CAS also provide balance inquiry and cash withdrawal facilities to LankaPay CAS members.
- The General Direction No. 01 of 2013 on Operations of the Common ATM Switch was issued to impose key prudential and obligatory requirements to LCPL and members of CAS.
- As at end of the first quarter 2020, LankaPay CAS consisted of 30 members [twenty (20) Licensed Commercial Banks, four (4) Licensed Specialized Banks and six (6) Finance Companies] connecting through 5,221 ATMs and CDMs/CRMs.

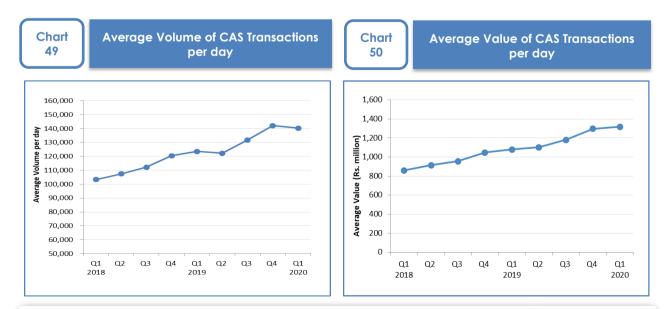
- The General Direction No. 01 of 2020 was issued on maximum fees of transactions effected through the • LankaPay CAS.
- The maximum fees that can be charged for a LankaPay CAS transaction is as follows: •

	Maximum Fee (per transaction)				
Description	For cash withdrawals (Rs.)	For balance inquires(Rs.)			
Cards issued under any Card Scheme except the National Card Scheme					
Fees charged from the customer by card issuer	30.00	7.50			
Interchange fee charged by financial acquirer from the card issuer	35.00	10.00			
Cards issued under National Card Scheme					
Fees charged from the customer by card issuer	15.00	7.50			
Interchange fee charged by financial acquirer from the card issuer	20.00	10.00			

Table: 20

Common ATM Switch (CAS)

	Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
1	Number of CAS members (as at end period)	30	28	30	7.1
2	Number of ATMs and CDMs connected to CAS (as at end period)	5,132	4,954	5,221	5.4
3	Total volume of financial transactions ('000) (a)	47,443.9	11,114.1	12,766.4	14.9
4	Total value of financial transactions (Rs. million) (a)	425,166.6	97,044.4	119,861.7	23.5
(a	Cash withdrawals at ATMs and CDMs/CRMs during the period			Source: Lan	kaClear (Pvt) Ltd.



(b) Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch (CEFTS)

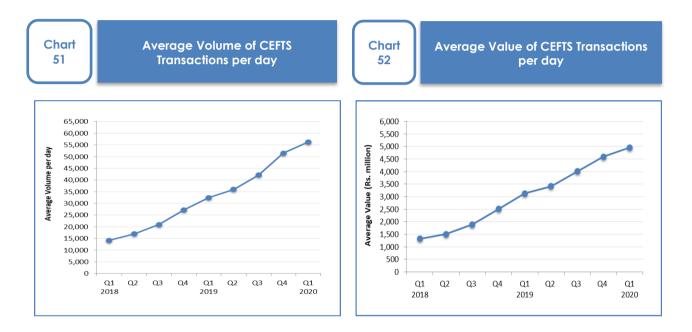
- LankaPay CEFTS, the second phase of CCAPS, which provide the real-time, retail fund transfer facilities to customers of LankaPay CEFTS members through payment channels such as Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, Kiosks, Over the Counter (OTC) and Automated Teller Machines (ATM), was launched on 21 August 2015.
- As at end of the first quarter 2020, CEFTS consisted of thirty nine (39) members [twenty three (23) licensed commercial banks, four (4) licensed specialized banks and twelve (12) Finance Companies].
- The General Direction No. 02 of 2014 was issued by CBSL imposing key prudential and obligatory requirements to LCPL and members of CEFTS. This was replaced by the General Direction No. 01 of 2018 on Operations of the Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch to facilitate increasing the number of clearing cycles in CEFTS.
- Maximum fee that can be charged from a customer for a CEFTS transaction is as follows:

Fund Transfer mode	Maximum Fee (per transaction) (Rs.)
Effected through Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, ATMs of respective	50.00
CEFTS members	100.00
Effected through ATMs of other CEFTS members	100.00
Effected Over-the-Counter	100.00

- To facilitate online real time payments to Government Institutions through CEFTS, LCPL implemented LankaPay Online Payment Platform (LPOPP) and started live operations on 20 July 2017.
- Initially, LPOPP is facilitating real time payments to Sri Lanka Customs and as at end first quarter 2020, thirteen (13) licensed commercial banks and one licensed specialized bank had connected to LPOPP to facilitate payments to Sri Lanka Customs.
- Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 08 of 2017 on Maximum Limits on Transaction Value and Fees of Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch was issued replacing the Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 01 of 2015, in order to increase the maximum per transaction value limit for transactions carried out through a specific transaction code to facilitate real time payments to Sri Lanka Customs.
- The maximum limit for a transaction under code 58, payments to Sri Lanka Customs is Rs. 20 bn, and for any other transaction effected through CEFTS is Rs. 5 mn.
- In 2017, LCPL implemented the 'JustPay' payment product to facilitate low value payments below Rs. 10,000 and as at end of the first quarter 2020, ten (10) licensed commercial banks, two (2) licensed specialized banks and three (3) finance companies had connected to JustPay.

	Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	Percentage Change Q1 20/19
1	Number of CEFTS members (as at end period)	39	39	39	0.0
2	Total volume of financial transactions ('000)	14,798.8	2,922.2	5,116.4	75.1
3	Total value of financial transactions (Rs. million)	1,382,750.2	281,355.5	450,930.2	60.3

Source: LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd.



(c) Shared ATM Switch (SAS)

- LankaPay SAS provides hosted ATM Switch and Card Management System (CMS) to financial institutions that do not have adequate technical skills and funds for investing in an own ATM Switch and CMS.
- As at end of first quarter 2020, SAS consists of two (2) licensed finance companies as the members.

(d) Common POS Switch (CPS)

- LankaPay CPS, which was launched in June 2019, facilitates transactions carried out through Payment Cards issued under the National Card Scheme and the main function of the CPS is switching and clearing of Not-On-Us POS Transactions between LankaPay acquirers and issuers.
- As at end of first quarter 2020, five(5) licensed commercial banks joined CPS as acquirers while another licensed commercial bank joined as an issuer

Asian Clearing Union

3

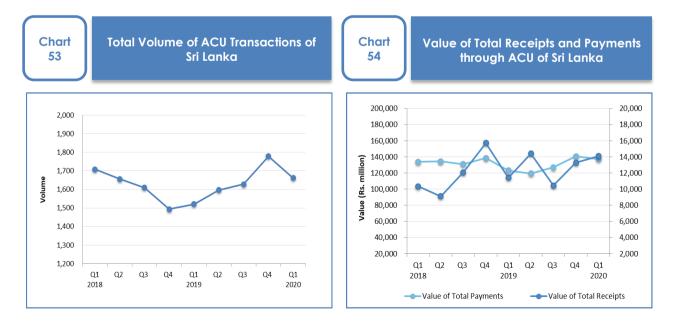
Table: 22

- The Asian Clearing Union (ACU) was established in 1974 with the main objective of facilitating trade related payments among member countries.
- The headquarters of ACU, which is referred to as the ACU Secretariat, is situated in Teheran, Iran.
- At present, ACU consists of 9 central banks/monetary authorities (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Nepal, Maldives, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka).
- The Board of Directors, i.e. Governors of member Central Banks, is the decision making body of the ACU and Board of Directors meets annually.
- The settlement mechanism of ACU involves settling intra-regional trade related payments among member central banks /monetary authorities on a multilateral basis.
- Settlement of ACU net position and accrued interest takes place bi-monthly as informed by the ACU Secretariat.
- Accounts of ACU members are maintained in Asian Monetary Unit (AMU). AMU is denominated as ACU Dollar which is equivalent in value to one US Dollar.
- The 48th meeting of the ACU Board of Directors was held in Bhutan in July 2019.

ACU Transactions of Sri Lanka

			Q1	Q1	Percentage Change		
	Description		2019	2020	Q1 19/18	Q1 20/19	
1	Number of Transactions	6,523	1,521	1,662	-10.9	9.3	
2	Value of Total Receipts (Rs. million)	49,559.0	11,409.4	14,107.8	10.1	23.7	
3	Value of Total Payments (Rs. million)	510,181.0	123,021.3	137,233.2	-8.2	11.6	

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka



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- The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) is an internationally accepted communication system which exchanges financial transaction information through standardized messages on a secured platform.
- SWIFT was launched in 1973 as a member owned cooperative. Currently, all members are considered as shareholders of the system and the share is determined according to their usage.
- SWIFT is used in more than 11,000 financial institutions over 200 countries.
- Sri Lanka SWIFT participants can connect to SWIFT via two connectivity options; Direct connectivity or through Lanka Financial Services Bureau (LFSB) Ltd.
- The LFSB was established in 2007 to obtain connectivity through a service bureau and currently 26 institutions (CBSL, 16 Licensed Commercial Banks, 7 Primary Dealer Companies, one Finance Company and the Central Depository System of Colombo Stock Exchange) are obtaining services through LFSB.

Table: 23 Participation in SWIFT by Financial Institutions

	Si	ri Lanka		Worldwide			
Description	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	2019	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	
SWIFT users (end of period)	38	38	37	11,277	11,367	11,507	

Source: SWIFT

Table: 24

4

SWIFT Message Flow in Sri Lanka

			Q1	Q1	Percentage Change		
	Description	2019	2019	2020	Q1 19/18	Q1 20/19	
1	All messages sent by domestic users	6,233,617	1,553,456	1,494,993	10.9	-3.8	
	Customer fund transfers messages	862,992	215,727	194,221	-1.7	-10.0	
	Bank fund transfers messages	499,375	124,321	104,354	-8.7	-16.1	
2	All messages received by domestic users	6,200,426	1,563,979	1,537,154	8.1	-1.7	
	Customer fund transfers messages	1,624,405	417,978	384,748	-12.9	-8.0	
	Bank fund transfers messages	197,418	50,430	40,396	8.2	-19.9	
3	Domestic SWIFT Traffic	2,071,623	547,705	464,133	16.9	-15.3	
4	Global SWIFT Traffic (million)	8,454	2,011	2,412	5.7	20.0	

Source: SWIFT

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Transactions through Payment Systems/Instruments

Payment	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Systems/Instruments					(a
Large Value Payment Systems					
RTGS System					
Volume of transactions ('000)	322.2	366.0	377.3	405.2	427
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	84,432.0	93,377.9	92,302.7	100,473.1	117,150
Retail Value Payment Systems					
Main Cheque Clearing System (b)					
Volume of transactions ('000)	49,325.7	51,995.8	51,963.3	50,352.2	46,801
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	8,434.0	9,601.5	10,481.9	10,528.4	9,863
Sri Lanka Interbank Payment System (S	SLIPS)				
Volume of transactions ('000)	23,279.3	26,646.7	30,017.8	32,943.3	36,612
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	1,169.1	1,457.5	1,725.0	1,972.2	2,104
Credit Cards					
No. of cards in use (g)	1,145,055	1,315,915	1,486,545	1,710,671	1,854,10
Volume of transactions ('000)	26,334.7	31,857.7	36,964.2	43,599.8	50,969
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	154.2	182.1	198.5	241.8	277
Debit Cards (e)					
No. of cards in use (g)	15,243,811	17,732,516	19,702,875	22,329,928	23,068,8
Volume of transactions ('000)	30,686.4	38,083.5	46,963.8	56,595.1	71,096
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	83.1	108.0	134.5	158.7	194
ATM Terminals (f)					
No. of ATM Terminals (g)	3,572	3,874	4,206	4,618	5,02
Volume of transactions ('000)	203,113.0	223,680.2	238,249.9	253,756.4	277,892
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	1,731.5	2,082.6	2,395.7	2,744.8	3,187
POS Terminals					
No. of POS Terminals (g)	40,539	43,355	48,828	62,655	82,6
Volume of transactions ('000)	54,604.6	70,024.0	83,988.3	102,893.4	121,973
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	278.5	359.0	432.7	538.4	605
Mobile Phone Banking					
Volume of transactions ('000)	1,980.3	3,433.0	3,799.4	8,168.0	17,619
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	11.3	14.6	31.4	142.4	337
Internet Banking					
Volume of transactions ('000)	13,725.2	18,163.6	23,065.6	26,930.4	36,482
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	1,204.9	1,588.6	2,100.6	2,939.3	3,875
Tele-banking					
Volume of transactions ('000)	12.5	11.1	9.3	8.3	10
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1
Transactions cleared through CCAP	S				
Common ATM Switch (CAS) (c)(f)					
Volume of transactions ('000)	12,973.4	22,803.2	32,921.2	40,464.4	47,443
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	89.9	173.0	264.1	344.6	425
Common Electronic Fund Transfer Swit	ch (CEFTS) (d)				
Volume of transactions ('000)	16.6	894.7	3,163.4	7,233.6	14,798
Value of transactions (Rs. bn)	1.0	69.4	273.7	660.3	1,382

(a) Provisional

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(b) Total cheques cleared through LCPL

(c) Implemented on 23 July 2013

(d) Implemented on 21 August 2015

(e) Transactions carried out at POS terminals

(f) Cash withdrawals at ATMs (g) As at end period

Table: 26

6

Key Indicator

inc	licator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (a)
1.	Currency in circulation as a percentage of GDP	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
2.	Per capita Currency in Circulation value (Rs.)	23,452	26,071	27,889	29,577	31,095
3.	Currency (held by Public) as a percentage of GDP	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
4.	Per capita RTGS transaction value (Rs.)	4,027,091	4,403,996	4,304,362	4,636,505	5,373,15
5.	RTGS transactions value as a percentage of GDP	771	778	693(d)	699(d)	78
6.	RTGS transactions Concentration ratio (Based on the value of top five participants)	59.2	49.9	55.1	53.6	53.0
7.	Per capita Cheque usage (c)	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.:
8.	Per capita Cheques transaction value (Rs.)	402,271	452,836	488,804	485,851	452,37
9.	Cheque transaction value as a percentage of GDP	77.0	80.0	78.6(d)	73.3(d)	65.
10.	Per capita SLIPS transaction value (Rs.)	55,762	68,741	80,444	91,010	96,50
11.	SLIPS transaction value as a percentage of GDP	10.7	12.1	12.9	13.7(d)	14.0
12.	Per capita Debit Card transaction value (Rs.)(e)	3,963	5,096	6,274	7,325	8,932
13.	Per capita Credit Card transaction value (Rs.)	7,352	8,589	9,259	11,158	12,714
14.	Per capita Internet banking transaction value (Rs.)	57,467	74,925	97,956	135,640	177,73
15.	Per capita Mobile banking transaction value (Rs.)	539	688	1,466	6,570	15,46
16.	Per capita Tele banking transaction value (Rs.)	48	45	34	42	62
17.	Number of POS terminals per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.8
18.	Number of ATM terminals per 1,000 inhabitants	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.23
19.	GDP at current Market prices (Rs. billion) (b)	10,951	11,996	13,328(d)	14,366(d)	15,01
20.	Mid-Year Population ('000) (b)	20,966	21,203	21,444	21,670	21,803

(b) Based on the summary indicators, 2019, Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka

(c) Total cheques cleared through LCPL

(d) Revised

(e) Transactions carried out at POS terminals

7

Licensed Service Providers of Payment Cards and Mobile Payment Systems

Tal	Licensed Service Providers (As a	it 31 N	Narc h	n 2020))			
				(Class	es of Bu	siness	
	Institution	Issuer of Payment Cards					بے <u>ا</u>	hone
		Debit Card	Credit Card	Stored Value Card	Charge Card	Financial Acquirer of Payment Cards	Operator of Customer Account Based Mobil Payment System	Operator of mobile Phone Based e-money System
C	a) Licensed Commercial Banks	18	14	9	-	10	11	-
1	Amana Bank PLC	٧						
2	Bank of Ceylon	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
3	Cargills Bank Ltd	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
4	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
5	DFCC Bank PLC	٧	٧			٧		
6	Habib Bank Ltd	٧						
7	Hatton National Bank PLC	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
8	National Development Bank PLC	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
9	Nations Trust Bank PLC	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
10	Pan Asia Banking Corporation PLC	٧	٧				٧	
11	People's Bank	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
12	Sampath Bank PLC	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
13	Seylan Bank PLC	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
14	Standard Chartered Bank	٧	٧				٧	
15	State Bank of India	٧						
16	The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd (HSBC)	٧	٧					
17	Union Bank of Colombo PLC	٧	٧					
18	MCB Bank Ltd	٧						
	b) Licensed Specialised Banks	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
21	National Savings Bank	٧					٧	
22	Sanasa Development Bank PLC	٧						
23	Housing Development Finance Corporation Bank of Sri Lanka (HDFC)	٧						

Contd...

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Licensed Service Providers of Payment Cards and Mobile Payment Systems

	1			Cla	sses	of Bus	iness	
	Institution	Issuer of Payment Cards					scount	one
		Debit Card	Credit Card	Stored Value Card	Charge Card	Financial Acquirer of Payment Cards	Operator Customer Accoun Based Mobile Payment System	Operator of mobile Phone Based e-money System
	c) Finance Companies	11	3	-	-	-	-	-
23	Central Finance Co PLC	٧						
24	Citizens Development Business Finance PLC	٧	٧					
25	Commercial Leasing & Finance PLC	٧						
26	L B Finance PLC	٧						
27	LOLC Finance PLC	٧	٧					
28	Fintrex Finance Ltd	٧						
29	People's Leasing & Finance PLC	٧						
30	Senkadagala Finance PLC	٧						
31	Singer Finance (Lanka) PLC	٧	٧					
32	The Finance Co PLC	٧						
33	Siyapatha Finance PLC	٧						
	d) Non-Finance Institutions	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
33	Global Payments Asia - Pacific Lanka (Private) Limited					V		
34	Dialog Axiata PLC			٧				٧
35	Mobitel (Pvt) Ltd							٧
	Total	32	17	10	-	11	12	2

Regulatory Framework of Payment and Settlement Systems in Sri Lanka

01 Monetary Law Act, No. 58 of 1949 02 Payment and Settlement Systems Act, No. 28 of 2005 Regulations 01 Money, Payment, Clearing and Settlement Service Providers Regulation No. 01 of 2007 02 Payment Cards and Mobile Payment Systems Regulations No. 1 of 2013 Directions 01 General Direction No. 01 of 2006 - Cheque Imaging and Truncation System (CITS) 02 General Direction No. 01 of 2011 - Sri Lanka Interbank Payment System (SLIPS) 03 General Direction No. 01 of 2013 - Operations of the Common ATM Switch 04 General Direction No. 03 of 2013 - Service Norms and Standard Times for Accepting Cheque 05 Direction No. 01 of 2018 - Acquiring Payment Card based Electronic Commerce Transactions through Service Providers 06 General Direction No. 01 of 2018 - Operations of the Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch 07 General Direction No. 01 of 2018 - Operations of the Common Point-of-Sales Switch 07 General Direction No. 01 of 2020 - Fees Chargeable on the Transactions Effected through the Common ATM Switch
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Common ATM Switch
Guidelines
Guidelines No. 01 of 2006 on Business Continuity Planning to Licensed Commercial Banks, 01
Primary Dealers, Central Depository System (Pvt.)Ltd. and LankaClear(Pvt.) Ltd.
02 Credit Card Operational Guidelines No. 1 of 2010
03 Mobile Payments Guidelines No. 1 of 2011 for the Bank-led Mobile Payment Services
Mobile Payments Guidelines No. 2 of 2011 for Custodian Account Based Mobile Payment
04 Services
Guideline No. 01 of 2018 on Minimum Compliance Standards for Payment related Mobile
Applications

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Regulatory Framework of Payment and Settlement Systems in Sri Lanka

	Circulars
01	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 02 of 2015 - Maximum Limit on Transaction Fees of Sri Lanka Interbank Payment System
02	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 03 of 2015 - Operater charges and Maximum Limit on Transaction Fees of LankaSettle System
03	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 07 of 2015 - Timelines for Joining Common Card And Payment Switch – LankaPay
04	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 08 of 2017 - Maximum Limits on Transaction Value and Fees of Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch
05	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 09 of 2017 - Amendment to Daily Operating Schedule of the LankaSettle System
06	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 07 of 2018 – Liability Manager Limits in LankaPay Common ATM Switch and LankaPay Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch
07	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 01 of 2019 – Providing Real Time Notifications for Transactions Effected Through Electronic Payment Instruments/ Mechanisms
08	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 02 of 2019 – Establishment of a National Quick Response Code Standard for Local Currency Payments
09	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 06 of 2019 - Amendment to Daily Operation Schedule of the LankaSettle System
10	Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 08 of 2019 - Number of e-Money Accounts, Individual Stored Value Limits, Day Limits and Transaction Limits Applicable for Customer e- money Accounts

Chronology of Major Events in the Payment and Settlement Systems in Sri Lanka

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1950	August	Functions of the Colombo Clearing House were taken over by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL)
1974	December	CBSL joined the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) – (An Intra-regional Clearing Union)
1986	June	Introduction of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in Sri Lanka
1988	March	Establishment of Sri Lanka Automated Clearing House (SLACH)
1989	February	Introduction of Credit Cards by commercial banks in Sri Lanka
1994	June	CBSL joined the SWIFT
	August	Introduction of Sri Lanka Interbank Payment System (SLIPS) - An off-line Electronic Fund Transfer System
1997	March	Introduction of Debit Cards in Sri Lanka
1999	March	Introduction of Internet Banking in Sri Lanka
2002	January	Establishment of the Payments and Settlements Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka
	February	Formation of LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd.
	April	LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. commenced clearing operations
2003	September	Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) System went live
2004	February	LankaSecure, the securities settlement components of LankaSettle went live
	December	Red Book – Payment Systems in Sri Lanka was published by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
2005	September	Payment and Settlement Systems Act No. 28 of 2005 was passed in the Parliament
2006	February	Establishment of National Payments Council (NPC)
	March	CBSL issued Guidelines on Business Continuity Planning to participants of the LankaSettle System
	May	Cheque Imaging and Truncation (CIT) System was launched
	May	CBSL issued a General Direction on CIT System to LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. and participants of the CIT System
	December	CBSL issued norms and standards on settlement of inter participant transactions in the LankaSettle System, to LankaSettle participants
2007	June	The Money, Payment, Clearing and Settlement Service Providers Regulations
		No. 01 was issued by the Hon. Minister of Finance and Planning
		Lanka Financial Services Bureau Ltd. was incorporated in June 2007 under the Companies Act 2007
	November	CBSL issued the General Direction on the participating institutions' service norms and standard times for accepting cheque deposit from customers and crediting cheque proceeds to customers' accounts under the CIT System
2008	March	Inauguration of the SAARC Payments Initiative and the first meeting of the SAARC Payments Council (SPC) was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka
	April	Lanka Financial Services Bureau Ltd. began its live operations
2009	January	Option to settle the ACU transactions either in US Dollar or Euro was introduced
	Μαγ	Sri Lanka's first certification authority under the brand name of LANKASIGN was established by LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. to provide digital certificate for the financial sector on electronic transactions
	July	Service Providers of Payment Cards Regulations No. 1 of 2009 was issued by the Hon. Minister of Finance and Planning
	September	LankaSettle System Rules Version 2.0 was issued to participants of the LankaSettle System

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Chronology of Major Events in the Payment and Settlement Systems in Sri Lanka

2010	March	Credit Card Operational Guidelines No. 01 of 2010 was issued
	August	CBSL commenced licensing of service providers of payment cards under the Regulations No. 1 of 2009
	September	SLIP System was upgraded to an on - line system with T+0 settlement facility
2011	January	CBSL issued the General Direction on Sri Lanka Interbank Payment System No. 01 /2011 to LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. and the participants of the SLIP System
	March	Mobile Payments Guidelines No. 1 of 2011 for the Bank-led Mobile Payment Services and Mobile Payments Guidelines No. 2 of 2011 for Custodian Account Based Mobile Payment Services were issued by CBSL
2012	June	The first Custodian Account Based Mobile Payment System was launched by a Mobile Telephone Network Operator
2013	March	Adoption of the Terminal Line Encryption (TLE) Technology for Electronic Fund Transfer Point of Sales (EFTPOS) Terminals
	May	CBSL issued the General Direction No. 01 of 2013 on the Operations of the Common ATM Switch
	June	The Payment Cards and Mobile Payment Systems Regulations No. 1 of 2013 was issued by the Hon. Minister of Finance and Planning replacing the Service Providers of Payment Cards Regulations No. 01 of 2009 issued in July 2009.
	July	LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. launched the Common ATM Switch (CAS) as the first phase of the Common Card and Payment Switch (CCAPS)
	July	CBSL issued the General Direction No. 02 of 2013 on the fees chargeable on the transactions effected through the CAS
2014	February	The General Direction No. 01 of 2014 – Fees Chargeable on the Transactions effected through the CAS was issued by CBSL replacing the General Direction No. 02 of 2013
	July	Launching of the Bank Computer Security Incident Response Team (Bank CSIRT), a collective risk mitigating effort of financial institutions operating in Sri Lanka for addressing information security risk
	September	CBSL issued the General Direction No. 02 of 2014 on the operations of the Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch
2015	August	LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. launched the Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch- (CEFTS)as the second Phase of CCAPS
		LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. launched Shared ATM switch(SAS) with the participation of the Regional Development Bank
		CBSL issued the Payments and Settlements Systems Circulars; - No. 01 of 2015 on the Maximum Limits on Transaction Value and fees of Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch
	September	CBSL issued the Payment and Settlement Systems Circulars; - No. 02 of 2015 on Maximum Limit on Transaction fees of Sri Lanka Interbank Payment System
		 No. 03 of 2015 on Operator Charges and Maximum Limit on Transaction fees of LankaSettle System
	November	CBSL issued the Payment and Settlement Systems Circulars; - No. 07 of 2015 on the Timelines for Joining Common Card and Payment Switch – LankaPay
2016	October	LankaClear (Pvt.) Ltd. introduced an online system to transfer the cheque image from the bank to LankaClear (Pvt.) Ltd.

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Chronology of Major Events in the Payment and Settlement Systems in Sri Lanka

2017	July	LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. implemented LankaPay Online Payment Platform (LPOPP)
		to facilitate online Customs payments from commercial banks
	October	Daily Operating Schedule of the LankaSettle System was amended to implement 3 rd Clearing Cycles for the fund settlement of Sri Lanka Interbank Payment
0010		System (SLIPS)
2018	January	CBSL issued the Direction on Acquiring Payment Card based Electronic Commerce Transactions through Service Providers CBSL issued the Guidelines on Minimum Compliance Standards for Payment
	lub r	related Mobile Applications
	July	CBSL issued the General Direction No. 01 of 2018 on Operations of the Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch
	August	CBSL issued the General Direction No. 02 of 2018 on Operations of the Common Point-of-Sales Switch
	October	CBSL issued the Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 06 of 2018 on Establishment of a National Quick Response Code Standard for Local Currency Payments
		CBSL issued the Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 07 of 2018 on Liability Manager Limits in LankaPay Common ATM Switch and LankaPay Common Electronic Fund Transfer Switch
2019	February	CBSL issued the Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 01 of 2019 on Providing Real Time Notifications for Transactions Effected Through Electronic Payment Instruments/ Mechanisms
	March	The Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 02 of 2019 on Establishment of a National Quick Response Code Standard for Local Currency Payments was issued by CBSL replacing the Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 06 of 2018.
	June	LankaClear (Pvt) Ltd. launched the Common Point of Sales Switch (CPS) as the fourth phase of CCAPS.
	September	A Liquidity Support Facility under Open Market Operations was introduced for Standalone Primary Dealers.
	October	An addendum was issued to be read with the Circular No. 02 of 2019.
	November	The opening and/or maintaining e-money accounts was limited to one e-money account per individual in each mobile phone based e-money from the Payment and Settlement Systems Circular No. 08 of 2019.
2020	January	The General Direction No. 01 of 2020 – Fees Chargeable on the Transactions effected through the CAS was issued by CBSL replacing the General Direction No. 01 of 2014