

Investment Analysis: Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC

1. Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive investment analysis of Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC (CTC), the sole legal manufacturer of cigarettes in Sri Lanka. The analysis encompasses the company's market position, financial performance, the dynamics of the Sri Lankan tobacco market, the regulatory and economic landscape, dividend sustainability, and stock valuation. While CTC benefits from a monopoly in the legal cigarette market, it faces significant challenges from the burgeoning illicit cigarette trade and the growing popularity of beedi, a lower-taxed alternative. The company has demonstrated resilience in maintaining profitability despite declining sales volumes, but the recent increase in the corporate income tax rate to 45% poses a further threat to its bottom line. CTC has a history of offering attractive dividend yields, significantly higher than the market and industry averages, making it appealing to income-seeking investors. However, the sustainability of these high payouts in the face of declining legal cigarette consumption and increased taxation warrants careful consideration. Based on the analysis of these factors, this report concludes with a **Hold** recommendation for Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC. While the attractive dividend yield provides a compelling reason to hold the stock for income, the significant risks associated with the declining market share of legal cigarettes and the increasing regulatory headwinds suggest limited potential for substantial capital appreciation.

2. Company Profile and Market Position

Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC (CTC) holds a unique position as the only entity legally authorized to manufacture, market, and sell cigarettes within Sri Lanka.¹ Established in 1906, the company boasts a long history in the country and has developed a strong portfolio of brands, including well-known names such as Dunhill, Benson & Hedges, John Players, Bristol, and Capstan.² This monopoly in the legal cigarette sector provides CTC with a considerable competitive advantage, shielding it from direct competition within its primary product category. Furthermore, as the sole legal manufacturer, CTC is a significant contributor to the Sri Lankan government's tax revenue.¹

Despite its stronghold in the legal cigarette market, CTC operates within a broader tobacco market that is increasingly dominated by beedi and illicit cigarettes. In 2024, the market share of legal cigarettes manufactured by CTC declined to a mere 20% of the total tobacco market.⁵ This contraction is juxtaposed with the substantial growth

of the beedi market, which now commands a 67% share.⁵ Additionally, the illicit cigarette trade has been on the rise, capturing 12% of the market in 2024.⁵ Historically, CTC has held a much larger share of the overall tobacco market⁸, but these figures clearly indicate a significant shift in consumer preferences towards cheaper alternatives. While CTC does not face direct competition from other legal cigarette manufacturers, its dominance is being eroded by these external factors. The beedi industry, benefiting from significantly lower taxation, offers a much more affordable smoking option, particularly for price-sensitive consumers.⁵ Simultaneously, the illicit cigarette trade, driven by the high prices of legal cigarettes due to substantial excise duties, provides another avenue for consumers to access cheaper smoking products.⁵ Therefore, while CTC enjoys a legal monopoly, its competitive landscape extends beyond traditional market rivals to include these alternative and often unregulated segments of the tobacco market.

3. Financial Performance Analysis

An examination of Ceylon Tobacco Company's financial performance reveals a complex picture of resilience amidst market challenges. While the company's revenue trends indicate a decline in sales volume, its profitability has been relatively stable. In the first quarter of 2025, CTC reported lower sales volume compared to the same period last year, primarily attributed to the high prevalence of smuggled cigarettes available at significantly lower prices.³ Despite this, the company's profit before income tax for Q1 2025 stood at Rs. 11.6 billion, and the profit after tax was Rs. 6.7 billion.³ For the full year ended December 31, 2024, CTC's financial results showed a gross written premium of Rs. 21.6 billion.² The company's ability to maintain profitability despite declining sales suggests effective cost management and potentially some pricing power. However, the increasing prevalence of illicit trade, as highlighted in the Q1 2025 performance, remains a significant concern for the company's future revenue generation.

Analyzing the company's profitability margins over time provides further context. While specific gross and net profit margin trends were not consistently available across the provided snippets, the overall profitability has historically been strong. However, the recent increase in the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) rate from 40% to 45%³ as per the revised budget for 2025 is poised to exert downward pressure on CTC's net profit margins in the coming periods. This tax hike, occurring at a time when the company is already grappling with declining sales volumes due to price sensitivity and competition from cheaper alternatives, will likely result in a lower profit after tax unless CTC can implement substantial cost reductions or strategically adjust its pricing,

which could further impact its sales volume.

Several factors influence CTC's financial performance, including government levies, inflation, raw material costs, marketing expenses, and the company's own cost-saving initiatives. The cost base of the company in Q1 2025 was impacted by increases driven by inflation and other marketing costs, partially offset by savings initiatives across the business.³ Fluctuations in these factors can significantly affect CTC's profitability and require careful management to maintain financial stability in a challenging market environment.

4. Sri Lankan Tobacco Market Dynamics

The Sri Lankan tobacco market is characterized by a significant and growing illicit cigarette trade, which has a direct and negative impact on Ceylon Tobacco Company's market share and revenue. The prevalence of smuggled cigarettes, available at considerably lower prices than legal, tax-paid products, is a major concern.³ In 2024, the illicit cigarette market surged by nearly 20% to an estimated 1.16 billion sticks, representing 12% of the total tobacco market.⁴ This illegal trade has resulted in a substantial loss of approximately Rs. 118 billion in potential tax revenue for the Sri Lankan government.⁴ Despite ongoing efforts by the government, including customs seizures and collaborations with Ceylon Tobacco Company to combat illicit trade¹³, the illicit market continues to expand, indicating persistent challenges in enforcement and border control due to the significant price advantage of smuggled products.

Another key dynamic in the Sri Lankan tobacco market is the substantial growth of the beedi market. Beedi, a traditional form of cigarette, is significantly cheaper than manufactured cigarettes primarily due to lower taxation.⁴ The beedi market has more than doubled in size since 2015, capturing a dominant 67% market share in 2024.⁵ This growth is largely attributed to the increasing price differential between cigarettes and beedi, making beedi an attractive option for consumers, especially those in lower-income groups, and further impacting the sales volume of Ceylon Tobacco Company's cigarette products.

Consumer spending patterns and disposable income trends in Sri Lanka also play a crucial role in the tobacco market. Fluctuations in consumer disposable income, influenced by the overall economic conditions⁶⁸, and the prevailing levels of consumer confidence⁷³, can affect consumer spending on non-essential goods such as tobacco. While Sri Lanka's economy has shown signs of recovery in 2024 with currency stabilization and declining inflation⁶⁸, the pressure on disposable income

from previous high inflation and the current low-interest-rate environment ⁶⁸ could moderate any significant rebound in consumer demand for legal cigarettes. Monitoring consumer confidence levels will be essential to assess the potential for increased spending on tobacco products in the future.

5. Regulatory and Economic Landscape

The regulatory environment in Sri Lanka significantly shapes the dynamics of the tobacco industry, particularly through excise duties and taxes. The government has consistently used excise duty hikes on cigarettes as a tool to both increase state revenue and discourage smoking.³ These repeated tax increases have been a primary driver of the rising prices of Ceylon Tobacco Company's cigarette brands, contributing to the widening price gap with cheaper alternatives like beedi and illicit cigarettes. The history of tobacco taxation in Sri Lanka reveals a long-standing government focus on this sector for revenue generation.⁸ Recent tax adjustments, including a 14% excise increase and an additional 3% VAT increase in January 2024 ⁵, further exemplify this trend. Moreover, the revised budget for 2025 includes an increase in the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) rate from 40% to 45% ³, which will directly impact the profitability of tobacco companies like CTC. This regulatory landscape presents a continuous challenge for CTC in managing its pricing strategy and maintaining sales volumes.

The Sri Lankan government has also implemented various measures to combat the illicit tobacco trade.¹³ Sri Lanka Customs plays a key role in these efforts, conducting raids and seizing significant quantities of illegal cigarettes.¹³ There is also collaboration between the government and Ceylon Tobacco Company on initiatives aimed at curbing the illicit trade.¹⁴ Despite these efforts, the illicit market continues to flourish, indicating that the current measures may not be sufficiently effective in addressing the scale of the problem. Factors contributing to the persistence of illicit trade include the substantial price difference between legal and illegal cigarettes, the relatively low risk-high reward nature for smugglers due to lenient penalties, and potential limitations in enforcement resources and border control.

The macroeconomic conditions in Sri Lanka are also pertinent to CTC's performance. The economy has shown signs of recovery, with currency stabilization and declining inflation in 2024.⁶⁸ However, the impact of higher inflation levels in the preceding year continues to exert pressure on consumer disposable income.⁶⁸ Additionally, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka's reduction of interest rates to support economic activity ⁶⁸ could pose challenges for improving investment returns for both the company and its consumers. Trends in the Consumer Confidence Index provide insights into the public's perception of the economy and their willingness to spend.⁷³ While consumer

confidence has shown some improvement, sustained increases in disposable income and a more optimistic economic outlook will be crucial for a significant recovery in consumer spending on non-essential goods like tobacco.

6. Dividend Sustainability and Shareholder Returns

Ceylon Tobacco Company has a notable history of providing attractive returns to its shareholders through consistent and often high dividend payouts. The current dividend yield for CTC is approximately 11-12%², which is significantly higher than both the average dividend yield for tobacco companies in Sri Lanka (around 3.8% based on one snippet¹¹⁴, although other data suggests a wider range¹⁰⁴) and the average dividend yield of the Colombo Stock Exchange (around 3.4%¹¹⁸). The company has consistently declared and paid dividends over the past several years³, often with a high dividend payout ratio, indicating that a substantial portion of its earnings is distributed to shareholders.²

While the attractive dividend yield makes CTC appealing to income-seeking investors, the long-term sustainability of these high payouts needs careful evaluation. The company benefits from a strong financial position with relatively low debt levels⁹⁵ and has consistently generated positive cash flow from its operations.³ This provides a solid foundation for continued dividend payments in the near to medium term. However, the declining sales volume of legal cigarettes due to the growth of the illicit market and beedi consumption, coupled with the recent increase in the corporate income tax rate, could put pressure on the company's future earnings and, consequently, its capacity to maintain the current high dividend yield. While CTC's robust financial health offers a buffer, a sustained decline in profitability could eventually necessitate a reassessment of its dividend policy.

7. Stock Valuation and Investment Recommendation

Ceylon Tobacco Company's stock price has fluctuated within a 52-week range of LKR 1,100 to LKR 1,560.² The company's Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio of around 8.7x² is below the average P/E ratio of the Colombo Stock Exchange, which has been around 8.4-8.5x recently.¹¹⁸ This might suggest that CTC's stock is undervalued compared to the broader market. The company's market capitalization stands at approximately LKR 256.59 billion.²

Analyst sentiment on Ceylon Tobacco Company's stock appears to be cautiously optimistic, with some price targets suggesting potential upside.¹³³ However, there is limited analyst coverage for the company¹³⁴, indicating a degree of uncertainty

surrounding its future prospects.

Considering the various factors at play, there are several risks and opportunities for investors in Ceylon Tobacco Company. The key risks include the continued decline in legal cigarette sales volume due to the increasing prevalence of the illicit trade and beedi consumption, the potential for further increases in excise duties and taxes by the government, growing regulatory scrutiny, and the negative public perception associated with the tobacco industry. On the other hand, the company benefits from strong brand recognition, a dominant (though shrinking) market share in the legal cigarette segment, and a history of high dividend payouts.

Investment Recommendation: Based on the analysis presented in this report, the recommendation for Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC is **Hold**. The company's attractive dividend yield and history of shareholder returns make it appealing for income-seeking investors. However, the significant challenges posed by the declining legal cigarette market share, the increasing illicit trade and beedi consumption, and the rising tax burden create considerable uncertainty regarding future earnings growth and the long-term sustainability of the current dividend levels. While the company's strong financial position provides a buffer, investors should closely monitor the market dynamics and regulatory landscape before considering a buy recommendation. A hold position allows investors to continue benefiting from the current dividend yield while observing how the company navigates the evolving challenges in the Sri Lankan tobacco market.

Key Tables:

Table 1: Ceylon Tobacco Company – Key Financial Highlights

Metric	2022 (Rs. Bn)	2023 (Rs. Bn)	2024 (Rs. Bn)	Q1 2024 (Rs. Bn)	Q1 2025 (Rs. Bn)
Revenue	44.27	57.72	62.53	14.15	16.86
Gross Profit	40.46	53.75	57.91	N/A	N/A
Net Profit	20.47	27.66	29.64	6.81	6.70
Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	109.30	147.64	158.24	0.82	0.88

Dividend Per Share (Rs.)	36.00	109.30	158.24	32.70	32.00
Dividend Yield (%)	5.93	12.75	11.55	N/A	N/A
Payout Ratio (%)	33.00	74.04	100.00	N/A	N/A

Table 2: Sri Lanka Tobacco Market Share Breakdown (%)

Category	2022	2023	2024
Legal Cigarettes (CTC)	30	24	20
Beedi	67	67	67
Illicit Cigarettes	3	9	12

Table 3: Ceylon Tobacco Company – Dividend History (Last 5 Years)

Year	Dividend Per Share (Annual) (Rs.)	Avg. Yield (%)	Payment Date	Ex-Dividend Date
2020	90.77	7.45	Mar 19, 2020	Mar 10, 2020
2021	82.85	8.97	Sep 10, 2021	Aug 22, 2021
2022	36.00	5.93	Dec 14, 2022	Nov 23, 2022
2023	109.30	12.75	Sep 11, 2023	Aug 21, 2023
2024	158.24	11.72	Dec 09, 2024	Nov 20, 2024
2025 (Interim)	32.00	N/A	May 29, 2025	May 28, 2025

Table 4: Valuation Metrics – Ceylon Tobacco Company (As of May 14, 2025)

Metric	Value	Comparison to Market	Comparison to Sector
Current Stock Price (LKR)	1,363.50	N/A	N/A
52-Week High (LKR)	1,560.00	N/A	N/A
52-Week Low (LKR)	1,100.00	N/A	N/A
P/E Ratio	8.7x	Below (8.4-8.5x)	Below (11.2x ¹¹²)
Price-to-Book Ratio	22.73	Higher	Higher
Dividend Yield (%)	11.55	Higher (3.4%)	Higher (3.8% ¹¹⁴)
Market Capitalization (LKR Bn)	256.59	N/A	N/A

1. Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive investment analysis of Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC (CTC), the sole legal manufacturer of cigarettes in Sri Lanka. The analysis encompasses the company's market position, financial performance, the dynamics of the Sri Lankan tobacco market, the regulatory and economic landscape, dividend sustainability, and stock valuation. While CTC benefits from a monopoly in the legal cigarette market, it faces significant challenges from the burgeoning illicit cigarette trade and the growing popularity of beedi, a lower-taxed alternative. The company has demonstrated resilience in maintaining profitability despite declining sales volumes, but the recent increase in the corporate income tax rate to 45% poses a further threat to its bottom line. CTC has a history of offering attractive dividend yields, significantly higher than the market and industry averages, making it appealing to income-seeking investors. However, the sustainability of these high payouts in the face of declining legal cigarette consumption and increased taxation warrants careful consideration. Based on the analysis of these factors, this report concludes with a **Hold** recommendation for Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC. While the attractive

dividend yield provides a compelling reason to hold the stock for income, the significant risks associated with the declining market share of legal cigarettes and the increasing regulatory headwinds suggest limited potential for substantial capital appreciation.

2. Company Profile and Market Position

Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC (CTC) occupies a unique and dominant position within the Sri Lankan economy as the only entity legally authorized to manufacture, market, and sell cigarettes.¹ Established in 1906, the company has a long and established history in Sri Lanka, becoming a significant part of the country's socio-economic fabric.²³ Over its century-long existence, CTC has cultivated a strong portfolio of brands catering to various consumer segments. These include well-recognized international and local names such as Dunhill, Benson & Hedges, John Players, Bristol, and Capstan.² This legal monopoly in the cigarette sector provides CTC with a considerable competitive advantage, effectively shielding it from direct competition within its primary product category. Furthermore, as the sole legitimate producer of cigarettes, Ceylon Tobacco Company is a substantial contributor to the tax revenue collected by the Sri Lankan government¹, playing an integral role in the nation's fiscal framework.⁴²

Despite its seemingly unassailable position in the legal cigarette market, CTC operates within a broader tobacco market in Sri Lanka that is undergoing significant transformation and facing increasing challenges from alternative products. Notably, the market share dynamics have shifted considerably in recent years. In 2024, the market share held by legal cigarettes manufactured by CTC experienced a notable decline, falling to just 20% of the total tobacco market volume.⁵ This contraction in the legal segment is juxtaposed with the remarkable growth and dominance of the beedi market, which now commands a substantial 67% share of the overall tobacco market.⁵ Beedi, a traditional, hand-rolled cigarette made with unprocessed tobacco wrapped in a tendu leaf, benefits from a significantly lower tax structure compared to manufactured cigarettes, making it a much more affordable option for many consumers.⁵ Adding further complexity to the market landscape is the persistent and growing illicit cigarette trade, which captured 12% of the market share in Sri Lanka during 2024.⁵ These smuggled cigarettes, often originating from other countries and entering Sri Lanka illegally, evade the high excise duties and taxes imposed on legal products, allowing them to be sold at significantly lower prices. Historically, Ceylon Tobacco Company enjoyed a much larger share of the total tobacco market⁸, but the current figures clearly illustrate a substantial shift in consumer preferences and market forces towards these cheaper alternatives. While CTC does not face direct

competition from other legally operating cigarette manufacturers, its dominant position is increasingly under pressure from the beedi industry and the illicit cigarette market. This evolving competitive landscape necessitates a broader understanding of the market dynamics, where regulatory arbitrage and illegal activities play a crucial role in shaping consumer choices and impacting CTC's sales volumes.

3. Financial Performance Analysis

A detailed review of Ceylon Tobacco Company's financial performance reveals a pattern of resilience in profitability despite facing headwinds in sales volume. The company's revenue trends, as indicated in various reports ², reflect the challenges posed by the shift towards cheaper alternatives in the Sri Lankan tobacco market. In the first quarter of 2025, CTC reported a decrease in sales volume compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. This decline was primarily attributed to the widespread availability of smuggled cigarettes, which are sold at considerably lower prices, making them an attractive option for consumers.³ Despite this reduction in sales volume, Ceylon Tobacco Company demonstrated its ability to maintain a relatively stable profit before income tax for Q1 2025, which stood at Rs. 11.6 billion, with a profit after tax of Rs. 6.7 billion.³ Looking at the full financial year ended December 31, 2024, CTC achieved a gross written premium of Rs. 21.6 billion.² The company's capacity to sustain profitability in the face of declining sales suggests the effectiveness of its pricing strategies or the implementation of stringent cost-cutting measures. However, the increasing prevalence of illicit trade, as highlighted in the Q1 2025 performance summary, continues to be a significant concern for the long-term sustainability of the company's revenue streams.

Analyzing the company's profitability margins over a longer period provides further context. While specific historical data on gross and net profit margins across all the provided snippets is limited, the available information suggests that CTC has generally maintained strong profitability. However, a significant development in the regulatory landscape is the recent increase in the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) rate in Sri Lanka from 40% to 45%.³ This tax hike, as per the revised budget for 2025, will directly impact Ceylon Tobacco Company's bottom line in the quarters and years to come. The increased tax burden, occurring at a time when the company is already experiencing pressure on its sales volumes due to the factors mentioned earlier, will likely lead to a reduction in its profit after tax unless CTC can implement substantial offsetting measures. These measures could include further cost optimization, strategic price adjustments (which might further exacerbate the volume decline), or diversification into other product categories, none of which are explicitly detailed in the provided

research material.

Several internal and external factors influence Ceylon Tobacco Company's financial performance. These include government levies and excise duties on tobacco products, the prevailing inflation rates affecting the cost of goods and services, fluctuations in the cost of raw materials such as tobacco leaves and packaging, marketing and promotional expenses incurred by the company, and the effectiveness of any cost-saving initiatives implemented by CTC.³ The cost base of the company in the first quarter of 2025, for instance, was affected by increases in inflation-driven raw material costs and other marketing expenditures, although these were partially mitigated by cost-saving efforts undertaken across the business.³ Effective management of these various factors will be crucial for CTC to navigate the challenging market environment and maintain a stable financial performance in the long run.

4. Sri Lankan Tobacco Market Dynamics

The Sri Lankan tobacco market is significantly shaped by the pervasive and expanding illicit cigarette trade, which directly undermines Ceylon Tobacco Company's market share and revenue. The widespread availability of smuggled cigarettes, often sold at substantially lower prices compared to legal, tax-paid products, presents a major challenge for CTC.³ In 2024, the illicit cigarette market experienced a notable surge, growing by nearly 20% to an estimated 1.16 billion sticks, now accounting for 12% of the total combustible tobacco market in Sri Lanka.⁴ This substantial growth in the illegal trade has resulted in an estimated loss of approximately Rs. 118 billion in potential tax revenue for the Sri Lankan government during the year.⁴ Despite ongoing efforts by the government, including increased customs surveillance and seizures, as well as collaborative initiatives with Ceylon Tobacco Company to combat illicit trade¹³, the illicit market continues its upward trajectory. This indicates that the current measures face significant hurdles in effectively curbing the illegal flow of cigarettes, primarily due to the substantial price advantage offered by smuggled products and the challenges associated with enforcement and border control.

The Sri Lankan tobacco market is also characterized by the significant and growing consumption of beedi. Beedi, a traditional smoking product, is considerably cheaper than manufactured cigarettes, mainly due to its lower tax burden.⁴ The beedi market has experienced substantial growth, more than doubling in size since 2015, and now commands a dominant 67% share of the total tobacco products market in Sri Lanka as of 2024.⁵ This expansion is largely driven by the increasing price differential between legal cigarettes and beedi, making beedi an increasingly attractive and affordable

option for consumers, particularly those in lower socioeconomic groups. As a result, the growth of the beedi market represents another significant factor contributing to the declining market share of Ceylon Tobacco Company's legal cigarette products.

Consumer spending patterns and disposable income trends in Sri Lanka also influence the demand for tobacco products. The prevailing economic conditions and the resulting impact on consumer disposable income ⁶⁸, along with the trends in the Consumer Confidence Index ⁷³, can affect consumer expenditure on non-essential goods like tobacco. While Sri Lanka's economy has shown tentative signs of recovery in 2024, with currency stabilization and a decrease in inflation ⁶⁸, the lingering effects of past economic challenges on household budgets and the current low-interest-rate environment ⁶⁸ could moderate any significant increase in consumer spending on products such as cigarettes. Monitoring the trends in consumer confidence will be crucial to understanding the potential for future changes in spending behavior within the tobacco market.

5. Regulatory and Economic Landscape

The regulatory environment in Sri Lanka plays a pivotal role in shaping the dynamics of the tobacco industry, primarily through the imposition of excise duties and taxes. The Sri Lankan government has consistently utilized increases in excise duties on cigarettes as a key policy tool aimed at achieving the dual objectives of boosting state revenue and reducing the prevalence of smoking.³ This sustained policy of tax hikes has been a significant driver of the escalating prices of Ceylon Tobacco Company's cigarette products, thereby contributing to the widening price gap that encourages consumers to switch to more affordable alternatives such as beedi and illicit cigarettes. The history of tobacco taxation in Sri Lanka indicates a long-term reliance on this sector as a substantial source of government revenue.⁸ Recent fiscal measures, including a 14% increase in excise duty and an additional 3% VAT increase implemented in January 2024 ⁵, further underscore the government's continued focus on tobacco taxation. Moreover, the revised budget for 2025 has introduced an increase in the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) rate from 40% to 45% ³, which will directly impact the profitability of Ceylon Tobacco Company and other entities operating in the tobacco sector. This regulatory landscape presents an ongoing challenge for CTC in terms of managing its pricing strategies, maintaining competitive sales volumes, and sustaining profitability.

The Sri Lankan government has also undertaken various initiatives aimed at combating the pervasive illicit tobacco trade within the country.¹³ Sri Lanka Customs plays a central role in these efforts, conducting operations that have led to the seizure

of significant quantities of illegal cigarettes.¹³ Furthermore, there is evidence of collaboration between the government and Ceylon Tobacco Company on various initiatives designed to curb the illicit trade.¹⁴ Despite these measures, the illicit market continues to expand, suggesting that the current strategies face considerable limitations in effectively addressing the scale and complexity of the problem. Factors that contribute to the persistence of the illicit tobacco trade include the substantial price advantage offered by smuggled cigarettes due to the avoidance of high taxes, the relatively low risk-high reward scenario for smugglers given the current penalties, and potential constraints in the resources and infrastructure available for robust enforcement and border control.

The macroeconomic conditions prevailing in Sri Lanka also have implications for Ceylon Tobacco Company's performance. The Sri Lankan economy has exhibited signs of gradual recovery, with currency stabilization and a decrease in inflation observed in 2024.⁶⁸ However, the impact of elevated inflation levels in the preceding year continues to exert pressure on the disposable income of consumers.⁶⁸ Additionally, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka's measures to reduce interest rates in order to stimulate domestic economic activity⁶⁸ could present challenges for improving investment returns for both the company and its consumer base. Trends in the Consumer Confidence Index provide valuable insights into the public's sentiment regarding the economic situation and their propensity to spend.⁷³ While consumer confidence has shown some signs of improvement, a sustained increase in household disposable income and a more optimistic outlook on the overall economic environment will be crucial for a significant recovery in consumer demand for non-essential goods, including tobacco products.

6. Dividend Sustainability and Shareholder Returns

Ceylon Tobacco Company has established a strong track record of delivering attractive returns to its shareholders through consistent and often generous dividend payouts. The current dividend yield for CTC is notably high, ranging between 11% and 12%², significantly exceeding the average dividend yield for tobacco companies listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange (which appears to be in the range of 3.8% based on one source¹¹⁴, although other data suggests a broader range¹⁰⁴) and also substantially surpassing the average dividend yield of the broader Colombo Stock Exchange, which has been around 3.4% recently.¹¹⁸ The company has a long history of consistently declaring and paying dividends to its shareholders³, often maintaining a high dividend payout ratio, indicating a strong commitment to returning a significant portion of its earnings to investors.²

While the exceptionally attractive dividend yield makes Ceylon Tobacco Company a potentially appealing investment for individuals seeking regular income, it is crucial to carefully evaluate the long-term sustainability of these high payouts. The company currently benefits from a strong financial position, characterized by relatively low levels of debt ⁹⁵, and has demonstrated a consistent ability to generate positive cash flow from its core operations.³ These factors provide a degree of support for the continuation of dividend payments in the short to medium term. However, the persistent decline in the sales volume of legal cigarettes, driven by the increasing consumption of both illicit cigarettes and beedi, coupled with the recent rise in the corporate income tax rate, could exert considerable pressure on the company's future earnings. Consequently, this might eventually impact its capacity to sustain the current high dividend yield over the long term. While CTC's robust financial health offers a degree of resilience, investors should closely monitor the company's ability to adapt to the evolving market dynamics and regulatory landscape, as these factors will ultimately determine the future sustainability of its dividend policy.

7. Stock Valuation and Investment Recommendation

Ceylon Tobacco Company's stock price has experienced fluctuations, trading within a 52-week range of approximately LKR 1,100 to LKR 1,560.² The company's Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio, a key metric used to assess its valuation relative to its earnings, is currently around 8.7x.² This level is notably lower than the average P/E ratio of the Colombo Stock Exchange, which has recently been in the range of 8.4 to 8.5x.¹¹⁸ This lower P/E ratio might initially suggest that CTC's stock is undervalued when compared to the broader Sri Lankan market. However, it is important to consider that this valuation could also reflect the market's cautious outlook on the tobacco industry in general, given the increasing regulatory pressures and the observed decline in legal cigarette consumption. The market capitalization of Ceylon Tobacco Company currently stands at approximately LKR 256.59 billion.²

The available analyst sentiment on Ceylon Tobacco Company's stock appears to be cautiously optimistic, with some price targets indicating a potential for price appreciation.¹³³ However, it is worth noting that there is limited analyst coverage for the company ¹³⁴, suggesting that a strong consensus view on its future prospects might not exist, and investors should exercise caution and conduct their own thorough due diligence.

Considering the various factors identified in this analysis, there are both potential risks and opportunities associated with an investment in Ceylon Tobacco Company. The key risks include the ongoing decline in the sales volume of legal cigarettes, the

continued growth of the illicit cigarette trade and beedi consumption, the increasing burden of excise duties and taxes imposed by the government, the potential for more stringent regulatory measures in the future, and the negative public sentiment surrounding the tobacco industry. On the other hand, the company benefits from strong brand recognition and customer loyalty for its existing cigarette brands, a dominant (although shrinking) market share in the legal segment, a consistent history of high dividend payouts that could continue to attract income-oriented investors, the potential for further cost optimization and efficiency improvements to partially offset declining revenue, and the possibility of the company strategically adapting its product portfolio to align with evolving consumer preferences or exploring opportunities in less regulated tobacco alternatives, although this latter point is speculative based on the provided research material.

Investment Recommendation: Based on the comprehensive analysis presented in this report, the investment recommendation for Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC is **Hold**. The company's exceptionally attractive dividend yield and its established history of returning value to shareholders make it a potentially appealing option for investors who prioritize income generation. However, the significant and growing challenges posed by the declining market share of legal cigarettes, the increasing prevalence of the illicit trade and beedi consumption, and the rising tax burden imposed by the government create considerable uncertainty regarding the company's future earnings growth and the long-term sustainability of its current high dividend payouts. While Ceylon Tobacco Company's robust financial position provides a degree of resilience in the short to medium term, investors should closely monitor the evolving market dynamics and the regulatory landscape before considering a more definitive investment stance. A hold recommendation allows existing investors to continue benefiting from the current dividend yield while carefully observing how the company adapts to the ongoing challenges and opportunities within the Sri Lankan tobacco market.

Key Tables:

Table 1: Ceylon Tobacco Company – Key Financial Highlights

Metric	2022 (Rs. Bn)	2023 (Rs. Bn)	2024 (Rs. Bn)	Q1 2024 (Rs. Bn)	Q1 2025 (Rs. Bn)
Revenue	44.27	57.72	62.53	14.15	16.86

Gross Profit	40.46	53.75	57.91	N/A	N/A
Net Profit	20.47	27.66	29.64	6.81	6.70
Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	109.30	147.64	158.24	0.82	0.88
Dividend Per Share (Rs.)	36.00	109.30	158.24	32.70	32.00
Dividend Yield (%)	5.93	12.75	11.55	N/A	N/A
Payout Ratio (%)	33.00	74.04	100.00	N/A	N/A

Table 2: Sri Lanka Tobacco Market Share Breakdown (%)

Category	2022	2023	2024
Legal Cigarettes (CTC)	30	24	20
Beedi	67	67	67
Illicit Cigarettes	3	9	12

Table 3: Ceylon Tobacco Company – Dividend History (Last 5 Years)

Year	Dividend Per Share (Annual) (Rs.)	Avg. Yield (%)	Payment Date	Ex-Dividend Date
2020	90.77	7.45	Mar 19, 2020	Mar 10, 2020
2021	82.85	8.97	Sep 10, 2021	Aug 22, 2021
2022	36.00	5.93	Dec 14, 2022	Nov 23, 2022

2023	109.30	12.75	Sep 11, 2023	Aug 21, 2023
2024	158.24	11.72	Dec 09, 2024	Nov 20, 2024
2025 (Interim)	32.00	N/A	May 29, 2025	May 28, 2025

Table 4: Valuation Metrics – Ceylon Tobacco Company (As of May 14, 2025)

Metric	Value	Comparison to Market	Comparison to Sector
Current Stock Price (LKR)	1,363.50	N/A	N/A
52-Week High (LKR)	1,560.00	N/A	N/A
52-Week Low (LKR)	1,100.00	N/A	N/A
P/E Ratio	8.7x	Below (8.4-8.5x)	Below (11.2x ¹¹²)
Price-to-Book Ratio	22.73	Higher	Higher
Dividend Yield (%)	11.55	Higher (3.4%)	Higher (3.8% ¹¹⁴)
Market Capitalization (LKR Bn)	256.59	N/A	N/A

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