Building on our strengths...

Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC

Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC is the largest listed investment company on the Colombo Stock Exchange. Guardian is the holding company of the investment sector of the Carson Cumberbatch Group. Its businesses comprise listed and private equity, asset management and management of mutual funds, carried out by its fund management company, Guardian Fund Management Limited.

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Group at a glance

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

	2012	2011 (Restated)	%
Group revenue	2,081,510	2,525,592	(18)
Profit from operations	1,274,847	2,638,327	(52)
Share of associate company's profits net of taxation	882,824	713,798	24
Profit before taxation	2,150,006	3,328,380	(35)
Profit for the year	2,134,310	3,323,848	(36)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent company	1,980,240	2,962,760	(33)
Shareholders' funds	12,172,325	13,131,758	(7)
Net assets	13,996,197	15,286,176	(8)
Total assets	14,062,790	15,864,573	(11)
Return on ordinary shareholders' funds (%)	16.27	22.56	(28)
Earnings per share (Rs)	22.54	33.73	(33)
Dividend per share (Rs) *	2.00	1.50	33
Net assets per ordinary/deferred share - book value (Rs)	138.58	149.50	(7)
Net assets per ordinary/deferred share - market value (Rs)	264.81	354.68	(25)
Guardian fund value **	27,939,223	36,282,044	(23)
Stock market data			
As at 31st March			
All share price index	5,420.20	7,226.12	(25)
Milanka price index	4,891.58	6,874.70	(29)
Market capitalization (Company)	18,964,342	30,334,738	(37)
Share price (Rs.)			
Year end	231.00	369.50	(37)
High	402.00	478.00	(16)
Low	231.00	230.10	0

^{*} Based on proposed dividends and subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting

^{**} Based on market value of portfolio after adjusting for cash and cash equivalents

Chairman's Statement

I welcome you to the 60th Annual General Meeting of the Company and on behalf of the Board of Directors, take pleasure in presenting the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2012.

The year under review has been a challenging one given the vagaries of the stock market, both on the domestic and international front. The Colombo Stock Exchange has reflected this with negative returns being recorded for the year under review, against a backdrop of economic re-adjustment after two years of growth in post war Sri Lanka. Despite the realignment of economic variables (namely depreciation of the currency and a rise in interest rates) which led to some uncertainty on the macro front, the steps taken to curb imports and moderate the rate of credit growth will help in stabilizing conditions in the months ahead. We at Guardian still remain confident of the long term potential of Sri Lanka and the sustainability of the economic development plans set in place after an end to a thirty year civil war. We believe the long term development potential of Sri Lanka will flow through to its equity markets, which is likely to grow in stature since market capitalization to GDP is still a mere 33% when compared with more mature markets where it can exceed 100%. We believe that as long as strong country fundamentals play a pivotal role in economic resurgence, periodic turmoil in equity markets are not a cause for concern.

Against this backdrop, the Company too had a challenging year although risks were mitigated in handling the impacts of a volatile equity market. The Company recorded a profit after tax of Rs.2.1 bn. Our performance is attributed to booking profits on selected overvalued stocks when the market was at high level, thus securing substantial capital gains. Our portfolio value declined to Rs. 28 bn, down from Rs. 36 bn a year earlier; recording a decline of 23% vis-à-vis a 25.0% decline in the benchmark All Share Price Index and 28.8% decline in the Milanka Index. In the medium term, five year compounded portfolio growth was 34.28% on market value basis and 43.86% on market capitalization, vis-à-vis an All Share Price Index growth of 14.21%.

The experience of being in this business paid off with an acceptable performance being upheld in a market downturn,

by switching to a more balanced portfolio where cash generated from sales were held back from re-investment, given the uncertainty in equity markets.

Keeping the anticipated developments in capital markets as the backbone of our strategy, the Group undertook several new initiatives aimed at widening its business model into managing investment products and portfolios aimed at all levels of investors with preferences for different asset classes. We have initiated an action plan of segmenting the portfolios in terms of risk appetite into listed and private equity, thus sub grouping the investment companies to better represent these multiple asset classes. Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC would function as the main holding entity, while subsidiary Ceylon Investment PLC would concentrate on listed equity investing. Both entities have long term and trading portfolios to take cognizance of time horizons, while the newly branded Guardian Capital Partners would focus on private equity, a riskier but lucrative asset class. Our key business initiative of growing assets under management has been entrusted to Guardian Fund Management Limited the asset management company which is a fully owned subsidiary of Ceylon Guardian. It manages a diverse product range, namely an institutional client business, unit trusts and a country fund.

In pursuit of its strategy of accessing a wider investor group, the Group entered into a joint venture with Acuity Partners Private Limited (the investment banking arm of the HNB and DFCC banks) to manage, and market unit trusts using Acuity's and its partners' distribution and network capabilities. Acuity's extended distribution network will be accessed to market the equity and fixed income funds of this joint venture through innovative investor centric savings plans catering to the retail segment.

In building our outsourced fund management business, we continued our efforts to raise funds for the country fund - "The Sri Lanka Fund". Unfortunately due to external market conditions both here and overseas, investor interest in frontier markets such as Sri Lanka has been very poor, posing a challenge in raising funds.

Thus, our corporate structure is evolving to serve many different investor groups and asset classes and we have created specialized entities and investment products for investors with diverse risk profiles, giving them the opportunity to best select what suits them. This structure would better equip us to handle the growth phase of the investment industry in Sri Lanka which we believe would evolve along the lines of more developed markets in the world. We believe our business scope will enable us to strategically partner with global players who want to be part of the country's capital market.

We are not clouded by the negative sentiment felt in the equity market after a superlative run experienced after the war, with the ASPI recording 125% growth in 2009, 96% in 2010 and settling to negative 8% in 2011, which still averages to a reasonable compound annual growth rate of 49% p.a over 3 years. We believe that Sri Lanka is only just beginning to see the benefits of post war economic growth trickling in to the economy. The Government's priority in developing the country's infrastructure by way of airports, ports and highways is likely to lay the foundation for growth in the long term. In the short end, the Government is looking to attract foreign direct investments to draw much needed capital for development. All these steps will lead us to our desired level of economic prosperity, although the reality remains that the path to progress will be filled with obstacles. The challenges to Sri Lanka's international standing will have to be a factor that needs to be carefully managed in the next few months, coupled with predictability in managing economic variables; to attract all important foreign capital & tourism, high quality FDI and gain access to export markets.

Following the trends in most successful Asian economic growth models, both the public sector and private sector will be instrumental in driving the economy, the former playing the role of infrastructure developer & facilitator, while the latter engages in more entrepreneurial activity. In this context, we must point out that where capital markets are concerned, it is most important for the large state owned enterprises which account for significant economic activity, also to be listed to enable the capital markets to better reflect the country's economic profile. This has the obvious benefit of deepening the capital markets and thus attracting foreign

investments. A recent survey published in the Economist Magazine has revealed that 80% and 62% of China's and Russia's market capitalization respectively are represented by national and state controlled companies.

During the year under review, the Company portfolios continued to be managed by Guardian Fund Management Limited (GFM), the fund management company within the Guardian Group. Guardian Fund Management is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka as an Investment Manager while Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC and its subsidiary Ceylon Investment PLC are registered as underwriters. GFM over the years has built an experienced team with a strong skill base, backed by a second level of management being developed to take over the new lines of businesses being mooted. Ours is a model which seeks performance excellence, built on a strong foundation of fundamental style investing, driven by research, innovation, compliance, ethics and systems.

Despite the challenging market conditions faced, the Board of Directors propose a first & final dividend of Rs.2.00 per share an improvement over the previous year's Rs.1.50, thus maintaining our policy of a regular payout.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the shareholders for the confidence and trust placed in the management over the years and the regulators for having supported our efforts to grow the business. I would also like to thank the members of our staff for their untiring contribution, the Audit Committee & the Remuneration Committee for their guidance and my colleagues on the Board for their input. We believe all our stakeholders will remain with us and grow, as we forge ahead on our chosen path.

(Sqd). Israel Paulrai Chairman

Colombo 24th May 2012

Managers' Review

Financial Review and Shareholder Returns

Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC and its subsidiaries. Ceylon Investment PLC, Guardian Capital Partners PLC and Rubber Investment Trust Limited, and associate company Bukit Darah PLC reported a consolidated profit after tax of Rs. 2,134 mn for the year ended 31st March 2012, on a consolidated revenue of Rs 2.1bn. The consolidated profit after tax and revenue recorded a decline of 35.8% and 17.6% respectively.

The investment related operations generated an after tax profit of Rs. 1,254 mn, accounting for 58.7% of group profit after tax, whilst share of associate profits accounted for the balance, generating Rs. 882.8 mn. The group revenue is fully attributable to the investment operations.

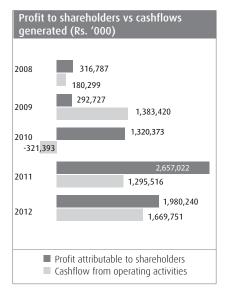
Investment related profits declined by 52% during the financial year, primarily due to reduced gains from disposals as well a provision of Rs 692 mn on account of certain portfolio holdings' market value declining below the holding cost. These could get reversed with a recovery in the market. The consolidated revenue also dropped due to lack of opportunities to realize gains on existing holdings. The decline in investment related profit and revenue was softened to certain extent by higher dividend receipts and interest income on account of a higher cash holding. A portion of the proceeds realized on sale were used to settle outstanding overdraft facilities resulting in a decrease in the interest cost.

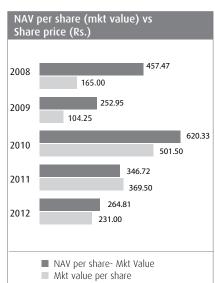
Share of associate company profits attributable to Bukit Darah increased from Rs.714 mn to Rs.883 mn during the year, on the back of improved commodity prices. The Guardian Group portfolio's strategic holding in Bukit Darah PLC stood at Rs. 17.5 bn as at 31st March 2012 down from Rs. 23.9 bn as at 31st March 2011, a decline of 27%.

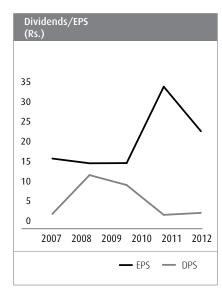
The consolidated fund value declined by 23% to Rs. 28 bn, from the Rs. 36 bn recorded last year.

The company's EPS decreased to Rs.22.54 from Rs.33.73, a decline of 33%. The value per share of the company amounts to Rs.264.81 on a market price based net asset valuation. With the adoption of market value accounting for all portfolios, the net worth of the balance sheet is now stated at market value. Thus the market price of the share should tend to move along with the net asset value, and is presently trading at a discount of 13% to the intrinsic value on 31st March 2012.

The Company proposes a final dividend of Rs.2.00 per share an improvement on the dividend of Rs.1.50 paid in FY 2010/11. The company has been maintaining a constant dividend payout policy keeping in line with market movements. The dividend yield of the company has increased to 1%, owing to the share price coming down. Shareholder wealth loss during the year was 37%.



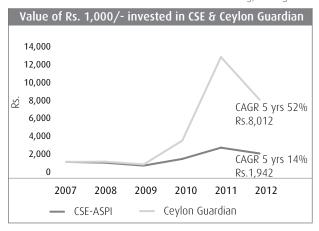




Investment Performance and Strategy

The total net asset value of the Guardian Group portfolio at market value stood at Rs.28.0 billion as at the year end from Rs.36.3 billion as at 31st March 2011, a depreciation of 23% against the benchmark All Share Index depreciation of 24.99% and Milanka depreciation of 28.85% for the same period. Our portfolio is segmented into long-term, trading, private equity and strategic investments and from time to time allocations are shifted to optimize portfolio performance.

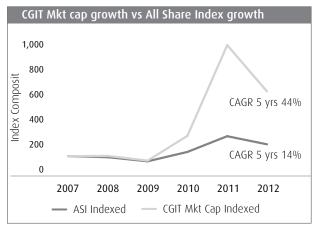
A major component of the portfolio is its stake in Bukit Darah PLC which account for 63% of the portfolio, and this amounts to the non - discretionary component of the portfolio. The balance 37% of the portfolio is termed as the discretionary portfolio which mainly consists of long term listed equities which cover an investment horizon of 3-5 years, accounting for 27.5% of the consolidated portfolio. A small component of the fund has been allocated for short-term trading, taking a



one year investment horizon. Lastly a new component within the consolidated portfolio has been built up for private equity which accounts for 1% of the total portfolio.

Listed Equity

Our strategy of investing is driven by a fundamental bottom up approach where a macro level analysis is done to determine the attractiveness of the environment for equity investments, followed by industry analysis and then assessing the strength of the investee company's business model. Thereafter company level valuations will determine the intrinsic value to ascertain whether the stock is fairly priced. Our investment framework is driven by research and our acquisitions and divestments decisions are based on a view of both short and long term value. We rebalance our existing portfolio regularly and transform underperforming to performing sectors and stocks, maintaining our risk-return stance.



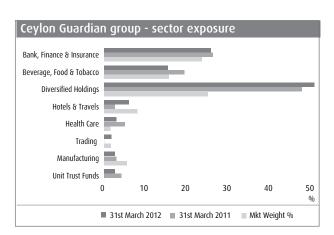
Shareholder Returns	31-3-2007	31-3-2008	31-3-2009	31-3-2010	31-3-2011	31-3-2012
ASPI	2,790	2,550	1,638	3,725	7,226	5,420.20
ASPI gain	23%	-8.6%	-35.8%	127.4%	94.0%	-25.0%
ASPI CAGR 5 yr						14.2%
Start of the year - Quantity	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	850	4,337
- Market price per share	140.00	162.50	165.00	104.25	501.50	369.50
- Wealth	140,000	162,500	165,000	104,250	426,275	1,602,423
Dividends - %	15.00%	17.50%	115.00%	90.00%	15.00%	20.00%
- Dividend per share	1.50	1.75	11.50	9.00	1.50	2.00
- Value	1,500	1,750	11,500	62,850	1,275	8,673
End of the year - Quantity	1,000	1,000	1,000	850	4,337	4,337
- Market price per share	162.50	165.00	104.25	501.50	369.50	231.00
- Wealth	164,000	166,750	115,750	489,125	1,603,698	1,010,459
Annual Shareholder wealth gain	17.1%	2.6%	-29.8%	369.2%	276.2%	-36.9%
Shareholder wealth gain 5 yr CAGR						51.6%

Managers' Review

Our portfolio is overweight on the diversified sector which has indirect exposure to tourism, banking & finance sector and the food & beverage sector, all of which have potential to grow in multiples with country growth. Our indirect exposure to the construction boom in the country comes from the manufacturing sector. The palm oil sector continued to be a top exposure due to our strategic holding and will benefit from global commodity demand and the enhanced business model of the Carsons palm oil sector which now has a diverse exposure to both the upstream and downstream segments of the industry. Thus it's clear that our portfolio best represents the economic trends faced by the country at present, with a regional and global flavour coming in with the strategic stake in Bukit Darah PLC.

The style of managing funds has been maintained despite the under-performance in the short term, as we believe that market anomalies will smoothen in the long end. When selecting stocks the Guardian Group follows a bottom up approach taking into account financials, industry presence and management expertise. Such companies were built into the long term portfolio taking a medium term view of the companies' earnings and business growth. On the short end, the trading portfolio built positions to enhance shareholder returns in the short term, buying faster moving stocks substantiated with fundamentals.

During the year ended 31st March 2012, the Guardian Group made Rs. 2.3 bn of new investments and Rs.3.8 bn of divestments. Hence Guardian Group has been a net seller in the market whereby a cash position of Rs. 1.2 bn was built, highlighting in our view, a correct reading of the market where over-heating warranted a negative stance on adding equities in the short end.



OUR INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY

The investment process adopted by us in driving the investments we do is based on the following guiding principles

Investing for growth

We invest into high growth industries and companies that are competitively placed to exploit that growth

Investing for innovation and competitiveness

We seek out entrepreneurially managed companies with sustainable, competitive & extendable business models

Investing in financial strength

We look for financially strong companies with healthy cashflows, that are re-invested for growth

Investing to effectively manage risk

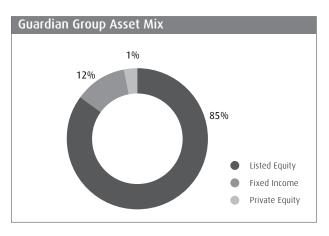
We believe in diversifying our portfolio exposure and avoid investments that are subject to high risk and volatility.

Investing for consistent above market returns

We like companies that create value for all stakeholders and take significant positions in such companies to create above average returns

Investing for shareholder value

We believe in giving steady long term returns to our shareholders by re-investing for growth as well as maintaining a consistent distribution



	o 5 Holdings - excluding related npanies	Mkt Value Rs.mn	% stake held
1	John Keells Holdings PLC	3632	2.1%
2	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	1379	1.8%
3	Cargills (Ceylon) PLC	1157	3.0%
4	Expolanka Holdings PLC	340	2.8%
5	Sampath Bank PLC	301	1.0%

PRIVATE EQUITY PORTFOLIO - GUARDIAN CAPITAL **PARTNERS PLC**

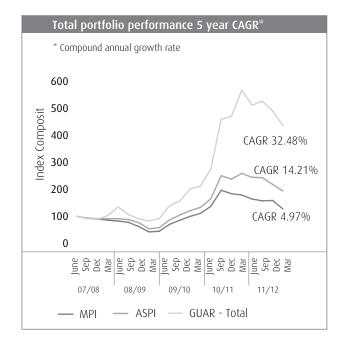
On the private equity asset class, the year under review was challenging, where some of the private equity investments which came for listing did not perform upto expectations for numerous reasons. Among the most significant reasons were the impacts of the global economic downturn having a knock on effect on the business, rise in borrowing costs and deferring of expansion plans, all of which caused investor confidence to ebb. The downturn in markets saw poor share price performance of our investee companies. However, we foresee private equity to be a growing component of our business in time to come and would be looking to allocate more resources to it provided the project pipeline yields good quality projects.

Discretionary portfolio performance 5 year CAGR* * Compound annual growth rate 600 500 Index Composit CAGR 31.90% 300 CAGR 14.21% 200 100 CAGR 4.97% 0 07/08 — MPI — ASPI — GUAR - Discretionary

We are also in the process of forming partnerships with financial institutions, foreign private equity players and issuer companies to enhance the quality of our deal flow.

The current financial year saw two of our private equity investments being encashed through the IPO route. Decisions to exit at the time of IPO were determined by factors based on IPO pricing, market conditions and considering the long term value of stocks. On the buy side we made two investments during the year. One was in hSenid Business Solutions (Pvt) Ltd which develops and markets human resource management software, delivering solutions via on premise and internet based platforms. The second investment was in Access Engineering PLC engaged in the construction and real estate businesses. Total investments amounted to Rs. 240 mn.

We evaluated many private equity investment opportunities in varying industries but most projects failed to achieve our internal benchmarks set for investment, both in terms of financial returns as well as governance criteria related to business structure. We remain confident that good quality private placements will give us an edge in maintaining premium returns to our shareholders into the future and will continue to look for deal flows actively. Nevertheless, the



Managers' Review

success rate of PE investments, we are well aware could be much less than in listed equity. We have also noted a considerable shrinkage in the number of projects coming up for evaluation, as markets take a downturn.

THE MANAGERS - GUARDIAN FUND MANAGEMENT LIMITED

The funds are managed by Guardian Fund Management Ltd (GFM) which is a fully owned subsidiary of the Company and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka. At present, GFM manages the largest listed equity fund in Sri Lanka and has built up its competencies in the field of portfolio management, research and support services. It has an effective compliance process, code of ethics & standards of professional conduct for employees. Hence the structure has been set in place as a top end fund management operation recognized in Sri Lanka as an expert outfit among the local participants in this business. Further Guardian Fund Management expanded its operation and extended its client management business further this year, growing the value of its outsourced portfolio to Rs1.4 bn managing a diverse set of clients ranging from pension funds and insurance funds to private companies. It also extended its expertise to its joint venture in the unit trust industry, partnering with some of the best known and trusted financial institutions in Sri Lanka, namely Acuity Partners (Private) Limited and its two parent companies, the HNB and DFCC banks.

The fund management company also built on its specialist private equity capabilities, perfecting its style of evaluating, managing and structuring good quality private equity deals. Further management capability in this area is being built, drawing upon lessons from best practices in global private equity companies. This is a long term business which requires dedicated skills different from managing conventional listed equity and Guardian needs to build an investment team and culture suited to private equity within itself.

The management company is also now actively pursuing fixed income investments which add value to the client and mutual fund segments of the business. Research capabilities in macro economic analysis and forecasting is being added on to support the fixed income side of the business.

UNIT TRUSTS - GUARDIAN ACUITY ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED

The Group made its first foray into retail investing activity with the joint venture with Acuity Partners (Private) Limited to manage and market unit trusts, using Acuity's and the HNB Bank's distribution and branch network. The Equity and Fixed Income Funds of this joint venture have been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission and were launched in year 2012, as a series of innovative investor centric savings plans for retail investors. The products are marketed through over 60 designated branches of the HNB, thus making it accessible to a wide range of investors with differing investment needs. It is envisaged that our joint venture company, Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited, will evolve into a multi product, multi channel retail fund management company over time, with a wide presence in the local and select international markets. It is well known. that the unit trust industry in Sri Lanka has been slow to evolve and in this context, we plan to position our joint venture as an innovative player that can address customers through multiple media and distribution channels.

We recognize the mutual fund industry in Sri Lanka as yet in its infancy and foresee that increasing per capita incomes will drive innovative saving habits amongst people. Our JV company will be poised to address those needs through investment schemes that can attract the mass market. We are privileged to be partnered by some of the foremost and trusted players in the local financial services industry like the HNB and DFCC banks in taking the unit trust industry to new heights in the local market. Investor sophistication is now on the increase and better awareness of alternate savings products as well as use of innovative media to access investor groups is a vital component of business development. Furthermore, professional marketing of savings products through a well informed sales force will form an important platform for our venture.

Our Top Holdings as at 31st March 2012	Value of the holding Rs.mn	Portfolio weight %	Price movement %
Group Holdings			
Bukit Darah PLC - An investment holding company with a 46% stake in Carson			
Cumberbatch PLC and exposure to oil palm plantations and downstream value added			
products in Asia	17,532	65.7%	-27%
Group Holdings total value	17,532	65.7%	
Non Group Holdings			
John Keells Holdings PLC - A diversified company with interest in ports & related			
activities, transportation, property development, tourism, financial services and			
consumer products in Sri Lanka.	3,632	13.6%	-3%
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC - One of the largest commercial banks in Sri Lanka			
with a wide branch network of over 200 branches spread island wide	1,379	5.2%	-19%
Cargills (Ceylon) PLC - Leading player in the retail super market trade, commanding			
50% of modern retail market share. Also has manufacturing operations in the food			
sector and operates the KFC franchise in Sri Lanka	1,157	4.3%	-24%
Expolanka Holdings PLC - One of the leading freight forwarders in the South Asian			
region, specializing in the garments, apparel vertical. In addition to freight forwarding			
the company has also diversified into air line GSA, travel agency, export of agro			
commodities, pharmaceutical and paper manufacture, and also holds strategic			
investments in the BPO and education sectors	340	1.3%	-56%
Sampath Bank PLC - Fastest growing private commercial bank in terms of assets and reach			
with over 200 branches. Aggressively repositioned itself to capture the growth opportunities	301	1.1%	-35%
Durdans Medical & Surgical Hospital (Private) Limited - Unquoted investment and			
expansion project of the Ceylon Hospitals Group which is one of the pioneers in private			
health care in Sri Lanka. Has already commenced operations and was fully operational			
in the financial year 2011/12	281	1.1%	0%
Peoples Leasing Company PLC - Largest leasing company in Sri Lanka, majority owned			
by Peoples Bank. Commands a market share of 21%	266	1.0%	0%
Nestle Lanka PLC - A leading multinational company engaged in the manufacturing,			
marketing, selling and distribution of food and beverage products under leading			
brands such as Milo, Nespray, Maggi, Nestomalt. Also involved in the export of locally			
manufactured food and beverages products, and is the largest exporter of coconut milk			
powder in the country	250	0.9%	42%
Access Engineering PLC - Engaged in construction and real estate businesses. Leading			
C1 contractors in the country involved in construction of buildings, roads & highways,			
water & waste water management, bridges & flyovers, harbors & marine work,			
dredging & reclamation, telecommunication, irrigation & land drainage, and piling	214	0.8%	
Non Group Holdings total	7,820	29.3%	
Top Holdings	25,352	95.1%	
Other holdings	1,319	4.9%	
Total Portfolio	26,671	100.0%	
All Share Index movement 31st March 11 to 31st March 12			24.99%

Economy and the Equity Market

Economy in perspective

The Sri Lankan economy maintained its growth momentum in 2011 recording a real growth of 8.3%, against an 8% GDP growth in 2010. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices crossed the Rs. 6,500 bn mark. The country's GDP per capita at market prices improved to US\$ 2,836 in 2011 from US\$ 2,400 in 2010, on its way to achieving the Central Bank forecast of US\$ 4,000 per capita GDP in 2014. It has been driven by the industry and services sectors. Contribution to the growth has come from tourism, banking, construction, food & beverage and transportation sub sectors which have recorded above average GDP growth. However the forecast GDP for 2012 has been revised down to 7.2% from 8.0% by the Central Bank, due to the impacts of the rupee devaluation, curb in credit growth and higher interest rates, coupled with increased energy costs. Contrary to the positive domestic scenario, the global economy experienced several shocks with the European Union debt crisis, the US economy expected to head for a double dip and most developed economies having to take hard measures to deal with fiscal deficits. In the light of the above, international fund managers were seen seeking safe haven investment options and selling down on global equities across the board.

Sri Lanka posted a balance of trade deficit during January to December 2011 of US\$ 9,710 mn, with both exports and

GDP-quarterly growth rates

14

12

10

8

%

6

4

2

0

-2

-4

-6

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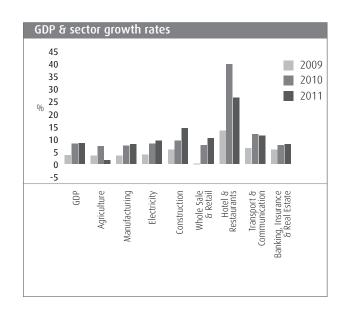
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imports expanding, although imports overall grew faster, fuelled by increased consumption and investment. Earnings from tourism, worker remittances and inflows to the capital and financial account failed to bridge the current account deficit, resulting in the overall balance of payments recording a deficit as at end December 2011 of US\$ 1,061 mn. Worker remittances amounted to US\$ 5,145 mn, a growth of 25%. Total external reserves which included gross official reserves and foreign assets of commercial banks stood at US\$ 8.1 bn as at end Oct 2011 amounting to 5.1 months of imports. However by end December this figure reduced to US\$ 7.2bn, Foreign direct investments during the year to date was US\$ 1,066 mn. The growing trade deficit exerted a pressure on the currency, which eventually was allowed to float in February 2012 resulting in the rupee depreciating to approximately Rs. 127 and above for the dollar, a depreciation of 10.6% (Jan-Mar 2012)

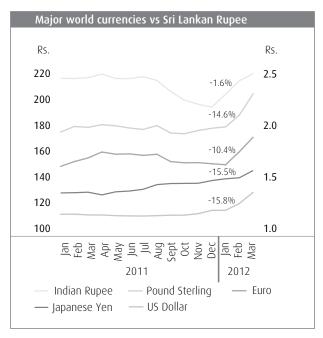
Broad money (M2) recorded a YOY growth of 20.1% in January, with credit obtained by both private sector and the public sector contributing to this growth. Year on year growth of credit obtained by the private sector was high at 34.5% in January 2012. The high level of credit growth went mostly towards consumer related imports, and as such led to tighter liquidity levels in the market resulting in interest rates getting pushed up. The Central Bank has directed commercial banks to cap lending this year at 18% YOY growth to avoid a liquidity

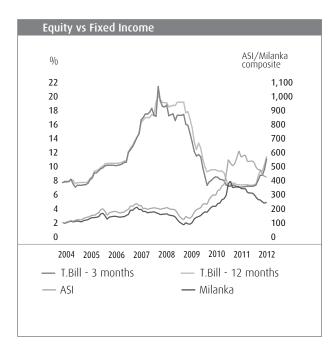


crunch and high interest rates. Banks can lend upto 23% YOY growth, if the extra 5% of funds is raised from overseas.

The Central Bank increased policy rates several times, whereby the repurchase rate is currently at 7.75% and the reverse repurchase rate at 9.75%. The statutory reserve ratio is at 8%. Interbank call money rates have been volatile, ranging from a low of 7.50% and a high of 9.50% during the period of review. The 3 month T-Bill rate increased 402 basis points to 11% while the 12 month T-Bill rate increased 402 basis points to 11.32% as at March 2012. The government 2-4 year bonds are currently trading around 10.61% - 10.83% and 6 months to 1 year FD rates are in the region of 12%-13%.

Inflation as measured by the point-to-point change in the Colombo Consumers Price Index (CCPI) decreased from a high of 8.9% in April 2011 to 5.5% in March 2012. During the





	Mar 11	Jun 11	Sept 11	Dec 11	Mar 12
Treasury Bill 3M(%)	6.98	7.12	7.15	8.68	11.00
12M (%)	7.30	7.35	7.31	9.31	11.32
Call Money (%)	7.62	8.00	8.05	8.97	9.21
Prime Lending (%)	9.30	9.41	9.13	10.77	12.80

	SLRs.Per unit as at	App./(Dep) for calendar	App. /(Dep.) for calendar					
	31/12/10	31/03/11	30/06/11	30/09/11	31/12/11	31/03/12	Yr 2011	Yr 2012
US \$	111.10	110.36	109.55	110.23	113.90	127.85	-2.52%	-12.25%
STG	173.40	178.34	175.72	171.99	177.60	204.33	-2.42%	-15.05%
Euro	146.86	154.60	158.74	149.37	150.09	170.66	-2.20%	-13.71%
Yen	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.44	1.46	1.56	-9.77%	-6.85%

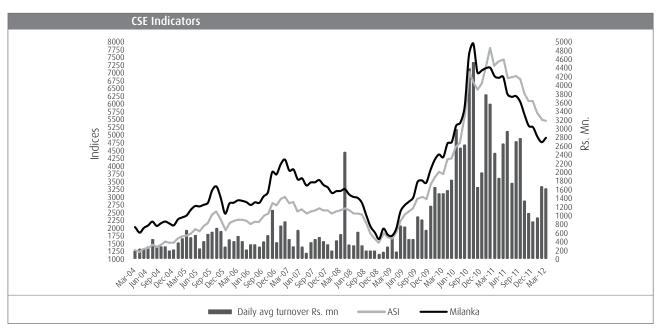
Managers' Review

period of review inflation was contained at single digit levels despite global commodity prices increasing, but domestic supply offsetting the pressure. Inflation year on year change for December 2011 slowed down to 4.9% and in February 2012 further reduced to 2.7% from a peak of 8.9% in April 2011. However, fluctuating world oil prices had a negative impact on inflation, which increased to 5.5.% in March 2012.

The Sri Lankan Rupee closed at LKR 127.85 against the US\$ as at end March 2012 (end March 2011 – LKR 110.46), amounting to a depreciation of 13.7% during the financial year. The depreciation of the currency was due to mounting pressure on the trade balance and the use of reserves to defend the currency. A surprise devaluation of 3% was announced in the budget presented in November, while the rupee peg was removed in February 2012, allowing the currency to float, which resulted in further weakening due

to market reactions to the move. The current volatility in economic variables is invariably causing concern among the business community, but it is expected to settle once the controls imposed on imports through tariff increases and the curb on credit, being expected to lead to greater stability in interest rates and exchange rates. Exchange rate stability is largely dependent on how well exports as well as capital flows pick up, post the currency depreciation now taking place, as well as any volatility in oil prices.

"Yes, growth will slow, inflation will rise, cost of living will rise, but the balance of payments should turn around, and diminution of reserves should slow down." the IMF's resident representative for Sri Lanka, observed. "Reserves will be safeguarded and there will be more sustainability of the growth we have seen so far"



	31st Mar 11	30th Jun 11	30th Sept 11	31st Dec 11	31st Mar 12	Movement for FY 11/12	Movement for 2011
ASPI	7,226.1	6,825.9	6,783.5	6,074.4	5,420.20	-25.0%	-8.5%
Milanka	6,874.7	6,301.0	6,045.1	5,229.2	4,891.58	-28.8%	-25.9%
Avg.T/O Rs.mn	2,401	2,913	2,763	853	1,578	-34.3%	-56.5%
Mkt Cap Rs. bn	2,425.05	2,351.75	2,435.50	2,213.90	2,012.87	-17.0%	-0.17%
Mkt P/E ratio	25.73	22.79	17.58	15.82	14.39	-44.1%	-37.3%

Equity market in perspective

The momentum of the Colombo Stock Exchange reversed in 2011 with the All Share Index depreciating 8.5% for the calendar year. During the year the market reached an all time high of 7811 All Share Index in February 2011, but thereafter the market dropped consistently quarter on quarter. Further weakening was seen in the current calendar year of 2012 where market hit lows of ASPI of 4,962 and MPI of 4,318, a drop of 37% & 45% from the market high. Hence for the financial year 2011/12 market has recorded a ASPI depreciation of 24.99% & MPI depreciation of 28.85% where indices closed at ASPI 5420 and MPI 4891 respectively as at 31st March 2012.

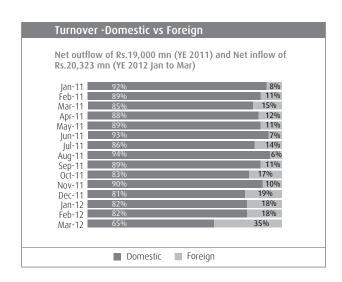
Nevertheless it is pertinent to note that for the last three years, the market has grown at a reasonable compound annual growth rate of 49% p.a, still demonstrating that periods of excessive growth have to also have periods of corrections.

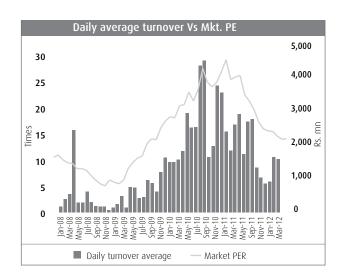
An anomaly continues to exist in the market, with the Milanka index which better represents the blue chips, lagging behind the All Share index attributed to heightened speculative trading in second tier stocks in recent times. This trend seems to be correcting in 2012, with blue chip shares now becoming the movers in the market.

Much of the market activity is observed to be arising from local institutional and retail investors while foreign investor interest returned to the market in the last quarter of the financial year. A net foreign outflow of Rs 19,021 mn has been recorded for the 12 months of 2011. However in the new calendar year foreign participation increased with foreign buying on blue chips such as Ceylon Tobacco, JKH, Commercial Bank of Ceylon, Aitken Spence Holdings and Aitken Spence Hotel Holdings. For the calendar year 2012 to date Rs. 20 bn net foreign inflow is recorded.

The CSE is currently trading at a 14.4 times P/E ratio from a high of 25 times in Feb 2011, which in comparison to other markets still looks relatively expensive. However on a one year forward earnings, the P/E ratio of the market re-rates to 10.5 times. Average daily turnover is around Rs. 3.5 bn from the highs of Rs.4.5 bn with market capitalisation now well over Rs. 2.0 trillion as at end March 2012. The market cap to GDP ratio declined to 33% with the downturn in the market.

In the year of review, corporates raising capital via the IPO route was minimal given the dismal market conditions which didn't warrant much enthusiasm among investors as was evident with IPOs being barely subscribed and performance after listing being very poor. However initial public offerings and rights issues raised Rs. 47 bn during the calendar year 2011 in contrast to Rs. 28.6 bn raised in 2010. Dividend yield of the market increased to 1.8% in 2011 from 1.2% in 2010.





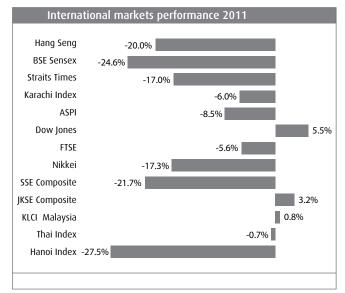
Managers' Review

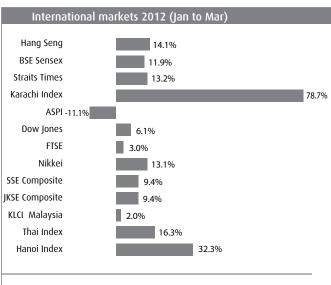
The banking & finance sector which accounts for 21.8% of market cap has depreciated by 29.4% above market depreciation of 25%. The diversified holdings sector the largest, which accounts for 23.1% of the market capitalization of the CSE over-performed the CSE marginally by 24.8%. Other sectors that over-performed the benchmark for the period of review have been the small weight sectors.

Despite the gloomy picture, we remain confident that the Colombo Bourse will begin to recover from the upheavals it went through in the last year. Corporate earnings for the quarter ending December 31st 2011, recorded a 9% growth (2011/12-9 months earnings growth of 25.7%). While corporate profits will be challenged in the short term due to the realignment of the macro economic variables, we expect that the measures taken would bring the economy to a more predictable footing within the year. Corporate earnings would therefore take time to recover, but long term prospects remain good with benefits expected to accrue from the infrastructure development that is currently taking place.

Guardian Fund Management Limited Investment Managers

Colombo Stock Exchange Sector Performance	31st March 2011 Sector Movement	31st March 2012 2011 Mkt Weight
Banking & Finance	-29.4%	21.8%
Beverage Food & Tobacco	-0.3%	14.5%
Diversified	-24.8%	23.1%
Health Care	-18.7%	1.4%
Hotels & Travels	-27.7%	7.4%
Manufacturing	-33.9%	5.0%
Chemicals & Pharma	-31.9%	1.1%
Construction and Engineering	-21.2%	2.3%
Land & Property	1.4%	1.7%
Oil Palm	-19.0%	5.9%
Footwear & Textiles	-34.7%	0.4%
Trading	-27.9%	1.5%
Telecom	-24.9%	7.0%
Motors	-23.8%	1.4%
Power & Energy	-24.2%	1.6%
Plantations	-51.2%	1.2%
Investment Trust	-54.3%	2.0%
ASPI movement	-25.0%	
Milanka movement	-28.8%	





Profiles of the Directors

ISRAEL PAULRAJ

Chairman of Ceylon Investment PLC, Guardian Capital Partners PLC and Rubber Investment Trust Limited. He serves as a Director of Carson Cumberbatch PLC and of several of the subsidiary companies within the Carsons Group. He is the Chairman of the Incorporated Trustees of the Church of Ceylon.

He served as Past Chairman of the Federation of Exporters Associations of Sri Lanka and The Coconut Products Traders Association. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce and National Chamber of Commerce of Sri Lanka Shippers Council. He served on the Board of Arbitrators of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce. He has served as Hony. General Secretary of the Central Council of Social Services, Hony. Treasurer of The Christian Conference in Asia, President, Church of Ceylon Youth Movement and Hony. Treasurer of National Christian Council of Sri Lanka.

He also served on the Presidential Task Force on Non-Traditional Export and Import Competitive Agriculture set up by President R. Premadasa. He also served as Chairman of the Ecumenical Loan Fund of Sri Lanka and on its International Board in Geneva. He was a member of the Commercial Law Reform Commission and has served on the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Internal and International Trade. He holds a Bachelor of Law Degree and an Executive Diploma in Business Administration.

CHANDIMA GUNAWARDENA

Director of Carson Cumberbatch PLC. He serves as a Director in most of the Carsons Group Companies in Sri Lanka and overseas. Since assuming Non Executive status in the group he currently serves as an advisor to the group's strategic planning and management forums and serves on Board Committees including the Audit Committees of the Group.

Mr. Gunawardena has over four decades of experience in varied fields of business and commercial activities and has held senior positions in the Corporate. Mercantile and State Institutions. He was appointed to the Carsons Group Directorate in 1990. He has served in the Management committee of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for over 10 years and was a Founder Council member of the Sri Lanka Institute of Directors (SLID) and continued to serve in the council for over 10 years. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK.

ASOKA GUNASEKERA

Director of Ceylon Investment PLC. Also serves as Alternate Director to Mr. I.W Senanayake (Chairman) of IWS Holdings (Pvt) Ltd and in most Group companies. Past Chairman of the National Chamber of Commerce of Sri Lanka and Past President of the Ceylon National Chamber of Industries. He is a Past International Director and a Board Appointee of Lions Clubs International and was also a Member of the National Police Commission of Sri Lanka He served as Legal Advisor and Secretary to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications; Co-ordinating Secretary to the Ministry of Power and Energy and Ministry of Highways and was the Acting Secretary to the Ministry of Policy Planning Attorney at- Law & Notary Public.

MANILAL FERNANDO

Director of Ceylon Investment PLC and he is currently the Chairman of Holcim (Lanka) Ltd., Shipping Cargo Logistics (Pvt) Ltd., Hyundai Lanka (Pvt) Ltd., Stallion Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., and Dynamic AV Technologies (Pvt) Ltd. Director of Pirarus (Pvt) Ltd., Aitken Spence & Co. PLC. and Sri Lankan Airlines Ltd. He is also a Trustee of Joseph Fraser Memorial Hospital.

He has been the Past President of the Football Federation of Sri Lanka from 1979 to 1999. He is a Member of the FIFA and AFC Executive Committees. Currently he is the Chairman of FIFA Futsal Committee, FIFA Stadium and Security Committee, Deputy Chairman of FIFA Player Status Committee, Chairman of sub Committee on Minors Transfers and a member of FIFA World Cup Organizing Committee for Brazil 2014. He is the Chairman of AFC Financial Assistance Programme Committee, Deputy Chairman Asian Cup Organising Committee at the AFC, as well as the Vice President of the National Olympic Committee of Sri Lanka from 1990 to date. Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public.

Profiles of the Directors

ROSE COORAY

Director of Ceylon Investment PLC and Hatton National Bank PLC. Joined the Central Bank of Sri Lanka in 1974 and served the Central Bank in several capacities, covering a wide area of subjects, until retirement as a Deputy Governor in May 2009. During this period, also served the Ministry of Finance in the capacity of the Director General of Fiscal Policy and Economic Affairs Department and represented the Government on the Boards of Ceylon Electricity Board, Sri Lanka Telecom, Sri Lanka Export Development Board, DFCC Bank and DeLaRue Currency & Securities Print (Pvt) Limited.

She also held the position of Vice Chairperson of the Institute of Bankers of Sri Lanka and served as secretary to the Monetary Board. Has over 37 years experience in the financial sector formulating and implementing economic and fiscal policies. Holds a B.A (Hons.) in Economics from the University of Peradeniya and Masters Degree from the University of Strathclyde, UK.

KRISHNA SELVANATHAN

Director of Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited, Lion Brewery (Ceylon) PLC and the Investment Sector Companies of the Carsons Group. He is also a Director of Carlsberg India (Pvt) Ltd. He holds a BA Degree in Accounting & Finance and Business Administration from the University of Kent, U.K.

WILLIAM KNIGHT

William Knight is an alternative asset investment specialist who has spent almost his entire career involved with financial development of companies and projects in developing economies. He originally specialized in project finance at Lazard Brothers, following which he spent 18 years in various senior positions in the Lloyds bank group based in London, Hong Kong and Portugal. Since 1991 he has served in a wide range of non-executive positions as an independent director or adviser based in London. Amongst his various board positions, he currently is the Chairman of Abingworth Bio Ventures II, an early stage biotechnology investment company and the IP Morgan Chinese Investment Trust PLC. He is also the Senior independent director of Fidelity Asian Values Trust, the LG India Fund and Axis Fiduciary Ltd, a Mauritius based financial services provider oriented to the African Continent, and served as a board member of funds investing in Russia, Vietnam, Mauritius and Portugal. He is an advisory Board member of Campbell-Lutyens & Co Ltd and Homestrings LLC.

Management Team Profiles

Ruvini Fernando

CEO of the fund management company of the Carsons Group, Director of The Sri Lanka Fund and Director of Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited, which manages licensed unit trusts in Sri Lanka. Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK and a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, UK. Has a Masters Degree in Business Administration from the Postgraduate Institute of Management (PIM), University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. She counts over 20 years' experience in management accounting, finance, research analysis, strategic planning and investments. A former visiting faculty member of the MBA programme of the Postgraduate Institute of Management and a Member of the Regaining Sri Lanka Tourism Steering Committee, a key government policy making forum from January 2002 to January 2004. Represents the Carsons Group investment companies on the Board of Durdans Medical & Surgical Hospital, a leading private healthcare provider in Sri Lanka.

Niloo Jayatilake

Director and Head of Portfolio Management, Guardian Fund Management Ltd and Alternate Director in Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited and Durdans Medical and Surgical Hospital. She has over 17 years experience in investment management. Prior to joining the Carson Cumberbatch Group she worked as a fund manager at The Unit Trust Management Company (Private) Limited (managers of the largest unit trust in Sri Lanka). Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (UK) and an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (UK).

Tharinda Jayawardana

Head of Research of Guardian Fund Management Ltd. He has over 6 years experience in investment research. Prior to joining the Carson Cumberbatch Group, he worked as a financial analyst at JB Securities (Pvt) Ltd.. He is a CFA Charter Holder and an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (UK). He also has a first class B.Sc (Hons) in Finance from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

Sumith Perera

Fund Manager, Guardian Fund Management Ltd. Has over 6 years experience in the field of Asset Management working as a Fund Manager for CAAM Saudi Fransi LLC (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and as an Investment Analyst for Eagle NDB Fund Management (Sri Lanka). He holds a Bsc (Hons) in Economics and Business Finance from Brunel University, UK and is an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants.

Vibath Wijesinghe

Financial Controller of Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited the management support service provider to the Carson Cumberbatch Group. He began his career at M/s. KPMG Ford Rhodes, Thornton & Company. He joined the Carson Cumberbatch Group in 2004 as the Sector Accountant for its Real Estate. Leisure and Investment divisions. He is an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (UK) and of the Society of Certified Management Accountants of Sri Lanka. He also holds a Bachelors Degree in Commerce from the University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka.

Pasan Abeygunawardane

Head of Portfolio Operations, Guardian Fund Management Ltd. Has over 8 years experience in the field of Asset Management working as a Operations Manager for CAAM Saudi Fransi LLC (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Eagle NDB Fund Management (Sri Lanka). He holds a Bsc (Gen) in Applied Science from Sri Jayawardenapura University and is an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants.

Gayan Karunarathna

Sector Accountant for the Investment, Real Estate and Leisure sectors. Commenced career at Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants and progressed with PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chartered Accountants, prior to joining Carsons Group. Counts over six years of experience in auditing and consulting. An Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. Holds a BBA (Finance) (Special) Degree from the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Management Team Profiles

Asanka Jayasekara

Assistant Manager - Research, Guardian Fund Management Ltd. Has over 5 years of experience in investment research. Before joining the Carsons group, worked as a research analyst at JB Securities (Pvt) Ltd. Is an associate member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and holds BSc Degree from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura specializing in Finance.

Lakmal Wickramaarachchi

Assistant Accountant, Guardian Fund Management Limited. Commenced career at KPMG, Chartered Accountants, prior to joining Carsons Group. Counts over five years of experience in auditing and accounting. Holds a B.Sc. Finance (Special) Degree from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka.

Risk Management

Risk management is an integral part of our business, particularly since balancing risks against returns is a critical trade off decision we have to make everyday when it comes to making investment decisions. At Guardian, we recognise the importance of risk management and have built a comprehensive risk management process & structure that focuses on continuous identification and management of business risks. We have in place several measures to strengthen our risk management processes which are linked to our daily investment decisions. These include policies to mitigate business risks along with the upgrading of the support systems that enable easy monitoring and management of risks.

We believe that risk management is of paramount importance in safeguarding the interest of all stakeholders and have undertaken a comprehensive review to enhance the risk mitigating processes already set in place by the Guardian Fund Management Limited, the fund managers of the Company.

We see risk management not as an effort to eliminate risk but as managing risk given certain risk tolerance levels set by the company. Risks appropriate for a particular portfolio will be assessed against the risk preferences of the investor and overall portfolio strategy. Thus different portfolios within the Ceylon Guardian Group would have differing risk profiles. In the light of new asset classes being added with the consolidation of Guardian Capital Partners PLC, we have extended our risk management process to cover our new line of business in private equity investments. Furthermore, risk management also now covers managing retail regulated unit trust funds marketed by our joint venture Company Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited.

THE RISK MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE IN PLACE

Guardian Fund Management (GFM) has been set up as an independent fund management company and the management of the portfolios of the Ceylon Guardian Group has been delegated to this company. The Board of Directors have formulated and approved an investment framework and control limits for GFM's fund management operation. GFM's management team is responsible for the recommendation and execution of the investment decisions, during the course of which oversight for management of the business,

financial and operational risks of the company come into play. A comprehensive risk identification and management framework is in place which is monitored consistently.

The Fund Manager (GFM) has been registered as an Investment Manager with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka since 2005 while Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC and its subsidiary Ceylon Investment PLC have been registered as underwriters since 2009. GFM as well as the Company therefore, come under the purview of the capital market regulator and hence internal monitoring is done on a quarterly basis to ensure that the set regulations are adhered to. Audits by the Securities and Exchange Commission may also be carried out as required. Furthermore, as a listed company the Cevlon Guardian Investment Trust PLC and its listed subsidiary Ceylon Investment PLC & Guardian Capital Partners PLC conform to the Listing Rules and guidelines of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

Ceylon Guardian Group's joint venture with Acuity Partners (Private) Limited to manage and market unit trusts was established with the launch of two mutual fund schemes approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission during the period of review. Hence the group's first initiative to reach the retail segment and offer products via local and international markets have added a new kind of risk to the business. These new risks have been recognized and incorporated into the risk management process.

The Board of Directors of the above Companies have ultimate responsibility for risk management. Hence the Boards are supported by an organization structure that covers the entire risk management framework through an independent Compliance Officer who functions within GFM, as well as the internal audit function of the Carson Cumberbatch Group to which the Ceylon Guardian Group belongs. The Audit Committee of the Company has oversight over the financial reporting function of the company, the system of internal controls; as well as the audit, compliance and risk management processes. Further, an Investment Committee drawn from across the Carsons Group directorate provide advice and insights to the fund management team to further sharpen and refine their decision making process. This organization structure determines the objectives and policies

Risk Management

of our risk management framework and promotes a culture of risk awareness and balanced risk-taking within the company.

RISK CATEGORIES

Ceylon Guardian has identified and categorized its risks into 4 categories, namely macro environmental risks, portfolio risks, regulatory risks and operational risks and given below is its approach in managing these key risk areas.

MACRO ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS Country risks

Country risk is applicable if an investment is made in a security issued by an entity subject to foreign laws or if transactions are entered into in markets in other jurisdictions. The sums invested and profits or returns accruing maybe subject to exchange control regulations, currency fluctuations, transaction costs & taxes and other actions that may be imposed by the government or policy making bodies of the said countries.

This risk is not currently applicable to the Guardian Group as our exposure at present is only to Sri Lankan investments. Hence no risk mitigating systems are required to be in place. However, since the capital account has now been liberalised to the extent of permitting approved overseas investments upto a certain value by listed companies, this is a new risk that we would have to build into our framework if a decision is made to invest in overseas markets.

Currency risk

Where investments are denominated in currencies other than our primary reference currency which is the Sri Lanka Rupee, and where the company is required to convert funds from one currency to another upon making investments, as well as in receiving the returns from those investments, the company is exposed to the risk of the foreign exchange parities moving against one's investment.

This risk is not currently applicable to the Guardian Group as the current exposure of the Guardian group to investments denominated in foreign currencies is nil. Hence no risk mitigating processes are required; but looking ahead we need to prepare for this due to the gradual exchange control de-regulation that is now taking place. A detailed investment policy would be developed in the year ahead in gaining exposure to new markets.

The exposure however, indirectly exists when managing the Sri Lanka Fund and any portfolios of foreign investors. Here we take care to ensure that benchmark returns on such foreign currency dependent portfolios are met after currency conversions are executed. Our economic research would give us an understanding of the expectations on future currency movements.

Market risk - domestic

The broad definition of market risk is exposure to adverse movements in the securities markets for both equity and fixed income investments, which can result in value loss as well as variations in the anticipated returns from those securities. All financial institutions face market risks, created by changes in the macro environment related to political factors, national security, economic management and globalization influences which have an impact on systematic risk factors such as interest rates, currency parity, inflation, and availability of credit. Therefore, understanding market risks requires considering multiple dimensions and complexity in the macro environment.

Market risks are inherent in every security and are thus collectively considered at the portfolio level to take into account the asset allocation decisions of the portfolio. Thus market risks affecting a particular class of security are mitigated by switching to asset classes that are assessed to be less risky in a particular scenario.

This risk cannot be eliminated. All market participants such as Ceylon Guardian should ideally develop its business model taking into account exposure limits and parameters to sustain itself when faced with market risks that can affect portfolio values temporarily. The only mitigating process is to develop a sound research base to determine changing economic fundamentals of the country and determine its effect on equity vs fixed income investments and the prompt shifting of funds between asset classes. This is of vital importance in

trading portfolio decisions where quick encashment of equities is carried out if macro indicators move adversely leading to a slow down in stock market activity.

The process of assessing market risks on investee companies also forms a vital part of our research process, where sensitivity of stock valuations to changes in economic indicators are monitored.

Market risk – international and external macro economic risks

These risks cannot be diversified or mitigated by the company. We as investors in the equity market in Sri Lanka have to live with the risk of international happenings affecting our market adversely. There is an indirect impact of risks of other markets to our domestic market as clearly seen in the past with the spiraling impacts of the global financial crisis spreading to other Western countries and impacting Asian countries and in turn Sri Lanka. In the global world of cross border trade and cross border investment flows, the impact of changing economic indicators and policy will be high for the domestic economy, especially in a country such as ours which is import dependent for vital commodities.

Hence in determining fund strategy we monitor key economic indicators such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, budget deficits of key economic super powers, as well as global commodity prices since Sri Lanka is a net importer of essential commodities. This enables the fund team to get a feel of changing international market dynamics and in turn relate that to local developments. The entry and exit of foreign investor interest on the local market is also determined by the macro economic trends prevailing in foreign markets and relative valuations of our market vis-a-vis developed and other comparative Asian markets. Information to monitor and interpret global developments in capital markets is vital to assess and mitigate this risk.

We believe that building expertise in foreign markets is of paramount importance going forward, with possible further liberalisation on the cards. In mitigating the risk we are looking to tie up or collaborate with foreign entities that have expertise in such markets at such times when Guardian has the ability to invest overseas.

MARKET RISK - PRIVATE EQUITY

As an asset class, private equity is not closely correlated with the public equity markets and, therefore, helps diversify market risk from a traditional investment portfolio consisting of publicly traded stocks and bonds. Private equity investments in Sri Lanka also offer exposure to new avenues of businesses that listed companies do not.

Liquidity and valuation risk

Since private equity investments are unlisted, there is no official market price available for valuing the investment. However we monitor secondary market trades to track traded prices. However this would not be an accurate guide as the volume of trades is a key factor in determining fair price. As we take fairly significant positions in PE investee companies divestment of our stakes is more difficult, bringing a further element of illiquidity to our investments. Also liquidity risk is relatively higher given the longer holding period of 2-3 years. It has been further restricted with a minimum lock in period being imposed at the time of the company going for listing via the IPO route, extending private equity investors holding period and thereby not giving a fair opportunity to divest at times of need

Exit risk

The exit from private equity investments can pose a risk whereby company cashflows are tied up due to limited exit options. Finding ready buyers at fair valuation or even at a discount might be a challenge. However, risk mitigating strategies are adopted by way of covenants to create multiple options of exit in the shareholder agreement. These take various forms including listing, buy back and sale to a third party.

Also further guidelines have been imposed by SEC restricting private equity investors selling at the initial listing in order to protect minority investors. This limits the sale of stakes held by private equity investors who take higher risks in funding at the restructuring/growth stage of the investee companies.

Risk Management

Monitoring risk

No regular performance reporting requirements are there for unlisted companies and hence private equity investors face the risk of not getting financial statements on a quarterly & yearly basis as is mandatory for listed securities. However we request the investee companies through our shareholder agreement to provide us quarterly & annual financial statements and we also schedule review meetings with management on a regular basis. A rapport with the management is built through time, along with a monitoring process.

Governance risk

Since unlisted companies don't have a large minority shareholder base, it is difficult to set in place governance practices and also to enforce them, since there is no regulatory framework governing investor interests.

However, we request investee companies through the shareholder agreement to get our approval for critical decisions such as divestment of major assets, acquisitions etc. We also require appointment of audit committees and adherence to disclosure requirements of listed companies, so that they may prepare themselves for eventual listing requirements. Where our stake in a company exceeds a particular threshold, we may request board representation to safeguard our interests as investors.

Our risk mitigating strategy for private equity is set in place via a shareholder agreement that is signed at the onset and the close relationship we build with investee companies through the time of investment. The performance monitoring of the investment is done by way of quarterly review meetings with the management of investee companies whereby financials and strategy are discussed. Also covenants are built into the shareholder agreement to protect investor interest in terms of clauses undertaking to list within certain time period, buy back options, borrowing limits, sale of major assets etc.

PORTFOLIO RISKS

General Securities risk

Any trading in securities carries inherent investment risks associated with the entity issuing those securities. In particular the price or value of any security can and does fluctuate

and may even become valueless, resulting in possible loss not only of returns and profits, but even also of all or part of the principal sums invested in the case of a fixed income instrument. These risks arise as a result of the overall risks faced by the issuing entity which affects its ability to provide a return to the investors holding the securities issued by it. Particularly in the case of equities, past performance of any investment is not necessarily indicative of future performance. At Guardian our approach focuses on the fact that there is no substitute for fundamental security assessment. Our portfolio management and investment selection process is designed to maximize the risk/return tradeoff to our shareholders and we employ a bottom up investment selection process.

Our risk mitigating methodology is based on our internal research process that has added value over time to our choice of investments. Prospective investments are selected from fundamental analysis and contact with corporate management of the issuing company through company visits. Once an investment is made, a continuous process of monitoring the performance of that investment is adopted.

We manage the concentration risk arising from over exposure to one security by monitoring sector exposure and single company exposure as mitigation strategies. Further, private equity exposure limits at company and group level are monitored as another measure of managing risk. Loss limits are set to monitor stocks performing below their cost of acquisition to determine whether temporary capital erosion is a concern. This helps us mitigate the downside risk of any security in the portfolio.

Liquidity risk

Under certain market conditions, an investor may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur when trading is suspended by the exchange on which a security is listed or when poor market sentiment dries up investor interest in an investment. In addition, there may not be a ready market for certain investments due to low levels of publicly traded quantities. Some investments will have to be held to maturity. Proper information for determining the value of certain investments may also not be available under such circumstances of low liquidity. However the strategy of

holding big stakes might be a limiting factor when selling, if the stock is illiquid or in the case of a change in fundamentals.

At Guardian we mitigate this risk by investing in companies with a reasonable free float and where securities are heavily traded. Also by limiting the portfolio's buy list to highly traded blue chips, the risk of illiquidity can be mitigated. Good research will enable the fund team to identify changes in fundamentals and be proactive in investment decision making.

In instances where we are presented with a promising investment opportunity, being short of funds to pursue that opportunity is also an extension of liquidity risk. A shortage may arise due to the inability of exiting existing positions with inferior risk/return trade off or the need to commit more money than available on hand to fully exploit the opportunity. To guard against this risk we have arranged several overdraft facilities, which have not been utilized as yet. However close monitoring of interest rate movements and liquidation of positions to cover overdrafts after 3-6 months exposure would be the risk mitigation methods used to ensure low exposure to interest rate risks.

Performance volatility risks

The composition of portfolio investments will determine the portfolio's ability to out perform the market. If more volatile stocks that respond more than proportionately to market movements are selected, there is a likelihood that the portfolio will outperform the benchmark All Share Price Index in a growing market, while in a downturn it can underperform the market. It is once again an attempt at balancing good performance with a certain risk tolerance in a volatile environment.

Measuring portfolio volatility through calculation of a portfolio beta is one method of keeping ourselves aware of the sensitivities of the portfolio. In the case of the long term portfolio, we would not attempt to handle market volatility by encashing stocks, but would rather attempt to hold into fundamentally strong stocks and ride out low performing cycles. For this, we ensure adequate cash generation by

way of dividend and other income flows to keep our daily operations running smoothly while we ride out low market periods. On the other hand, in the case of the trading portfolio, it is necessary to keep an even closer tab on market volatility, since it needs to regularly encash its profitable positions to remain a high performing portfolio.

Investment performance risk

This is the risk that portfolio will not meet the investment objectives by over-performing the benchmark index the All Share Index. This can adversely affect the reputation of the company and have impact in the future in terms of proven track record and confidence when raising money on future capital calls etc.

At Guardian we mitigate this risk by setting a process which seeks to meet investment targets within stated risk parameters. Portfolio performance, valuations and risks are monitored by fund managers and managed on a regular basis.

REGULATORY RISKS

Legal compliance

The legal support services to Guardian Fund Management comes through the management services company of the Carson Cumberbatch Group, which ensures that the Guardian Group complies with all legal and regulatory provisions applicable to it. The legal function proactively identifies and advices GFM to set up appropriate systems and processes for legal and regulatory compliance in respect of all our investments and regulated activities. We also ensure legal and regulatory compliance in any foreign country that we operate in, in respect of the Sri Lanka Fund, and in such instances through legal counsel retained in those environments.

At Guardian proactive monitoring of the compliance process is followed and we see that our investments are made and trades are executed in keeping to the Companies Act, SEC regulations, tax regulations, exchange control regulations and other applicable guidelines. The legal advisors of the Company also carry out periodic awareness programmes to educate all staff members.

Risk Management

Regulatory Compliance

The operations of the Guardian Group come within the rules and regulations applicable to all market participants operating in the equity (listed and unlisted) and debt markets of Sri Lanka, as well as the regulatory provisions applicable to companies listed on the CSE and regulations applicable to securities trading set by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka.

Our systems and processes are structured to satisfy the criteria set by these regulations, and staff is constantly kept aware of the compliance needs imposed by these regulations. An independent compliance officer undertakes responsibility for maintaining a check on the overall compliance process and he is supported by the internal audit function of the Carsons Group. GFM, as an Investment Manager registered with the SEC, is also subject to further regulation by the capital markets regulator.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Professionalism in operational dealings

Guardian emphasizes professionalism in the manner in which the staff interacts with clients as well as market intermediaries, since it is vital for maintaining the company's standing within the investment community. Our staff has signed a Code of Ethics at the time of recruitment by the company, which lays down professional standards of conduct and dealing that is expected of staff. Structures to avoid conflicts of interest and compromising of best practices are set up. Staff education covers these areas of practice, and annual declarations by the staff members on compliance in personal equity trading are mandatory.

Compliance with SEC trading rules on insider trading, front running, market manipulation etc are checked by comparing trading statistics between portfolios and pre-approved personal transaction of employees, by the Compliance Officer.

Compliance with the Company Code of Ethics ensures that the conduct of fund managers and other staff do not violate the code of ethics that have been brought in by the company and for which employees are signatories. Some of the areas that have been highlighted include avoiding conflict of interest

between portfolios through coordination of trades between portfolio managers within the company, as well as internal controls and audits to ensure monitoring & compliance.

Systems and process risks

We manage operational risks by identifying areas of risk, formulating plans for their management, promoting best practices, implementing internal controls and systems, and monitoring compliance with these internal guidelines for managing operational risks. Operational risks mainly cover the areas of system failure, continuity of decision making, dealing with contingencies and ensuring efficiency in operations and correct application of recommended management practices. Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

In order to deal with unexpected contingencies, at Guardian Group we have developed and implemented a business continuity plan, which looks after aspects such as staff deployment and systems backup in case of an unexpected disruption to the business. This business continuity plan forms a part of the Carsons Group's business continuity plan.

The internal audit function of the Carsons Group, ensures the safeguarding of company assets and recommends process improvements in areas where process control failures are noted. Compliance with the investment objectives of each portfolio involves checking whether fund managers have adhered to the investment guidelines for each portfolio operating within set limits & not resorting to prohibited investments; as well as monitoring portfolio performance against the benchmarks set. Further compliance with the operating process manual involves checking the application of proper internal controls such as segregation of duties, authority limits, approvals and that cash management processes are in order.

Systems support for the portfolio management software is made available through an annual maintenance agreement with the software vendor which ensures on line support for system issues and queries. At the same time the financial transaction processing and reporting system are based on an ERP system in use at Carsons Group level and as such back

up support services for this system are available through the parent company's management services company.

Staff risks

A fund management operational unit requires qualified professionals with experience in the fund management industry. Knowledge of the operating mechanism of the market as well as its norms and ethics is of importance. We attempt to pass on this valuable local knowledge to our staff at all levels. Having diversity in the team, developing a strong second level, training and development opportunities, are standard practices in the industry, which we benchmark ourselves with. A performance related incentive scheme for the staff is in place and is being reviewed. The networking ability of key staff to source deals is important in running a successful fund management operation by being shown both important buy side and sell side deals by brokers.

The staff of GFM are all professionally qualified with a track record of experience in the industry. A strong research team has been developed in the last one year to complement the fund management operation and raise the standard of the investment decision making process. Staff training and development is identified as an important areas of concern, while retention is managed through a comprehensive reward structure & incentive scheme, opportunities for career progression and a culture of being HR oriented.

Reputation risk

As a company which carries out a role of trust between itself and a client, it is vital to safeguard the good name and reputation of the business. Further, now being in the public domain through unit trusts, safeguarding reputation risk is of utmost importance.

Employees are communicated the right values from the inception both by formal communication and by example. Our screening process at interviews, attempts to select people of the right caliber, while training them for higher responsibility is ongoing. The extensive compliance process also ensures that the company does not take the risk of process failure that will lead to reputation risk. Maintaining good relationships with all industry and government stakeholders further helps manage any crisis situation that can damage reputation.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors on the Affairs of the Company

The details set out herein provide the pertinent information required by the Companies Act. No. 07 of 2007, Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange and recommended best accounting practices. The Annual Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 24th May 2012.

1 GENERAL

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the shareholders their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2012 of Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC, a public limited liability company incorporated in Sri Lanka in 1951.

2 THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are to act as specialised investment vechicles within the investment business to undertake listed, private equity and fixed income investments and engage in fund management activities. Investors would then have a choise of investment companies that suit their different risk appetite. Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC would, as the parent entity, take-up diverse risks of all sub-segments of the investment business.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Company and the Group during the financial year under review.

A list of subsidiaries and associate companies are provided in note 21.2.2 to these financial statements.

3 REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Chairman's Statement and Managers' Review on pages 2 to 14 provide an overall assessment of the business performance of the Company and the Group and its future developments. These reports together with the audited consolidated financial statements reflect the state of affairs of the Company and the Group.

4 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the financial statements of the Company and the Group for the year ended 31st March 2012 are set out on pages 38 to 80. These financial statements do comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, No 7 of 2007.

4.1 Revenue

The Company and the Group generated revenue of Rs.1,335.9 mn and Rs. 2,081.5 mn (2011–Rs.1,748.8 mn and Rs. 2,525.6 mn). A detailed analysis of the revenue for the period is given in note 11 to the Financial Statements

4.2 Financial results and appropriation

An abridgement of the financial performance of the Company and the Group is presented in the table below:

(In Rupees thousands)	(Group	Com	npany
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
		(Restated)		
Profit for the year	1,980,240	2,962,760	985,620	1,710,157
Retained profit brought forward from previous year	4,357,939	2,237,038	2,105,214	673,782
Profit available for appropriations	6,338,179	5,199,798	3,090,834	2,383,939
From which the following appropriations / distributions have been made:				
Dividend paid	(131,755)	(154,798)	(131,755)	(154,798)
Transfers – Market value adjustment reserve	164,295	140,044	10,637	156,429
Capitalization of reserves	-	(280,356)	-	(280,356)
Adjustment on increase in controlling interest over subsidiaries	-	(546,749)	-	=
Retained profit carried forward	6,307,719	4,357,939	2,969,716	2,105,214

4.3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are given on pages 43 to 52. There have been no changes in the accounting policies adopted by the Company and the Group during the year under review.

4.4 Reserves

As at 31st March 2012, the total reserves stood at Rs.4,339.5 mn and Rs.11,219.2 mn (2011-Rs 5,214.9 mn and Rs.12,178.6 mn) for the Company and the Group respectively.

The movements are set out in the Statement of Changes in Equity, note 25 and note 26 to the financial statements.

4.5 Market value adjustment reserve-short-term

Gains arising from the above adjustment will be transferred from retained earnings to 'Market value adjustment reserve-short-term' at balance sheet date, and any losses arising will be transferred from 'Market value adjustment reserve-short-term' to the extent that loss does not exceed the balance held in the said reserve as at that date.

Accordingly, during the year an amount of Rs.10.6 mn and Rs.164.3 mn (2011 – Rs.156.4mn and Rs.140.0mn) was transferred from 'Market value adjustment reserve-short term', being the 'Mark to market value adjustment' on short-term investment portfolios for the Company and the Group respectively as shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity on pages 40 to 41.

4.6 Long-term investment revaluation reserve

During the year, the net negative movement reflected in the 'Long-term investment revaluation reserve' for the Company and the Group was Rs.1,729.2mn and Rs.2,588.2mn (2011 - a net positive movement of Rs.1,488.3mn and Rs. 2,889.9mn) respectively arising out of realized gains and adjustment on mark to market value of long-term investments.

STATEMENTS OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES 5

The responsibilities of the Directors, in relation to the financial statements are detailed in the following paragraphs, while the responsibilities of the Auditors are set out in the Independent Auditors' Report.

According to the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 and Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act, No. 15 of 1995, Directors are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year, giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group as at the end of the financial year and of the performance for the said period.

The financial statements comprise of:

- a balance sheet, which presents a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the financial year:
- an income statement of the company and its subsidiaries, which presents a true and fair view of the profit and loss of the company and its subsidiaries for the financial year. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to ensure that:
- appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently, while material departures, if any, have been disclosed and explained;
- all applicable accounting standards have been complied
- reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates have been made; and
- provides the information required by and otherwise comply with the Colombo Stock Exchange.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company and the Group maintain sufficient accounting records to disclose with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Company and the group, and for ensuring that the financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act, No. 15 of 1995, and meet with the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007.

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They are also responsible for taking reasonable measures to safeguard the assets of the Company and the group and in this regard to give proper consideration to the establishment and effective operation of appropriate systems of internal control with a view to prevent, detect and rectify fraud and other irregularities.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, since the Directors are of the view that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation, for the foreseeable future from the date of signing these financial statements.

The Directors are also of the view that they have discharged their responsibilities as set out in this statement.

6 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Independent Auditors' Report on the financial statements is given on page 37 of the Annual Report.

7 INTERESTS REGISTER

The Company maintains an Interests Register conforming to the provisions of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007. All Directors have made declarations as provided for in Section 192(2) of the Companies Act. aforesaid.

The relevant details as required by the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 have been entered in the Interests Register during the year under review.

The Interests Register is available for inspection as required under the Companies Act.

7.1 Remuneration of Directors

Directors' remuneration for the financial year ended 31st March 2012 is given in note 13 to the financial statements on page 54 of the Annual Report.

7.2 Directors' Interest in Contracts and Shares

Directors' interests in transactions of the Company and the Group are disclosed in note 33 to these financial statements and have been declared at meetings of the Directors. The Directors have had no direct or indirect interest in contracts or proposed contracts in relation to the business of the Company, while they had the following interests in ordinary shares of the Company.

Directors	No of shares as at 31st March 2012	No of shares as at 01st April 2011
Mr. I. Paulraj(Chairman)	255	255
Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena	255	255
Mr. A. de Z. Gunasekera	255	255
Mr. V.M. Fernando	-	-
Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray	-	-
Mr. K. Selvanathan	-	-
Mr. C.W. Knight	-	-

8 DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors who served during the year are given under Corporate information in the inner back cover of the Annual Report.

8.1 Directors to retire by rotation

In terms of Articles 89, 90 and 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

In terms of Articles 89, 90 and 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray retires by rotation and being eligible offers herself for re-election

8.2 Appointment of Directors who are over 70 years of age

Upon the recommendation of the Nomination Committee and the Board it is recommended that Mr. I. Paulraj and Mr. A. de Z. Gunasekera who are over 70 years of age be re-appointed as Directors of the Company for a further period of one year from the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting and that the age limit stipulated in Section 210 of the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 shall not be applicable.

AUDITORS

Company's Auditors during the year under review were Messrs. KPMG, Chartered Accountants.

A sum of Rs.290,000/- and Rs.930,000/- was paid to them by the Company and the Group respectively as audit fees for the year ended 31st March 2012 (2011 - Rs. 260,000/- and Rs.845,000/-). In addition to the above, the auditors were paid Rs.50,000/- and Rs.180,000/- as audit related fees and a further Rs. 400,000/- as professional fees for non-audit services for the Company and the Group respectively during the vear.

The retiring auditors have expressed their willingness to continue in office. A resolution to re-appoint them as auditors of the Company and authorizing the Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Audit Committee reviewed the appointment of the auditors, their effectiveness and its relationship with the Company and its subsidiaries, including the level of audit and non-audit fees paid to the auditor.

9.1 Auditors' relationship or any interest with the Company

The Directors are satisfied that, based on written representations made by the independent auditors to the Board, the auditors do not have any interest with the Company and its subsidiaries that would impair their independence.

10 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

There were no significant events during the year.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS EXCEEDING 10% OF THE EOUITY OR 5% OF THE TOTAL ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

There were no transactions entered into by the Company in and its subsidiaries in their ordinary course of business, the value of which exceeded 10% of the shareholders' equity or 5% of the total assets of the respective companies during the year.

12 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Given below is the status of compliance of Corporate Governance Rules as per the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE).

12.1 Board of Directors

The following Directors held office as at the balance sheet date and their brief profiles are given on pages 15 to 16 of the Annual Report.

Directors	Executive/Non executive/ Independent
Mr. I. Paulraj (Chairman)*	Non-Executive/ Independent
Mr. D.C.R.Gunawardena	Non-Executive
Mr. A. de Z. Gunasekera ***	Non-Executive / Independent
Mr. V.M. Fernando ***	Non-Executive / Independent
Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray ****	Non-Executive / Independent
Mr. K. Selvanathan	Executive
Mr. C.W. Knight	Non-Executive / Independent

- The Board has determined that Mr. I. Paulraj is an Independent, Non- Executive Director in spite of being on the Board for more than 9 years and being a Director of Ceylon Investment PLC, in which a majority of other Directors of the Board are also Directors, since he is not directly involved in the management of the Company.
- The Board has determined that Mr. A. de Z. Gunasekera is an Independent, Non Executive Director in spite of being on the Board for more than 9 years and being a Director of Ceylon Investment PLC, in which majority of other

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Directors of the Board are also Directors, since he is not directly involved in the management of the Company.

The Board has determined that Mr. V.M. Fernando is an Independent, Non Executive Director in spite of being on the Board for more than 9 years and being a Director of Ceylon Investment PLC, in which majority of other Directors of the Board are also Directors, since he is not directly involved in the management of the Company.

**** The Board has determined that Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray is an Independent, Non Executive Director in spite of being a Director of Ceylon Investment PLC, in which majority of other Directors of the Board are also Directors, since she is not directly involved in the management of the Company.

12.2 Remuneration Committee

As per the Rule 7.10.5 of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange, the Remuneration Committee of Carson Cumberbatch PLC (CCPLC), the parent company, functions as the Remuneration Committee of the Company and comprises the following members;

Remuneration Committee members	Executive/Non executive/ Independent
Mr. I. Paulraj (Chairman)	Non Executive/ Independent
	Director of CCPLC
Mr. M. Moonesinghe	Non Executive/ Independent
	Director of CCPLC
Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena	Non Executive Director of
	CCPLC

The committee has formulated a remuneration policy based on market and industry factors and individual performance for all Group companies.

Aggregated remuneration paid to the Non-Executive Directors of the Company is disclosed under note 13 on page 54 of this Annual Report.

Executive Directors are not compensated for their role on the Board.

12.3 Audit Committee

As per the Rule 7.10.6 of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange the Audit Committee of Carson Cumberbatch PLC (CCPLC), the parent Company, functions as the Audit Committee of the Company and comprises the following members;

Audit Committee members	Executive/Non executive/ Independent
Mr. Vijaya Malalasekera	Non Executive/ Independent
(Chairman)	Director of CCPLC
Mr. Chandima	Non Executive Director of CCPLC
Gunawardena	
Mr. Faiz Mohideen	Non Executive Director of CCPLC

Additionally Mr. T. Rodrigo was the Expert Advisory member for the Investment Sector.

In May 2012, Mr. Tennyson Rodrigo stepped down from the position of Expert Advisor to the Audit Committee in respect of the Investment Sector.

The Audit Committee Report is given on pages 34 to 35 of this Annual Report.

12.4 Directors Meeting Attendance

Four (04) Board meetings were convened during the financial year and the attendance of the Directors was as follows:

Directors	Meetings attended (out of 4)
Mr. I. Paulraj (Chairman)	4
Mr. D.C.R.Gunawardena	3
Mr. A. de Z. Gunasekera	3
Mr. V.M. Fernando	2
Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray	3
Mr. K. Selvanathan	4
Mr. C.W. Knight	3

13 NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Company formed a Nomination Committee which also functions as the Nomination Committee for some of its Subsidiaries, with effect from 1st April 2012. The said Nomination Committee comprises of the following members;

Nomination Committee members	Executive/Non executive/ Independent
Mr. I. Paulraj(Chairman)	Non- Executive/Independent
	Director
Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray	Non- Executive/Independent
	Director
Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena	Non-Executive Director

The primary objective of the Nomination Committee is to lead the process for Board appointments of new Directors to the Board and the nominations of members to represent the Company in Group Companies/Investee Companies.

14 INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The ultimate responsibility to establish, monitor and review a Group-wide internal control system rests with the Board of Directors. The intensity, depth and the tolerance limits for each component of the internal control system would be based on the weight of the element of risk imposed on the sustenance of the business by the respective area of operation. Whilst a strong internal control system would mitigate the crystallization of risk elements to a greater extent, employment of external support structures would also be necessary based on the risk assessments made thereon. Effective maintenance of internal controls and risk identification and mitigation is handed down to the respective members of senior management within the guidelines of benchmark policies, procedures and authority limits clearly laid down.

Group Internal Audit, whose scope of scrutiny is entirely driven by the grading of the risk involved will be monitoring and providing the feedback to the management and the respective Audit Committees. Regular submission of compliance and internal solvency certificates vouched by the heads of the respective divisions as a mandatory agenda item keeps the Directors abreast of the health of the Company and the Group resource base and governance requirements.

This allows the Board to have total control of the fulfillment of governance requirements by providing opportunity to take timely preventive action in case of potential deterioration of status quo. More detailed description of the risk management strategies of the Company is given on pages 19 to 25.

15 HUMAN RESOURCES

The management of the Group's investments is undertaken by Guardian Fund Management Limited (GFM) and management support services are provided by Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited (CMSL).

GFM continued to invest in human capital development and implement effective human resource practices and policies to develop and build an efficient and effective workforce aligned around new business priorities of the Group and to ensure that its employees are developing the skills and knowledge required for the future success of the Group, centered around the core competencies required by an investment house.

The number of persons employed by GFM as at 31st March 2012 was 14 (31st March 2011 - 09).

EQUITABLE TREATMENT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Company endeavors at all times to ensure equitable treatment to all shareholders

17 **DIVIDENDS**

Subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, a first & final dividend of Rs. 2/- per ordinary share and deferred share is recommended by the Directors for the year ended 31st March 2012.

The dividend payable has not been accounted for until it is approved at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

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The details of the dividends paid during the year are set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

18 SOLVENCY TEST

Taking into account the said distribution, the Directors are satisfied that the Company would meet the Solvency Test requirement under Section 56(2) of the Companies Act, No.07 of 2007 immediately after the distribution. The Company's auditors, Messrs. KPMG, Chartered Accountants have issued a Certificate of Solvency confirming the same.

19 STATED CAPITAL

The Stated Capital of the Company as at 31st March 2012 was Rs. 953,166,933/- comprising of 82,096,719 ordinary shares and 5,739,770 deferred shares. The movement in Stated Capital of the Company is given in note 24 to the financial statements.

There was no change in the stated capital of the Company during the year.

20 INVESTMENTS

Investments represent, investment in subsidiaries associate, joint venture, other long-term investments held for capital appreciation and short term investments held for trading.

- Investment in subsidiaries are detailed in note 21.2.2 on
- Investment in associate company is explained in detail through 21.1.1 on page 60.
- Investment in joint venture is explained in detail through note 2.1.2 on pages 60 and 61.
- Long-term investments at market value are disclosed in Note 21 D, comprises those investments which are held for a longer tenure, usually over 3-5 years. The market value of long term investment portfolio is Rs.8,356.3 mn and Rs.2,774.7 mn (2011 - Rs. 11,355.2 mn and Rs.4,456.4 mn) for the Group and the Company respectively, as detailed in page 59.

The short-term portfolio engaged in active trading to realize benefits of the movements in the stock market and is carried in the Balance Sheet at market value as explained in detailed in note 23 in page 67. The carrying value of the short-term portfolio as at 31st March 2012 was Rs.782.4 mn and Rs. 149.1 mn (2011 -Rs. 1,164.0mn and Rs.101.3mn) for Group and the Company respectively.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 21

The details of capital expenditure of the Group is as follows.

In Rupees thousands	Group	
	2012	2011
Property plant & equipment	1,239	602
intangible assets	4,470	-

22 STATUTORY PAYMENTS

The Directors to the best of their knowledge and belief were satisfied that all statutory dues have been paid up to date or have been provided for in the financial statements.

GOING CONCERN

The Board of Directors is satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared based on the going concern concept.

24 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, no circumstances have arisen, which would require adjustments to or disclosures in the financial statements, other than those disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENT

The contingent liabilities and commitments made on account of capital expenditure as at 31st March 2012 are given in note 32 to the financial statements.

26 CORPORATE DONATIONS

There were no donations granted during the year.

27 SHARE INFORMATION

The details relating to earnings, net assets, market value per share and information on share trading is given on pages 81 to 82 and 90 to 91 of the Annual Report.

28 TWENTY MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The parent company, Carson Cumberbatch PLC holds 67.15% of the total ordinary shares in issue of the Company.

Twenty Major Shareholders with comparatives

29 ANNUAL REPORT

The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements together with the reviews which forms part of the Annual Report on 24th May 2012. The appropriate number of copies of the Report would be submitted to the Colombo Stock Exchange, Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standard Monitoring Board and the Registrar of Companies within the given time frames.

As at 31st March	2012		2011	
Name of Shareholders	No. of ordinary shares		No. of ordinary shares	
Carson Cumberbatch PLC A/C No.2	55,130,831	67.15	55,130,831	67.15
Thurston Investments Limited	5,278,174	6.43	5,520,274	6.72
Mr. M. Radhakrishnan	2,033,186	2.48	2,033,186	2.48
GF Capital Global Limited	1,572,962	1.92	1,572,962	1.92
Employees Trust Fund Board	1,133,770	1.38	95,770	0.12
Miss. G.I.A. De Silva	868,275	1.06	868,275	1.06
Mr. G.J.W. De Silva	867,900	1.06	948,600	1.16
Mrs. M.L. De Silva	857,616	1.04	857,616	1.04
Mr. K.C. Vignarajah	609,473	0.74	604,778	0.74
Miss. R.H. Abdulhussein	485,983	0.59	502,983	0.61
Perpetual Capital (Private) Limited	457,071	0.56	-	-
The Ceylon Desiccated Coconut and Oil Company (Pvt) Ltd.	382,438	0.47	382,438	0.47
Miss. G.N.A. De Silva	360,493	0.44	360,493	0.44
Waldock Mackenzie Ltd/Mr. M.A.N. Yoosufali	359,232	0.44	344,552	0.42
Bartleet Finance PLC	315,000	0.38	178,500	0.22
Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd-General Fund	272,100	0.33	-	-
Mr. O.D. Liyanage	263,609	0.32	263,609	0.32
Mrs. S. Vignarajah	249,233	0.30	247,833	0.30
DFCC Bank A/C 1	246,931	0.30	246,931	0.30
Mr. G N Russel	232,396	0.28	232.396	0.28

30 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

60th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Wednesday the 4th day of July 2012 at 3.30 p.m. at Taj Samudra Hotel, "Crystal Room" Upper Floor, No. 25, Galle Face Centre Road, Colombo 3. The Notice of the Annual General Meeting is on page 94 of the Annual Report.

Signed on behalf of the Board,

(Sgd). (Sgd). I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena Chairman Director Colombo. 24th May 2012

Audit Committee Report

As provided by the Colombo Stock Exchange Listing Rules, the Audit Committee of Carson Cumberbatch PLC (CCPLC), the Parent Company is the Audit Committee of the Company.

The members of the Audit Committee are as follows:

Audit Committee members	Executive/Non-Executive/ Independent
Mr.Vijaya Malalasekera (Chairman)	Non-Executive, Independent (CCPLC)
Mr.Chandima Gunawardena	Non-Executive (CCPLC)
Mr. Faiz Mohideen	Non-Executive, Independent (CCPLC)

Mr.Vijaya Malalasekera is a Non-Executive, Independent Director of CCPLC and a former Director of Ceylon Tobacco Company PLC.

Mr.Chandima Gunawardena is a Non-Executive Director of CCPLC and in most of its Group Companies.

Mr.Faiz Mohideen, a Non-Executive, Independent Director of CCPLC, was the former Deputy Secretary to the Treasury and a former Director of Bank of Ceylon and Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka.

The audit aspects of Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC are conducted within the Agenda of CCPLC-Audit Committee and the Committee was advised by Mr.Tennyson Rodrigo as a member of the Panel of Expert Advisors to the Audit Committee of CCPLC, for the Investment Sector, Property Sector and the Leisure Sector of the Group. Mr.Rodrigo is a Director of Good Hope PLC and Indo-Malay PLC and was the former Managing Director and Chief Executive of Capital Development and Investment Company PLC and was the former Chairman of the Audit Committee of Eagle Insurance Company Limited.

In May 2012, Mr.Tennyson Rodrigo stepped down from the position of Expert Advisor to the Audit Committee.

CCPLC-Audit Committee held 04 Meetings during the financial year to discuss matters relating to the Company and the attendance of the Members of the Audit Committee was as follows:

Meetings attended (out of four)		
Mr.Vijaya Malalasekera (Chairman)	04	
Mr.Chandima Gunawardena	02	
Mr.Faiz Mohideen	04	

Mr.Tennyson Rodrigo, the Expert Advisor attended 03 Audit Committee Meetings.

The Audit Committee Meetings were also attended by the internal auditors and senior management staff members.

The Committee met the external auditors twice during the year, i.e. to discuss the audit scope and to deliberate the draft Financial Report and Accounts. The Audit Committee also met the external auditors, Messrs.KPMG and discussed the draft Financial Report and Accounts, without the management being present.

In accordance with the audit plan formulated and approved by the Audit Committee for the financial year 2011/2012, the Group Internal Audit (GIA) carried out six detailed audits on the Investment Sector companies.

The findings and contents of the Group Internal Audit reports have been discussed with the management and subsequently the audit reports were circulated to the Audit Committee and to the management.

The objectives of the GIA work was to have an independent review of the system of internal controls as established by the management, its adequacy and integrity vis-à-vis objectives served and to determine the extent of adherence to the controls by staff responsible for the function and to take corrective/preventive action where necessary.

The interim financial statements of Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC have been reviewed by the Audit Committee Members at Audit Committee Meetings. The draft financial statements of Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC for the year ended 31st March 2012 were also reviewed at a Meeting of the Audit Committee, together with the External Auditors, Messrs. KPMG, prior to release of same to the Regulatory Authorities and to the shareholders. The Audit Committee was provided with confirmations and declarations as required, by the Managers, Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited that the said financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and the information required by the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 therein and presented a true and fair view of the Company's state of affairs as at that date and the Company's activities during the year under review.

The Audit Committee has determined that Messrs.KPMG, Auditors are independent on the basis that they do not carry out any management related functions of the Company.

The Audit Committee has concurred to recommend to the Board of Directors the re-appointment of Messrs. KPMG, as Auditors for the financial year ending 31st March 2013, subject to the approval of the shareholders of Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC at the Annual General Meeting.

The purpose of the Audit Committee of CCPLC is as follows:

To assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the financial reporting process, the system of internal control over financial reporting, the audit process and the Company's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations, Company policies and procedures and the code of conduct.

To ensure that the internal audit activity is well managed, so that it adds value to the organization by being objective in providing relevant assurance, contributing to the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, risk management and control processes.

(Sqd). Vijaya Malalasekera Chairman – Audit Committee Carson Cumberbatch PLC

24th May 2012

Financial Calendar

Financial year end 60th Annual General Meeting to be held on 31st March 2012 4th July 2012

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

Interim Financial Statements published in terms of the Listing Rules of the Colombo Stock Exchange

1st Quarter ended 30th June 2011 2nd Quarter ended 30th September 2011 3rd Quarter ended 31st December 2011 12th August 2011 14th November 2011 14th February 2012

Independent Auditors' Report



KPMG Tel : +94 - 11 542 6426 (Chartered Accountants) : +94 - 11 244 5872 32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha, +94 - 11 244 6058 P. O. Box 186, +94 - 11 254 1249 Colombo 00300. +94 - 11 230 7345 Sri Lanka. Internet: www.lk.kpmg.com

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CEYLON GUARDIAN INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC ("Company"), the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2012 which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2012, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set on pages 38 to 80 of this Annual Report.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Scope of Audit and Basis of Opinion

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting

> KPMG, a Sri Lankan Partnershin and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. We therefore believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, so far as appears from our examination, the Company maintained proper accounting records for the year ended March 31, 2012 and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's state of affairs as at March 31, 2012 and its profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at March 31, 2012 and the profit and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, of the Company and its subsidiaries dealt with thereby, so far as concerns the shareholders of the Company.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

These financial statements also comply with the requirements of Sections 153(2) to 153(7) as appropriate of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Colombo 24 May 2012

M.R. Mibular FCA C.P. Jayatilake FCA Ms. S. Joseph FCA S.T.D.L. Perera FCA Ms M P Perera FCA T.J.S. Rajakarier FCA Ms. S.M.B. Jayasekara ACA G.A.U. Karunaratne ACA

P.Y.S. Perera, ECA W.W.J.C. Perera FCA W.K.D.C Abeyrathne ACA R.M.D.B. Rajapakse ACA

Principals - S.R.I. Perera ACMA, LLB, Attorney-at-Law, H.S. Goonewardene ACA

Income Statement

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

		Gro	oup	Con	npany
For the year ended 31 March	Note	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenue	11	2.091.510	(Restated)	1 225 040	1,748,753
		2,081,510	2,525,592	1,335,949	, ,
Unrealized gain/(loss) on mark to market value adjustment	12	(692,081)	199,678	(309,935)	10,640
Profit on investment activities		1,389,429	2,725,270	1,026,014	1,759,393
Other income		-	966	-	440
Administrative and other operating expenses		(114,582)	(87,909)	(31,616)	(33,959)
Profit from operations	13	1,274,847	2,638,327	994,398	1,725,874
Finance expenses		(5,276)	(23,745)	(1,683)	(16,953)
Profit from operations after finance expenses		1,269,571	2,614,582	992,715	1,708,921
Share of associate company's profit net of taxation	14	882,824	713,798	-	-
Share of joint venture company's loss net of taxation	15	(2,389)	-	-	-
Profit before taxation		2,150,006	3,328,380	992,715	1,708,921
Income tax (expense)/reversal	16	(15,696)	(4,532)	(7,095)	1,236
Profit for the year		2,134,310	3,323,848	985,620	1,710,157
Attributable to:					
		1 000 010	2012710	005 100	1 710 157
Equity holders of the parent		1,980,240	2,962,760	985,620	1,710,157
Non controlling interest		154,070	361,088	-	
		2,134,310	3,323,848	985,620	1,710,157
Earnings per share - Rs.	17	22.54	33.73	11.22	19.47
Dividend per share - Rs. *	18	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50

The notes from pages 43 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements. Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

 $[\]mbox{\ensuremath{^{\circ}}}$ Dividends per share is based on the proposed / interim dividends.

Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

		Gr	roup	Con	npany
As at 31 March	Note	2012	2011	2012	2011
			(Restated)		
ASSETS Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	19	4,667	6,447	-	-
Intangible assets	20	239,194	237,199		-
Investment in subsidiaries Investment in associate	21 A 21 B	- 3,321,476	- 2,709,481	1,926,441	1,926,422
Investment in joint venture	21 C	17,611	2,709,401	20,000	-
Other long-term investments	21 D	8,356,276	11,355,188	2,774,736	4,456,384
Total non-current assets		11,939,224	14,308,315	4,721,177	6,382,806
Current assets Trade and other receivables	22	35,719	55.691	18 <i>.</i> 570	7.741
Current tax recoverable		20,813	14,981	14,881	10,728
Short-term investments	23	782,421	1,163,989	149,078	101,324
Short-term deposits Cash at bank		1,255,363 29,250	240,644 80,953	392,373 9,079	10.649
Total current assets		2,123,566	1,556,258	583,981	130,442
Total assets		14,062,790	15,864,573	5,305,158	6,513,248
EOUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Stated capital	24	953,167	953,167	953,167	953,167
Capital reserves Revenue reserves	25 26	1,378,976 9,840,182	1,598,708 10,579,883	208,660 4,130,843	208,660 5,006,203
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	20	12,172,325	13,131,758	5,292,670	6,168,030
Non controlling interest		1,823,872	2,154,418		
Total equity		13,996,197	15,286,176	5,292,670	6,168,030
Non-current liabilities					
Employee benefits	27	3,564	1,720	_	_
Deferred tax liability	28	792	1,896	-	
Total non-current liabilities		4,356	3,616	-	
Current liabilities Trade and other payables	29	11,561	6,522	2,000	1,174
Current tax liability	27	39	3,489	-	-
Unclaimed dividends		34,617	23,796	10,488	8,306
Bank overdraft Total current liabilities		16,020 62,237	540,974 574,781	12.488	335,738 345,218
Total liabilities		66,593	578,397	12,488	345,218
Total equity and liabilities		14,062,790	15,864,573	5,305,158	6,513,248
Net assets per ordinary/deferred share - book value (Rs.)		138.58	149.50	60.26	70.22
Net assets per ordinary/deferred share - market value (Rs.)		264.81	354.68	231.49	386.15

The notes from pages 43 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements.

I certify that these financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.

(Sgd). V. R. Wijesinghe Financial Controller

Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

Approved and signed on behalf of the Investment Managers, Approved and signed on behalf of the Board,

(Sgd). W. Y. R. Fernando (Mrs.) Director Guardian Fund Management Limited (Sgd). I. Paulraj (Sgd).
D. C. R. Gunawardena Chairman Director

Colombo 24th May 2012

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

	Stated		Capital reserves	ves		Revenue reserves	erves				
	capital			Associate	Market value	Long term			Total equity attributable		
Group		Investment reserve	Other capital reserves	company's capital reserves	adjustment reserve short-term	investments revaluation reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	to equity holders of parent	Non controlling interest	Total
				(Restated)				(Restated)	(Restated)		(Restated)
Balance as at 1st April 2010	672,811	7,805	316,741	930,782	304,339	3,135,065	32,668	2,237,038	7,637,249	1,566,029	9,203,278
Profit for the year *								2,962,760	2,962,760	361,088	3,323,848
Dividend for 2010	1	,	1	1	1	1	1	(154,798)	(154,798)	(56,748)	(211,546)
Movement in associate											
company's reserves				343,380	1	1			343,380		343,380
Transfer of realised gains and											
aujustillelit üli illaik tu liilaiket value of lona-term investments	,			,		7 889 916		,	7 889 916	618 292	3 508 208
Capitalization of reserves (note 24.3)	280.356	,	,	,	,		,	(280.356)			004,000,0
Adjustment on increase in								()			
controlling interest over subsidiaries					1	1		(546,749)	(546,749)	(415,705)	(962,454)
Non controlling interest arising on acquisition	iisition										
of subsidiary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81,462	81,462
Transfers (Note 26.1)	•	1	•		(140,044)	1		140,044	'		
Balance as at 31st March 2011	953,167	7,805	316,741	1,274,162	164,295	6,024,981	32,668	4,357,939	13,131,758	2,154,418	15,286,176
Balance as at 1st April 2011	953,167	7,805	316,741	316,741 1,274,162	164,295	6,024,981	32,668	4,357,939			15,286,176
Profit for the year*	•	•	•	1		1	ı	1,980,240	1,980,240	154,070	2,134,310
Dividend for 2011				1		ı	ı	(131,755)			(166,875)
Movement in associate company s		1		(719 737)		1	ı	1	(719 732)		(719 732)
Transfer of realised gains and				(2017)					(701/17)		(361/713)
adjustment on mark to market value of long-term investments	1		1			(2,588,186)			(2,588,186)	(449,478)	(449,478) (3,037,664)
						' ' '					

953,167

Balance as at 31st March 2012

Transfers (Note 26.1)

controlling interest over subsidiary

Adjustment on increase in

(18)

(18)

164,295

(164,295)

Restatement of comparative figures

During the last quarter of the financial year, prior year financial statements of the associate company, Bukit Darah PLC had been restated. Accordingly, the 'Share of associate company's profit net of taxation' and the 'Investments in associate' of the Group were restated resulting in an increase of Rs.305.7mn for the year ended 31st March 2011 and Rs.1,020.9mn as at 31st March 2011

This has been accounted for as a prior year adjustment in the financial statements of the Group, in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 10 - "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". Accordingly comparative figures have been restated

The notes from pages 43 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements.

^{*} Profit for the year includes share of profit of the associate company, which can not be distributed.

	Stated	Cap	Capital reserves	Rev	Revenue Reserves			
	capital	+ cost	Other	Market value adjustment	Long term investments			
Company		reserve	reserve	short-term	revaluation	reserve	earnings	equity
Balance as at 1st April 2010	672,811	7,805	200,855	167,066	1,387,087	14,961	673,782	3,124,367
Profit for the year	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,710,157	1,710,157
Transfer of realised gains and adjustment on mark to market								
value of long-term investments	1	,	,	,	1,488,304	,	,	1,488,304
Capitalization of reserves (Note 24.3)	280,356	•	,	•	•	,	(280,356)	
Transfers (Note 26.1)	1			(156,429)	ı	ı	156,429	1
Dividend for 2010	1	1	1	1	1	1	(154,798)	(154,798)
Balance as at 31st March 2011	953,167	7,805	200,855	10,637	2,875,391	14,961	2,105,214	6,168,030
Balance as at 1st April 2011	953,167	7,805	200,855	10,637	2,875,391	14,961	2,105,214	6,168,030
Profit for the year	•	٠	ı	ı		1	985,620	985,620
Transfer of realised gains and adjustment on mark to market								
value of long-term investments	•	•	ı	ı	(1,729,225)	1	•	(1,729,225)
Transfers (Note 26.1)	•	•		(10,637)		•	10,637	
Dividend for 2011					1		(131,755)	(131,755)
Balance as at 31st March 2012	953,167	7,805	200,855		1,146,166	14,961	2,969,716	5,292,670

The notes from pages 43 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

Cash Flow Statement

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

		Gro	oup	Cor	mpany
For the year ended 31 March	Note	2012	2011	2012	2011
,			(Restated)		
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before taxation		2,150,006	3,328,380	992,715	1,708,921
Adjustments for:		2,130,000	5,520,500	772,713	1,700,721
Share of associate company's profit net of taxation	14	(882,824)	(713,798)	_	-
Share of joint venture company's loss net of taxation	15	2,389	(713,773)	_	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	19	3,019	2,172	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	20	2,475	1,817	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	27	1,844	1,159	-	-
Finance expenses	13	5,276	23,745	1,683	16,953
Dividend received from associate company	21.1.1	51,097	15,003	-	-
Unrealized gain/(loss) on mark to market value adjustment	12	692,081	(199,678)	309,935	(10,640)
Operating profit before changes in working capital		2,025,363	2,458,800	1,304,333	1,715,234
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		19,972	(8,307)	(10,829)	16,596
Net (increase)/decrease in investments		(349,283)	(1,038,401)	(405,285)	20,946
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		5,039	(63,419)	826	(27,176)
Cash generated from operations		1,701,091	1,348,673	889,045	1,725,600
Finance expenses paid		(5,276)	(23,745)	(1,683)	(16,953)
Income tax paid		(26,082)	(29,412)	(11,248)	(4,136)
Net cash generated from operations		1,669,733	1,295,516	876,114	1,704,511
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	19	(1,239)	(602)	-	-
Addition to intangible assets	20	(4,470)	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries net of cash acquired		-	(1,108,227)	-	(1,649,205)
Investment in joint venture company	21.2.1A	(20,000)	-	(20,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(25,709)	(1,108,829)	(20,000)	(1,649,205)
Cash flows from financing activities		(420 572)	(452,462)	(430 573)	(452.462)
Dividend paid		(129,573)	(152,462)	(129,573)	(152,462)
Dividend paid to minority shareholders		(26,481)	(53,046)	(120 572)	(152.462)
Net cash used in financing activities		(156,054)	(205,508)	(129,573)	(152,462)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		1,487,970	(18,821)	726,541	(97,156)
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(219,377)	(200,556)	(325,089)	(227,933)
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,268,593	(219,377)	401,452	(325,089)
Cash & cash equivalents Short-term deposits		1 755 747	210 611	202 272	
Cash at bank		1,255,363	240,644	392,373	10 6 40
Bank overdrafts		29,250	80,953	9,079	10,649
חפווע האבותופונ?		(16,020)	(540,974)	401 452	(335,738)
		1,268,593	(219,377)	401,452	(325,089)

The notes from pages 43 to 80 form an integral part of these financial statements. Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

1 REPORTING ENTITY

Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC (the "Company") is a limited liability company which is incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The shares of the Company have a primary listing on the Colombo Stock Exchange.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at No. 61, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2012 comprise the financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually "Group entities") and the Groups interest in associate company and jointly controlled entity.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are to act as specialised investment vehicles to undertake listed, private equity and fixed income investments and to engage in fund management activities.

There were no significant changes in the nature of principal activities of the Company and the Group during the financial year under review.

A list of subsidiaries, associate company and joint venture company are set out in note 21 to the financial statements. Out of the four subsidiaries, Ceylon Investment PLC and Guardian Capital Partners PLC are listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange.

The Group had 14 (2011 - 09) employees at the end of the financial year. The Company had no employees of it's own at the end of the year.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the Company and the Group comprise the Balance Sheet, Statements of Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows together with notes to the financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2012 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 24th May 2012.

3. **BASIS OF PREPARATION**

3.1. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis and applied consistently, except for market value adjustment of investment portfolios as stated in note 5.5.

Functional and presentation currency 3.2.

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'), which is Sri Lankan Rupees.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands (Rs. '000) unless otherwise stated, which is the Company's and the Group's presentation currency.

Figures in brackets indicate deductions / negative changes.

3.3. Materiality and aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented in aggregate in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

4. **USES OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS**

The preparation of financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities,

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation and uncertainty that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below

Estimates

4.1 Assessment of impairment

The Company and the Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that an asset or portfolio of assets is impaired. In determining whether an asset is impaired or not, the Company and the Group compares the carrying amount of such an asset against it's recoverable amount; being the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using appropriate discount rates that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

Fair value less cost to sell will be based on the available market information as at the date of assessment

4.2 Current taxation

Current tax liabilities are provided for in the financial statements applying relevant tax statutes and regulations which the management believes reflect actual liability. There can be instances where the stand taken by the Company and the Group on transactions is contested by revenue authorities.

Any additional costs on account of these issues are accounted for as a tax expense at the point, the liability is confirmed on any of the Group entity.

4.3 Value of unquoted investments

The carrying value of unquoted equity investments are determined based on Directors' valuations. Such valuations of Directors are based on expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics. These valuations require the Company and the Group to make estimates about expected future cash flows and discount rates, and hence are subject to uncertainty.

However, unquoted investments are stated in the financial statements at cost or Directors valuation whichever is lower, on a more conservative basis.

4.4 Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The cost of defined benefit plan is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involve making assumptions on discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainty.

5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently for all periods presented in these financial statements. The accounting policies of the Company have been consistently applied by Group entities where applicable, and deviations if any, have been disclosed

5.1 Basis of consolidation

5.1.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has power, directly or indirectly, to govern financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are exercisable presently, are taken into account.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control effectively commences until the date that control ceases.

The Group uses purchase method of accounting to account for business combinations.

The cost of an acquisition is measured at fair value of assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

In circumstances where the Group acquires the controlling interest over a subsidiary, the excess of cost of acquisition over the fair value of Group's share of identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill, and is tested for impairment annually. If the cost of acquisition is less than Group's share of identifiable net assets acquired, resulting negative goodwill is credited to the Income Statement immediately.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are also eliminated

The carrying amount of investment at the date that such entity ceases to be a subsidiary would be regarded as the cost on initial measurement of a financial asset in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 22 - "Accounting for investments".

In the Company's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

A list of subsidiaries within the Group is provided in note 21.2.2.

5.1.2. Transaction with non controlling interests

Non controlling interest represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in the Consolidated Income Statement and within equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, separately from the equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent.

Any excess of cost of acquisition over the fair value of Group's share of identifiable net assets acquired at a subsequent increase in the controlling interest over a subsidiary is recognized directly in equity, against the revenue reserves.

Gain or loss on disposal to non controlling interests is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

5.1.3 Investment in associate and jointly controlled entity

Associates are those enterprises in which the Group has significant influence but not control, over financial and operational policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of voting rights.

Jointly controlled entities are those entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions.

Investment in associate and jointly controlled entity is accounted for using equity method of accounting and is initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associate includes goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment loss) identified on acquisition.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate / jointly controlled entity equals or exceeds its interest in such company, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of such company. The carrying

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

amount of the Group's investments in such company is reduced to the extent of the dividend received..

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associate and jointly controlled entity are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate / jointly controlled entiry. Unrealised losses are also eliminated.

In the Company's financial statements, investments in associate and the investment in jointly controlled entity are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

5.1.4 Other investments

Investments in companies where the Company's and the Group's holding is less than 20% and where the Company and the Group does not exercise significant influence and/or control over the financial and operating decisions/policies, are accounted on the basis stated in note 5.4 below.

The income from these investments is recognised only to the extent of dividend / interest income, as appropriate.

5.1.5 Financial year end

All companies in the Group have a common financial year which ends on 31st March, except for Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited which has a financial year ending 31st December.

5.2 Foreign currency transactions and translations

All foreign currency transactions are converted into functional currency at rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are effected.

At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated at closing rate, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are translated using exchange rate at the date when the fair values were determined.

Assets and bases of their valuation

Assets classified as current assets in the Balance Sheet are cash and those which are expected to realise in cash, during the normal operating cycle of the Company's and the Group's business, or within one year from the balance sheet date, whichever is shorter. Assets other than current assets are those which the Company and the Group intends to hold beyond a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

5.3 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

5.3.1 Basis of recognition

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.

The cost of property, plant and equipment is the cost of purchase or construction together with any incidental expenses incurred in bringing the assets to its intended use. Expenditure incurred for the purpose of acquiring, extending or improving assets which are of a permanent nature, enabling to carry on the business or to increase earning capacity of the business are treated as capital expenditure.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the Company and the Group and its cost can be reliably measured.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, the assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation thereon and accumulated impairment losses.

5.3.2 Restoration costs

Expenditure incurred on repairs or maintenance of property, plant and equipment in order to restore or maintain future economic benefits expected from originally assessed standard of performance is recognized as an expense when incurred.

5.3.3 Depreciation

The provision for depreciation is calculated using straight-line method on cost of different classes of assets and over periods appropriate to the estimated useful lives of each of such different classes of assets.

Class of asset	Number of years
Motor vehicles	4 - 5
Furniture & fittings	5 - 10
Office equipment	5 - 10
Computers equipments	3 - 5

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use whereas depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognised.

5.3.4 Disposal

Gains or losses arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment being disposed/derecognized and are recognized under 'Other income' in the Income Statement.

5.4 Intangible assets

5.4.1 Basis of recognition

Intangible assets are recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of cost of an acquisition over the fair value of Group's share of identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Negative goodwill is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

Gains and losses on disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Software

All computer software costs incurred, licensed for use by the Group, which are not integrally related to associated hardware, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured and is probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included in the Balance Sheet under the category 'Intangible assets' and carried at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software are amortised over their estimated useful economic lives over a period between 3 to 10 years, on straight-line basis.

They are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Income Statement in the expense category consistent with the function/ nature of the intangible asset.

Amortisation is commenced when an asset is available for use

5.5. Investments

5.5.1. Classification

- Investments held for yield or capital appreciation are classified as 'Long-term investments'.
- Investments those deriving from private placements of unlisted securities where the Company and the Group has participated in and held for yield or capital appreciation are classified as 'Private equity investments'. Such are initially categorized under non-current assets. Subsequently, upon obtaining the listing in stock exchange, such investments will be classified in to 'Long-term investments' or 'Short-term investments', as appropriate.
- Investments that are intended to be held for trading purposes are classified as 'Short-term investments'.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

5.5.2 Cost

Cost of investments is the cost of acquisition including brokerage, commission and such other fees, including all directly attributable costs of acquisition.

5.5.3 Valuation

Quoted investments

Quoted investments that are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or held as part of a portfolio that is managed for short-term profit are classified as 'Short-term investments'. Those investments are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at market value. Gains and losses on market valuation are dealt with through the Income Statement.

Those quoted investments that are acquired and held for capital growth in the medium/long term are classified as 'Long-term investments'. These are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at revalued amounts, based on published market prices at each quarterly intervals. Any gains are recognized in equity as revaluation surplus. A subsequent decline will be offset against a previous increase for the same investment which was credited to the revaluation surplus. A further decline in carrying amount in excess of the initial cost of such investment is recognized as an expense in the Income Statement.

An increase on revaluation corresponding to a previous decrease in carrying amount recognized as an expense is credited to income, to the extent it offsets the previously recorded expense in the Income Statement.

On disposal, the amount of gains applicable to that investment previously credited to the revaluation reserve is transferred from revaluation reserve to the Income Statement.

Unquoted investments

All unquoted investments including private equity investments, are carried at lower of cost and Directors' valuation. Provision is made for any permanent diminution in value.

5.5.4 Market value of the investment portfolio

The market value of the investment portfolio is based on the following:

- Marketable equity securities are stated at values published in the official valuation list of the Colombo Stock Exchange, as of a given date. Where official valuation is not available, the market value is stated at the last transacted price.
- Units purchased from unit trusts are taken at net asset value published by the managers of the respective trusts

5.6 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision for impairment of trade receivables, when there is objective evidence that the Company and the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original terms of receivables.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of loss is recognised, if any, in the Income Statement under 'Administration and other operating expenses'. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against provision for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against 'Administration and other operating expenses' in the Income Statement.

5.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand and bank, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, bank deposits held in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of short term loans and bank overdraft

5.8 Impairment of assets

The Company and the Group assesses assets or groups of assets for impairment at each reporting date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company and the Group makes an estimate of its recoverable amount. Where carrying amount of an asset or a group of assets exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or the group of asset is considered to be impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is charged to the Income Statement.

Assets with indefinite useful lives, including goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested on an annual basis for impairment and additionally whenever an indication of impairment exists.

Previously recognised impairment losses are assessed at each balance sheet date for indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed, if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent of the asset's carrying amount, which would have been determined, had no impairment losses were recognized previously.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

Liabilities and provisions

5.9 Liabilities

Liabilities classified as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet are those obligations payable on demand or within one year from the balance sheet date. Items classified as non-current liabilities are those obligations which expire beyond a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing these financial statements. Liabilities are recognized when the Company and the Group has

a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

5.10. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company and the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

5.11. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events the existence of which will be confirmed by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company and the Group or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

The Company and the Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company and the Group. The Company and the Group does not recognize contingent assets but discloses its existence where inflows of economic benefits are probable, but not virtually certain.

In acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group under business combinations, contingent liabilities assumed are measured initially at their fair value at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non controlling interest.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

5.12 Employee benefits

5.12.1 Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The Company and the Group is liable to pay retirement benefits under the Payment of Gratuity Act, No. 12 of 1983.

Defined benefit plan defines an amount of benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as years of service and compensation. The liability recognized in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit plan is the present value of defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date together with adjustments for unrecognized past-service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using 'Projected Unit Credit method' as required by Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 16 (Revised 2006) – "Employee benefits".

The present value of defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of long term government bonds or high quality corporate bonds.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized immediately in the Income Statement.

5.12.2 Defined contribution plans - Employees' provident fund and Employee' trust fund

All employees who are eligible for provident fund contributions and trust fund contributions are covered by relevant contribution funds in line with the respective statutes. Employer's contributions to the defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the Income Statement when incurred. The employer has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

5.13 Stated capital

The Company carries two classes of shares;

- Ordinary shares and
- Deferred shares.

Both the classes of shares are classified as equity.

Deferred Shares rank pari passu for all other purposes, except for voting rights and dividend rights as detailed in note 24.7.

Income statement

5.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the Group, and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and sales taxes, and after eliminating sales within the Group. The following specific criteria are used for the purpose of recognition of revenue:

5.14.1 Gains / (losses) from disposal of investments

On the date of the transaction

5.14.2 Dividend income

At the point where the shareholders' right to receive dividend is established.

5.14.3 Interest income

On accrual basis.

5.14.4 Management fee income

On accrual basis.

5.14.5 Other income

On accrual basis.

5.15 Expenditure recognition

5.15.1 Operating expenses

All expenses incurred in day-to-day operations of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged against income in arriving at the profit or loss for the year. Provision has also been made for bad and doubtful debts, all known liabilities and depreciation on property, plant and equipment.

5.15.2 Finance expenses

Interest expenses are recognized on accrual basis.

5.15.3 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Income tax expenses are recognized in the Income Statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

5.15.3.1 Current Taxation

The provision for current tax is based on elements of income and expenditure as reported in the financial statements and computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act.

The relevant details are disclosed in respective notes to the financial statements.

5.15.3.2 Deferred Taxation

Deferred taxation is provided based on liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The balance in deferred taxation account represents tax applicable to the difference between written down values of the assets for tax purposes on which tax depreciation has been claimed and the net book values of such assets, offset by provision for employee benefits which is deductible for current tax purposes only upon payment.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carried forward unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilized

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the assets is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

5.15.3.3 Economic Service Charge (ESC)

As per the provisions of Economic Service Charge Act, No. 13 of 2006 and amendments thereto, ESC is payable on "liable turnover" and is deductible from the income tax payments. Any unclaimed ESC can be carried forward and settle against the income tax payable in four subsequent years.

5.15.3.4 Social Responsibility Levy (SRL)

As per the provisions of Finance Act, No. 5 of 2005 and amendments thereto, SRL was introduced with effect from 1st January 2005 and was abolished with effect from 1st April 2011.

SRL was payable at the rate of 1.5% on all taxes and levies chargeable as specified in the first schedule of the Act, until the year 2011.

Earnings per share

The Company and the Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data, considering both ordinary and deferred shares in issue. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Cash flow

Interest paid, interest received and dividend received are classified as operating cash flows, while dividend paid is classified as financing cash flows for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement which has been prepared using the "indirect method".

Related party transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over financial and operating policies/decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is charged.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

Events after the balance sheet date

All material and significant events which occured after the balance sheet date have been considered and disclosed in note 31.

6 DIVIDENDS ON ORDINARY AND DEFERRED SHARFS

Dividends on ordinary and deferred shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

7 PRESENTATION

7.1 Offsetting income and expenses

Income and expenses are not offset unless required or permitted by accounting standards.

7.2 Offsetting assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet only where there is:

- a current enforceable legal right to offset the asset and liability; and
- an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

8 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Previous year figures and phrases have been rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

9 DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

10 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE AS AT BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka has issued a new volume of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards which will become applicable for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012. Accordingly, these Standards have not been applied in

preparing these financial statements as they were not effective for the period ended 31 March 2012.

These Sri Lanka Accounting Standards comprise Accounting Standards prefixed both SLFRS (corresponding to IFRS) and LKAS (corresponding to IAS). Application of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards prefixed SLFRS and LKAS for the first time shall be deemed to be an adoption of SLFRSs.

The Company and the Group are currently in the process of evaluating the potential effects of these Standards on its financial statements, and based on the management's assessment the impact on the financial statements on the adoption of these Standards will not be material

11 Revenue

	Gro	oup	Cor	mpany
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
Dividend income	410,896	293,890	178,516	158,085
Interest income	95,880	15,356	41,410	284
Net gain from disposal of short-term investments	217,550	376,902	168,618	7,613
Net gain from disposal of long-term investments	1,545,595	892,322	947,405	788,500
Net gain from disposal of strategic investments	-	1,104,258	-	794,271
Management fees	44,487	37,218	-	-
	2,314,408	2,719,946	1,335,949	1,748,753
Intra-group transactions	(232,898)	(194,354)	-	-
	2,081,510	2,525,592	1,335,949	1,748,753

11.1 Revenue and profit before taxation - Group

	Reve	enue	Profit before	taxation
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011 (Restated)
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	1,335,949	1,748,753	992,715	1,708,921
Ceylon Investment PLC	837,018	648,582	481,398	721,070
Guardian Capital Partners PLC	13,835	-	(21,283)	-
Rubber Investment Trust Limited	82,909	274,646	22,327	331,755
Guardian Fund Management Limited	44,697	47,965	(6,115)	8,745
Share of associate company's profit net of taxation	-	-	882,824	713,798
Share of joint venture company's loss net of taxation	-	-	(2,389)	-
	2,314,408	2,719,946	2,349,477	3,484,289
Intra-group transactions / consolidation adjustments	(232,898)	(194,354)	(199,471)	(155,909)
	2,081,510	2,525,592	2,150,006	3,328,380

Details of restatement are given in the note to the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 40 to the financial statements.

12 Unrealized gain/(loss) on mark to market value adjustment

	Gro	υр	Comp	oany
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
On long-term investments	(574,323)	7,485	(287,146)	7,485
On short-term investments	(117,758)	192,193	(22,789)	3,155
	(692,081)	199,678	(309,935)	10,640

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

13 Profit from operations

		Grou	Jр	Comp	oany
	For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
	Profit from operations is stated after charging all				
	expenses which include the following:				
	Directors' fees	7,285	4,637	5,500	3,197
	Directors' emoluments	12,868	5,216	-	-
	Management fees	22,384	25,800	6,353	8,894
	Audit Committee fees	200	200	200	200
	Auditors' remuneration - audit fees	930	845	290	260
	Auditors' remuneration - audit related fees	180	843	50	250
	Auditors' remuneration - non audit services	400	-	400	-
	Depreciation	3,019	2,172	-	-
	Amortisation	2,475	1,817	-	-
	Personnel cost (Note 13.1)	18,478	14,552	-	
13.1	Personnel cost				
	Salaries, wages and other related expenses	15,162	12,160	-	-
	Defined benefit plan cost	1,844	1,159	-	-
	Defined contribution plan cost	1,472	1,233		-
		18,478	14,552	-	-

14 Share of associate company's profit net of taxation

	R	evenue	Profit a	fter taxation		nare of profit taxation
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011 (Restated)	2012	2011 (Restated)
Bukit Darah PLC	69,074,225	36,008,053	10,705,656	9,974,476	882,824	713,798
	69,074,225	36,008,053	10,705,656	9,974,476	882,824	713,798

Details of restatement are given in the note to the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 40 to the financial statements.

15 Share of joint venture company's loss net of taxation

	Rev	enue	Loss afte	taxation	Group's sha net of ta	
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Guardian Acuity						
Asset Management Limited	-	-	4,778	-	2,389	-
	-	-	4,778	-	2,389	-

16 Income tax expense

		Gro	oup	Cor	mpany
F	or the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
16.1 C	urrent tax expense				
	ompany (Note 16.2)	7,045	-	7,045	-
	ubsidiaries (Note 16.2)	9,422	5,165	-	-
(Over) / under provision for previous year	333	(2,779)	50	(1,236)
		16,800	2,386	7,095	(1,236)
_	peferred tax charge/(reversal) (Note 28)	(1,104)	2,146	-	_
<u>lr</u>	ncome tax expense for the year	15,696	4,532	7,095	(1,236)
	Reconciliation of accounting profit and taxable profit for	-			
	Profit before taxation	2,150,006	3,328,380	992,715	1,708,921
L	ess: Profit not liable for taxation	(4 = 4 = 4 = 1)	(((. =====)
	Exempt profits on sale of quoted public shares	(1,763,145)	(2,373,482)	(1,116,023)	(1,590,384)
	Dividend income	(410,896)	(293,890)	(178,516)	(158,085)
	Allowable claims	(3,290)	(3,458)	(7)	-
A	Idd: Mark to market value adjustment	692,081	(199,678)	309,935	(10,640)
	Expenses attributable to excluded profits	71,192	77,598	27,782	28,257
_	Disallowable expenses	27,683	25,413	2,822	5,257
		763,631	560,883	38,708	(16,674)
	nter company transactions	199,471	155,909	-	-
	hare of associate company's profit net of taxation (Note 1		(713,798)	-	-
S	hare of joint venture company's loss net of taxation (Note	2, 389	-	-	-
A	djustments on losses	1,555	16,674	-	-
L	Itilisation of tax losses (Note 16.3)	(23,480)	(5,129)	(13,548)	
Ţ	ax adjusted profit/(loss)	60,742	14,539	25,160	(16,674)
	ncome tax liability				
li	ncome tax expense (Note 16.4 (a))	16,467	5,089	7,045	-
5	ocial Responsibility Levy (Note 16.4 (e))	-	76	-	
		16,467	5,165	7,045	-

Income tax expense for the Group is based on the taxable profit of individual companies within the Group. At present, the tax laws in Sri Lanka do not provide for Group taxation.

16.3 Analysis of tax losses

	Grou	Company		
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
Tax losses brought forward	77,614	64,038	67,590	49,171
Adjustment on finalization of income tax liability	(92)	2,031	-	1,745
Tax losses incurred during the year	6,282	16,674	-	16,674
Utilization of tax losses during the year	(23,480)	(5,129)	(13,548)	=
Tax losses carried forward	60,324	77,614	54,042	67,590

Utilization of tax losses is restricted to 35% of the Statutory Income. Unabsorbed tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

16.4 Summary of provision applicable under relevant tax legislation (Company and subsidiaries)

- (a) In accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006 and amendments thereto, the Company and all other companies of the Group other than those disclosed in note 16.4 (b) & (c) are liable to income tax at the standard rate of 28% (2011 35%).
- (b) In terms of section 13 (t) of the Inland Revenue Act, No.10 of 2006 and amendments thereto, profits derived on sale of shares on which Share Transaction Levy (STL) has been paid is exempt from income tax.
- (c) In terms of section 59B of the Inland Revenue Act, the profits of entities engaged in the manufacture or in the provision of services where the turnover is less than Rs. 300 mn is chargeable at the rate of 10%. However, the amendment to the Inland Revenue Act in 2012 removes the applicability of this provision for Groups of companies.
- (d) Economic Service Charge (ESC) paid by the Company and it's subsidiaries are available as income tax credit over a period of four subsequent years. In instances where recoverability is not possible due to tax status, sums paid are written-off to the Income Statement.
- (e) Social Responsibility Levy (SRL) was abolished with effect from 1 April 2011 (2011-1.5% of income tax expenses).

17 Earnings per share

The Company's and the Group's earnings per share is calculated on the profit attributable to the shareholders of Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC over the weighted average number of ordinary/deferred shares in issue during the year, as required by Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 34 (Revised 2005) - "Earnings per share".

The weighted average number of ordinary/deferred shares in issue during the financial year 2010/11 was adjusted for events that have changed the number of ordinary shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in the resources.

The following reflect the income and share data used for the computation of earnings per ordinary/deferred share;

	Gr	oup	Company		
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011 (Restated)	2012	2011	
Amount used as the numerator					
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of					
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	1,980,240	2,962,760	985,620	1,710,157	
Amount used as denominator (in thousands)					
Number of ordinary and deferred shares					
at the beginning of the year	87,837	17,224	87,837	17,224	
Addition to the number of shares in issue due to;					
Sub-division of shares (Note 24.3)	-	68,894	-	68,894	
Capitalization of reserves (Note 24.3)	-	1,719	-	1,719	
Weighted average number of ordinary and deferred					
shares in issue during the year	87,837	87,837	87,837	87,837	
Earnings per share (Rs.)	22.54	33.73	11.22	19.47	

Details of restatement are given in the note to the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 40 to the financial statements.

Each deferred share has been considered to be made up of equivalent number of ordinary shares in arriving at the weighted average number of shares in issue.

18 Dividend per share

	Gro	Company		
For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
Dividend paid				
On ordinary shares	123,145	144,876	123,145	144,876
On deferred shares	8,610	9,922	8,610	9,922
	131,755	154,798	131,755	154,798
Dividend proposed *				
On ordinary shares	164,193	123,145	164,193	123,145
On deferred shares	11,480	8,610	11,480	8,610
	175,673	131,755	175,673	131,755
Dividend per share	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50

^{*} The proposed dividend is subject to approval by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. According to the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No.12 (Revised 2005) - "Events after the balance sheet date", this liability has not been provided for in the financial statements.

19 Property, plant and equipment - Group

	Office equipments	Computer equipments	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicle		Total as at 31st March 2011
Cost						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	187	919	2,094	9,675	12,875	12,273
Additions	-	1,043	196	-	1,239	602
Transfers	(134)	-	134	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	53	1,962	2,424	9,675	14,114	12,875
Depreciation						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	187	445	475	5,321	6,428	4,256
Charge for the year	-	441	642	1,936	3,019	2,172
Transfers	(134)	-	134	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	53	886	1,251	7,257	9,447	6,428
Net book value as at 31st March 2012	-	1,076	1,173	2,418	4,667	
Net book value as at 31st March 2011	-	474	1,619	4,354		6,447

^{19.1} Property, plant and equipment includes fully depreciated assets having a gross carrying amount of Rs.443,388/- (2011 -Rs.187,453/-).

^{19.2} No borrowing costs were capitalized during the year (2011 - Nil).

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

20 Intangible assets - Group

	Goodwill on consolidation	Computer software	Total as at 31st March 2012	Total as at 31st March 2011
Cost				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	231,917	10,880	242,797	10,880
Arising on business acquisitions	-	-	-	231,917
Additions	-	4,470	4,470	-
Balance at the end of the year	231,917	15,350	247,267	242,797
Amortisation				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	5,598	5,598	3,781
Charge for the year	-	2,475	2,475	1,817
Balance at the end of the year	-	8,073	8,073	5,598
Net book value as at 31st March 2012	231,917	7,277	239,194	
Net book value as at 31st March 2011	231,917	5,282		237,199

^{20.1} Intangible assets do not include fully amortized assets as at the balance sheet date.

20.2 Impairment assessment on goodwill

Goodwill arising on business combinations - Guardian Capital Partners PLC

Based on prevailing published market price at the end of the year and forecasted growth of its investment portfolio, the management is confident that the recoverable amount of goodwill arising on consolidation is higher than its corresponding carrying amount as at the balance sheet date.

21 Long-term investments

				Group					Company		
			Carrying value / cost as at	Market value / valuation as at	Carrying value / cost as at	Market value / valuation as at		Carrying value / cost as at	as at	Carrying value / cost as at	Market value / valuation as at
			31st March 2012	31st March 2012	31st March 2011 (Restated)	31st March 2011		31st March 2012	31st March 2012	31st March 2011	31st March 2011
21 A	Investment in subsidiaries										
	Quoted		-	-	-	-	21.2.2(a)	1,897,895	6,487,644	1,897,895	15,878,463
	Unquoted		-	-	-	-	21.2.2(b)	28,546	10,479,101	28,527	13,797,734
	Total investment in subsidiar	ies	-	-	-	-		1,926,441	16,966,745	1,926,422	29,676,197
21 B	Investment in associate										
	Quoted	21.1.1	3,321,475	17,531,931	2,709,480	23,982,243		-	-	-	-
	Unquoted	21.1.1	1	1	1	1		-	-	-	-
	Total investments in associat	е	3,321,476	17,531,932	2,709,481	23,982,244		-	-	-	-
21 C	Investment in joint venture	2									
210	Unquoted	21.1.2	17,611	20,000	-	-	21.2.3	20,000	20,000	-	-
	Total investment in joint ven		17,611	20,000	_	_	21.2.3	20,000		_	_
			,	,				,	,		
21 D	Other long-term investmer Investment in equity secur										
	Quoted	21.1.3(a)	3,906,462	7,689,885	2,911,986	10,250,380	21.2.4(a)	1,590,257	2,447,433	1,216,034	4,060,957
	Unquoted	21.1.3(b)	17,334	17,334	17,334	17,334	21.2.4(b)	16,257	, ,	16,257	16,257
	Private equity (unlisted)	21.1.3(c)	320,802	320,802	802,418	802,418	21.2.4(c)	146,920	,	236,644	236,644
	Total investment in equity se	curities	4,244,598	8,028,021	3,731,738	11,070,132		1,753,434		1,468,935	4,313,858
	Investment in debentures										
	Unquoted	21.1.4	5	5	5	5	21.2.5	1	1	1	1
	Total investment in debentur	es	5	5	5	5		1	1	1	1
	Investment in unit trusts										
	Unquoted	21.1.5	324,560	328,250	224,564	285,051	21.2.6	162,280	164,125	112,282	142,525
	Total investment in units trus	its	324,560	328,250	224,564	285,051		162,280	164,125	112,282	142,525
	Total other long-term investr	ments	4,569,163	8,356,276	3,956,307	11,355,188		1,915,715	2,774,736	1,581,218	4,456,384
	Total long-term investmen	ts	7,908,250	25,908,208	6,665,788	35,337,432		3,862,156	19,761,481	3,507,640	34,132,581

Details of restatement are given in the note to the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 40 to the financial statements.

Note: Investment portfolio excludes cash and cash equivalents.

^{*} The market value of quoted investments are based on the official valuation list published by the Colombo Stock Exchange as at 31st March 2012.
* The market value of investment in unit trusts are based on "net assets values" published by the custodian bank and the management company as at 31st

March 2012

^{*} The Directors' valuation of Rubber Investment Trust Limited (RITL) is based on the net asset value of RITL after adjusting for the market value of it's investment in Bukit Darah PLC.

^{*} The Directors'valuation of Guardian Fund Management Limited and Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited are based on the cost.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

21.	1.1	Investment	t in	associate -	Group

	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Directors' Valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Directors Valuatio as a 31st Marc 201
Quoted						
On ordinary shares Bukit Darah PLC	20,438,250	1,927	17,531,931	20,438,250	1,927	23,982,24
Unquoted	20,430,230	1,721	17,331,731	20,430,230	1,721	23,702,25
On preference shares						
Bukit Darah PLC						
(8% participative cumulative						
preference shares)	31,875	1_	1	31,875	1	
		1,928	17,531,932		1,928	23,982,2
	%	Carrying value as at 31st March	Directors' valuation as at 31st March	%	Carrying value as at 31st March	Director valuation as 31st Mar
	Holding	2012	2012	Holding	2011 (Restated)	20
Investors' share of net assets						
At the beginning of the year	16.47%	2,707,553		16.47%	1,665,378	
Appreciation/(depreciation)						
of associate company's reserves		(219,732)			343,380	
Dividend		(51,097)			(15,003)	
Share of profit for the year (net of tax	kation)	882,824			713,798	
At the end of the year		3,319,548			2,707,553	
Total investments in						

^{*} The Directors' valuation of Rubber Investment Trust Limited (RITL) is based on the net asset value of RITL after adjusting for the market value of its investment in Bukit Darah PLC.

21.1.1 (a) Summarized financial information of the associate

	То	Total assets		al liabilities
	2012	2011 (Restated)	2012	2011
Bukit Darah PLC	103,209,235	77,228,623	52,085,924	31,023,814
	103,209,235	77,228,623	52,085,924	31,023,814

21.1.2 Investment in joint venture - Group

	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
Unquoted						
Guardian Acuity Asset						
Management Limited	2,000,000	20,000	17,611	-	-	-
		20,000	17,611		-	-

	% Holding	Carrying value as at 31st March 2012	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	% Holding	Carrying value as at 31st March 2011	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
Investors' share of net assets						
At the beginning of the year	50%	-		-	-	-
Share of loss for the year (net of taxation)	(2,389)		-	-	-
At the end of the year		(2,389)			-	-
Total investment in joint venture		17,611	17,611		-	-

21.1.2 (a) Summarized financial information of the joint venture

	Total assets		Tot	Total liabilities	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	
Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited	35,800	-	578	-	
	35,800	-	578	-	

The Company entered in to a Joint Venture Agreement with Acuity Partners (Pvt) Limited and formed "Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited", a company incorporated in Sri Lanka, to set up and carry out unit trust business. Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC and Acuity Partners (Pvt) Limted hold 50% each of the issued share capital in the said joint venture company.

21.1.3A Movement in other long-term investments - Group

		Carrying value				Mark to market	Carrying value
		as at				value	as at
	Note	1st April	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	adjustment	31st March
Year 2011/12							
Investment in							
equity securities	21.1.3	11,070,132	1,731,886	(252,194)	(966,831)	(3,554,972)	8,028,021
Investment in debentures	21.1.4	5	-	-	-	-	5
Investment in unit trusts	21.1.5	285,051	100,000	-	-	(56,801)	328,250
		11,355,188	1,831,886	(252,194)	(966,831)	(3,611,773)	8,356,276
Year 2010/11							
Investment in equity securi	ties	7,121,058	1,269,907	-	(775,872)	3,455,040	11,070,132
Investment in debentures		5	_	-	-	-	5
Investment in unit trusts		-	224,564	-	-	60,487	285,051
		7,121,063	1,494,471	-	(775,872)	3,515,527	11,355,188

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

21.1.3 Other long-term investments in equity securities - Group

Quoted		Cost	Market value		Cost	Market
		as at	as at		as at	
	No. of shares	31st March 2012	31st March 2012	No. of shares	31st March 2011	31st
Banks, Finance & Insurance						
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	11,415,548	748,440	1,141,555	4,484,335	463,946	1,1
Hatton National Bank PLC	-	-	-	2,000,000	341,368	7
HNB Assurance PLC	2,000,000	106,360	91,600	1,500,000	90,735	1
People's Leasing Company PLC	22,907,300	412,332	265,725	-	-	
Sampath Bank PLC	1,679,593	495,704	301,991	1,604,500	479,421	4
		1,762,836	1,800,871		1,375,470	2,5
Beverage, Food & Tobacco						
Cargills (Ceylon) PLC	6,650,300	197,372	1,157,152	6,650,300	197,372	1,5
Nestle Lanka PLC	274,500	185,386	250,015	100,000	32,590	,
	,	382,758	1,407,167	,	229,962	1,5
Construction & Engineering						
Access Engineering PLC	8,000,000	200,280	213,600	_	_	
Access Engineering FEC	0,000,000	200,280	213,600		-	
Diversified						
Aitken Spence PLC	_	_	_	10,245,000	299,555	1,6
Expolanka Holdings PLC	50,600,000	380,493	313,720	10,243,000	277,333	1,0
John Keells Holdings PLC	16,629,878	531,727	3,425,752	12,491,159	532,790	3,5
John Reens Holdings FEE	10/027/070	912,220	3,739,472	12,171,137	832,345	5,2
Hotels & Travel						
Aitken Spence Hotel Holdings PLC	3,000,000	197,730	210,000	6,447,050	252,935	6
		197,730	210,000		252,935	6
HealthCare						
Asiri Hospitals PLC	8,677,800	84,779	65,951	-	-	
Ceylon Hospitals PLC	756,915	39,942	54,876	756,915	39,942	
	,	124,721	120,827	,	39,942	
Manufacturing						
Textured Jersey Lanka PLC	2,343,300	35,325	16,872	-	-	
Tokyo Cement PLC (Non Voting)	6,706,500	290,592	181,076	4,449,600	181,332	1
,	, -,	325,917	197,948	,,0	181,332	1
Total Investment in		,	,		,	
equity securities - Quoted		3,906,462	7,689,885		2,911,986	10,2

(b)) U	Inqu	ioted

	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
DFCC Vardhana Bank	128,925	1,600	1,600	128,925	1,600	1,600
Kandy Private Hospitals Limited	1,200	20	20	1,200	20	20
Lanka Communications Limited	1,428,496	15,714	15,714	1,428,496	15,714	15,714
Total investment in						
equity securities - Unquoted		17,334	17,334		17,334	17,334

Private equity (unlisted)

Private equity (unlisted)	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
Durdans Medical &						
Surgical Hospital (Private) Limited	22,285,715	280,797	280,797	21,000,000	262,797	262,797
hSenid Business Solutions (Pvt) Ltd.	163,419	40,005	40,005	_	-	-
Expolanka Holdings Limited	41,600,000	-	-	41,600,000	252,102	252,102
Softlogic Holdings (Private) Limited	27,770,000	-	-	27,770,000	199,944	199,944
Textured Jersey Lanka (Pvt) Limited	2,343,300	-	-	2,343,300	35,325	35,325
Vallibel One Limited	52,250,000	-	-	2,090,000	52,250	52,250
Total investment equity						
securities - Private equity (unliste	d)	320,802	320,802		802,418	802,418

21.1.4 Other long-term investments in debentures - Group

	No. of debentures	Directors' Cost as at 31st March 2012	valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of debentures	Directors' Cost as at 31st March 2011	valuation as at 31st March 2011
Redeemable unsecured						
Tangerine Beach Hotels Limited						
- Zero Coupon	56	1	1	56	1	1
Ocean View Limited - 6%	360	4	4	360	4	4
Total investment in debentures		5	5		5	5

21.1.5 Other long-term investments in unit trusts - Group

		Cost	Market value		Cost	Market value
		as at	as at		as at	as at
	No. of units	31st March 2012	31st March 2012	No. of units	31st March 2011	31st March 2011
Guardian Acuity Equity Fund	2,500,000	25,000	25,126	-	-	-
Guardian Acuity Fixed Income Fund	7,500,000	75,000	75,750	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Fund	2,531,646	224,560	227,374	2,531,646	224,564	285,051
Total investment in unit trusts		324,560	328,250		224,564	285,051

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

21.2.1A Movement in	iong-term	investments	- company
			Carrving

A Movement in long-term investme		1				
	Carrying				Mark to	Carrying
	value				market	value
	as at				value	as at
Note	1st April	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	adjustment	31st March
Year 2011/12						
Investment in subsidiaries						
Quoted 21.2.2(a)	1,897,895	-	-	-	-	1,897,895
Unquoted 21.2.2(b)	28,527	19	-	-	-	28,546
	1,926,422	19	-	-	-	1,926,441
Investment in joint venture						
Unquoted 21.2.3	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Other investments						
Investment in						
equity securities 21.2.4	4,313,858	809,993	(99,144)	(426,347)	(1,987,750)	2,610,610
Investment in debentures 21.2.5	1	-	-			1
Investment in unit trusts 21.2.6	142,525	50,000	-		(28,400)	164,125
	4,456,384	859,993	(99,144)	(426,347)	(2,016,150)	2,774,736
	6,382,806	880,012	(99,144)	(426,347)	(2,016,150)	4,721,177
Year 2011/12						
Investments in subsidiaries						
Ouoted	276,920	_	1,669,835	(48,860)	_	1,897,895
Unquoted	297	-	28,230	-	-	28,527
	277,217	-	1,698,065	(48,860)	-	1,926,422
Other investments	,		, ,			, ,
Investment in equity securities			171 100	((70 040)	1 445 224	1 212 050
illivestillelli ill equity secullities	3,047,975	-	471,408	(6/0,849)	1,465,324	4,313,030
	3,047,975 1	-	4/1,408	(670,849)	1,465,324	4,313,636
Investment in equity securities Investment in debentures Investment in unit trusts	3,047,975 1 -	- - -	4/1,408 - 112,282	(670,849) - -	30,243	1
Investment in debentures	3,047,975 1 - 3,047,976	- - - -	-	(670,849)	-	4,313,858 1 142,525 4,456,384

21.2.2. Investments in subsidiaries - Company

21.2.2	2 Investments in subsidiaries - Co	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Market value/ Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Market value/ Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
(a)	Quoted investments						
, ,	Ceylon Investment PLC	63,407,518	1,239,234	4,964,809	63,407,518	1,239,234	9,574,535
	Guardian Capital Partners PLC	21,692,800	658,661	1,522,835	21,692,800	658,661	6,303,928
			1,897,895	6,487,644		1,897,895	15,878,463
(b)	Unquoted investments						
	Rubber Investment Trust Limited	3,955,609	316	10,450,871	3,955,579	297	13,769,504
	Guardian Fund Management Limit	ed 1,045,012	28,230	28,230	1,045,012	28,230	28,230
			28,546	10,479,101		28,527	13,797,734
	Total investment in subsidiaries		1,926,441	16,966,745		1,926,422	29,676,197

21.2.3 Investments in joint venture - Company

	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
Unquoted investments						
Guardian Acuity						
Asset Management Limited	2,000,000	20,000	20,000	_	-	-
Total investment in joint venture	<u> </u>	20,000	20,000		-	-

The Company entered in to a Joint Venture Agreement with Acuity Partners (Pvt) Limited and formed "Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited", a company incorporated in Sri Lanka, to set up and carry on unit trust business. Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC and Acuity Partners (Pvt) Limted hold 50% each of the issued share capital in the said joint venture company.

21.2.4 Other long-term investments in equity securities - Company

Quoted

quoted	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Market value as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Market value as at 31st March 2011
Banks, Finance & Insurance						
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	5,843,200	418,904	584,320	2,304,264	275,612	612,473
Hatton National Bank PLC	-	-	-	500,000	96,151	190,000
HNB Assurance PLC	2,000,000	106,360	91,600	1,500,000	90,735	120,000
People's Leasing Company PLC	13,086,600	235,559	151,805	-	-	-
Sampath Bank PLC	842,570	246,707	151,494	804,900	238,539	232,053
		1,007,530	979,219		701,037	1,154,526
Beverage, Food & Tobacco						
Cargills (Ceylon) PLC	6,650,300	197,372	1,157,152	6,650,300	197,372	1,518,263
Nestle Lanka PLC	129,900	103,812	118,313	15,400	3,891	9,868
		301,184	1,275,465		201,263	1,528,131
Diversified						
Aitken Spence PLC	-	-	-	6,919,500	218,045	1,123,035
Expolanka Holdings PLC	10,000,000	134,451	62,000	-	-	-
		134,451	62,000		218,045	1,123,035
HealthCare						
Asiri Hospitals PLC	4,050,700	39,567	30,785	-	-	-
·		39,567	30,785		-	-
Hotels & Travels		,	,			
Aitken Spence Hotel Holdings PLC	1,181,200	78,060	82,684	2,604,750	95,689	255,265
	, ,	78,060	82,684	, ,	95,689	255,265
Manufacturing		,	,		,	/
Tokyo Cement PLC (Non Voting)	640,000	29,465	17,280	-	-	-
	,	29,465	17,280		-	-
		,	,			
Total investment in						
equity securities - Quoted		1,590,257	2,447,433		1,216,034	4,060,957

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

(b)	U	Ing	U0	ted

	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
DFCC Vardhana Bank	42,975	533	533	42,975	533	533
Kandy Private Hospitals Limited	600	10	10	600	10	10
Lanka Communications Limited	1,428,496	15,714	15,714	1,428,496	15,714	15,714
Total investment in						
equity securities - unquoted		16,257	16,257		16,257	16,257

Private equity (unlisted)

	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of shares	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
Durdans Medical & Surgical						
Hospital (Private) Limited	11,672,857	146,920	146,920	11,000,000	137,500	137,500
Softlogic Holdings (Private) Limite	d -	-	-	13,770,000	99,144	99,144
Total investment in equity						
securities - Private equity (un	listed)	146,920	146,920		236,644	236,644

21.2.5 Other long-term investments in debentures - Company

	No. of debentures	Cost as at 31st March 2012	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2012	No. of debentures	Cost as at 31st March 2011	Directors' valuation as at 31st March 2011
Redeemable unsecured						
Ocean View Limited - 6%	120	1	1	120	1	1
Total investment in debentures		1	1		1	1

21.2.6 Other long-term investments in unit trusts - Company

		Cost	Market value		Cost	Market value
		as at	as at		as at	as at
	No. of	31st March	31st March	No. of	31st March	31st March
	units	2012	2012	units	2011	2011
Guardian Acuity Equity Fund	1,250,000	12,500	12,563	-	-	-
Guardian Acuity Fixed Income Fund	3,750,000	37,500	37,875	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Fund	1,265,823	112,280	113,687	1,265,823	112,282	142,525
Total investment in unit trusts		162,280	164,125		112,282	142,525

Trade and other receivables

ridde diid otilel receivables				
	G	C	Company	
As at 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
Trade receivables	1,974	43,137	-	237
Interest receivables	3,628	226	1,620	-
Dividends receivable	28,811	11,113	16,284	6,907
Pre-payments	1,306	1,215	666	597
	35,719	55,691	18,570	7,741

Short-term investments

Juli (cilli ilivestilicitts						
		(Group		Co	ompany
		Market value	Market value		Market value	Market value
		as at	as at		as at	as at
		31st March	31st March		31st March	31st March
	Note	2012	2011	Note	2012	2011
Investment in equity securities						
Quoted	23.1.1	782,421	1,163,989	23.1.2	149,078	101,324
Total investment in equity securities		782,421	1,163,989		149,078	101,324
Total short-term investments		782,421	1,163,989		149,078	101,324

23.1A Movement in short-term investments - Group

		Carrying value as at	. 1 500		a: 1	Mark to market value	Carrying value as at
	Note	1st April	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	adjustment	31st March
Year 2011/2012							
Investments in equity	securities						
Quoted	23.1.1	1,163,989	506,407	252,194	(889,299)	(250,870)	782,421
		1,163,989	506,407	252,194	(889,299)	(250,870)	782,421
Year 2010/2011							
Investments in equity s	ecurities						
Quoted		651,826	1,408,333	-	(919,687)	23,517	1,163,989
		651,826	1,408,333	-	(919,687)	23,517	1,163,989

Investment as at the balance sheet date, which are classified as "Short-term investments" and are intended to be held for trading purposes, includes only investments in listed securities.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

23.1.1 Short-term investments in equity securities - Group Quoted

Quoted		Market value as at		Market va as
	No. of shares	31st March 2012	No. of shares	31st Ma 20
Bank, Finance and Insurance	Julie	2012	3110103	
Central Finance PLC	-	-	40,000	50,9
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	2,371,099	237,110	153,881	40,
Hatton National Bank PLC	-	-	100,000	38,
Lanka Orix Leasing Company PLC	-	-	100,000	11,
LB Finance PLC	-	-	53,800	9,
Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka PLC	-	-	450,000	20,
National Development Bank PLC	387,200	47,548	193,600	65,
Sampath Bank PLC	-	-	480,884	138,
		284,658		376,
Beverage, Food & Tobacco				
Distilleries Company of Sri Lanka PLC	902,000	130,790	852,000	153,
		130,790		153,
Diversified				
Expolanka HoldingsPLC	4,198,600	26,032	-	
CT Holdings PLC	521,512	78,279	512,200	102,
John Keells Holdings PLC	1,001,700	206,349	1,136,600	324,
Richard Peiris PLC	-	-	2,000,000	27,
		310,660		454,
Land & Property				
Colombo Land & Development Company PLC	87,500	3,413	-	
		3,413		
Hotels & Travels				
Trans Asia Hotels PLC	-	-	187,600	36,
		-		36,
Manufacturing			1 400 000	4.5
Ceylon Glass Company PLC	-	-	1,400,000	15,
Lanka Floortiles PLC	440.000	-	431,900	56,
Royal Ceramic Lanka PLC	460,000	52,900 52,900	200,000	31, 103,
Plantations		32,730		100,
			107.000	22
Kegalle Plantations PLC	-	-	107,900	22,
Namunukula Plantations PLC	-	-	149,500	17,
		-		39,
Total short-term Investments in equity securities - Quoted		782,421	-	1,163,

23.2A Movement in short-term investments - Company

movement in snore term		its company					
	Note	Carrying value as at 1st April	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	Mark to market value adjustment	Carrying value as at 31st March
Year 2011/2012					0.0,000.0		
Short-term investments							
Quoted	23.2.1	101,324	149,451	99,144	(172,182)	(28,659)	149,078
		101,324	149,451	99,144	(172,182)	(28,659)	149,078
Year 2010/2011							
Short-term investments							
Quoted		31,734	155,176	-	(76,646)	(8,940)	101,324
		31,734	155,176	-	(76,646)	(8,940)	101,324

Investment as at the balance sheet date, which are classified as "Short-term investments" and are intended to be held for trading purposes, includes only investments in listed securities.

23.2.1 Short-term investments in equity securities - Company Quoted

γιοτευ		Market value as at		Market value as at
	No. of shares	31st March 2012	No. of shares	31st March 2011
Banks Finance & Insurance				
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	1,017,751	101,775	-	-
Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka PLC	-	-	200,000	9,240
		101,775		9,240
Diversified				
John Keells Holdings PLC	76,433	15,744	125,000	35,700
CT Holdings PLC	100,800	15,130	99,000	19,800
Expolanka Holdings PLC	2,099,300	13,016	-	,
	, ,	43,890		55,500
Land & Property				
Colombo Land & Development Company PLC	87,500	3,413	-	
		3,413		
Manufacturing				
Lanka Floortiles PLC	-	-	70,000	9,17
		-		9,17
Plantations				
Kegalle Plantations PLC	-	-	87,900	18,239
Namunukula Plantations PLC	-	-	80,000	9,16
		-	,	27,40

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

24 Stated capital

	As at 31st March	201	2011		
		Number of shares	Value	Number of shares	Value
24.1	Ordinary shares Issued and fully paid				
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	82,096,719	879,607	16,097,396	617,220
	Sub division of shares (Note 24.3)	-	-	64,389,584	-
	Capitalization of reserves (Note 24.3)	-	-	1,609,739	262,387
	Balance as at the end of the year	82,096,719	879,607	82,096,719	879,607

24.2 Deferred shares

As at 31st March		2012		2011	
		Number of shares	Value	Number of shares	Value
Balance as at the beginning of the year	Fully paid shares	5,739,770	73,560	8,669	10,199
	Partly paid shares*	-	-	2,593	45,392
Sub division of shares (Note 24.3)	Fully paid shares	-	-	4,325,831	-
	Partly paid shares	-	-	1,293,907	-
Capitalization of reserves (Note 24.3)	Fully paid shares	-	-	86,690	14,131
	Partly paid shares	-	-	22,080	3,838
Balance as at the end of the year	Fully paid shares	5,739,770	73,560	5,739,770	73,560
Total			953,167		953,167

^{*} The partly paid deferred shares (issued price of Rs. 1,000 per share) at the beginning of the financial year 2010/11 represent a paid up capital of Rs. 908/- per share and an unpaid capital of Rs. 92/- per share.

24.3 Sub-division of shares and capitalization of reserves

After obtaining the approval from the shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 12th November 2010, the Company made the following changes to the stated capital of the Company during the financial year 2010/11.

a) Sub-division of existing ordinary shares, fully paid deferred shares and partly paid deferred shares of the Company in the following manner:

Description	Existing	Subdivision	No. of shares
	Number of	ratio	after the
	shares		sub-division
Ordinary shares	16,097,396	5 : 1	80,486,980
Deferred shares – fully paid Rs.1,000/-	8,669	500 : 1	4,334,500
Deferred shares – partly paid Rs.908/-	2,593	500 : 1	1,296,500
(Rs. 238,556	/- pending call up)		(Rs. 238,556/- pending call up)

The sub-division of shares did not result in increasing the value of the stated capital of the Company.

b) The Company, by capitalizing part of the Company's revenue reserves, issued new ordinary shares, deferred shares and settle un-called amount of partly paid deferred shares in the proportion of 1:50 based on the number of ordinary shares / deferred shares after above sub-division detailed in note 24.3 (a). Total of the revenue reserves capitalized amounted to Rs. 280,355,523/-.

Description	Ratio	No. of shares issued by capitalization of reserves	Consideration for shares issued
Ordinary shares	1:50	1,609,739	Rs.163/- per share
Deferred shares – fully paid	1:50	86,690	Rs.163/- per share
Deferred shares – partly paid	1:50	Credit of the uncalled capital	
		amount of Rs.238,556/-	
		on 1,296,500 partly	
		paid deferred shares and	
		issue further 22,080 fully	
		paid deferred shares.	Rs.3,837,596/-

- The Company issued a total of 108,770 new deferred shares and 1,609,739 ordinary shares from the capitalization of reserves.
- 24.5 After the sub-division and capitalization of reserves, the total stated capital of the Company amounted to Rs. 953 mn which consists of 82,096,719 ordinary shares and 5,739,770 fully paid deferred shares.
- The holders of ordinary shares and deferred shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time. 24.6

24.7 Superior voting rights attached to the deferred shares

The Company has in issue 5,739,770 shares titled "Deferred shares". The deferred shares are subordinated to the ordinary shares in respect of dividend entitlement and right to a dividend does not arise unless and until the ordinary shareholders have been paid a dividend. The deferred shares confer on the holders present in person, by proxy or by attorney the right to as many votes as the number of votes conferred by all other shares for the time being issued and each holder as aforesaid present in person, proxy or attorney at any such meeting shall be entitled to such proportion of the votes conferred by the deferred shares collectively as the number of his deferred shares bears to the full number of the deferred shares. The deferred shares rank pari passu for all other purposes including capitalization of reserves with the ordinary shares of the Company, except for voting rights and dividend rights.

25 Capital reserves

		Company		
As at 31st March	2012	2011 (Restated)	2012	2011
Investment reserve	7,805	7,805	7,805	7,805
Other capital reserve	316,741	316,741	200,855	200,855
Associate company's capital reserve	1,054,430	1,274,162	-	-
	1,378,976	1,598,708	208,660	208,660

Details of restatement are given in the note to the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 40 to the financial statements.

25.1 Investment reserve and other capital reserve

These amounts have been reserved for future development of the Company.

25.2 Associate company's capital reserve

Share of associate company's capital reserve recognises the investor's share of the capital reserves of the associate company after the date of acquisition. It also recognises the investor's share arising due to changes that include revaluation of property, plant and equipment, investments, foreign exchange differences and other changes in the associate company's equity that were not included in the Income Statement.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

26 Revenue reserves

	Gi	roup	Company	
As at 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
		(Restated)		
Market value adjustment reserve - short-term	-	164,295	-	10,637
Long-term investments revaluation reserve	3,436,795	6,024,981	1,146,166	2,875,391
General reserve	32,668	32,668	14,961	14,961
Retained earnings	6,370,719	4,357,939	2,969,716	2,105,214
	9,840,182	10,579,883	4,130,843	5,006,203

Details of restatement are given in the note to the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 40 to the financial statements

26.1 Market value adjustment reserve - short-term

Any gains arising from market value adjustment will be transferred from retained earnings to 'Market value adjustment reserve - short-term' at balance sheet date and any realised gains/losses arising will be transferred from 'Market value adjustment reserve - short-term' to retained earnings to the extent that the loss does not exceed the balance held in the said reserve as at the date.

An amount of Rs. 164.3 mn and Rs. 10.6 mn (2011 - Rs.140.0 mn and Rs.156.4mn) was transfered from "Market value adjustment reserve - short-term" resulting from the movements in unrealized mark to market value adjustment of shortterm investments as shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

26.2 Revaluation of long-term investments reserve

This consists of unrealised surplus on revaluation of long-term investments.

26.3 General reserve

These represents the amounts set aside by the Directors to meet any contingencies.

Employee benefits

21	chipioyee benefits				
		Grou	P	Compa	iny
	As at 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,720	561	-	-
	Provision for the year	1,844	1,159	-	-
	Payments made during the year	-	-	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	3,564	1,720	-	-
		-	-	-	-
27.1	The amounts recognised in the Income Statement				
	Interest cost	172	68	-	-
	Current service cost	854	353	-	-
	Actuarial losses	818	738	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	1,844	1,159	-	-

The gratuity liability as at 31st March 2012 amounting to Rs.3,564,156/- (2011 - Rs. 1,720,639/-) for the Group is made based on an actuarial valuation carried out by Mr. M. Poopalanathan (AIA) of Messrs Actuarial & Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd. As recommended by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards No. 16 (Revised 2006) - "Employee benefits", the "Projected Unit Credit (PUC)" method has been used in this valuation.

The principal assumptions made are given below:

Rate of discount 10% p.a. Rate of pay increase 12% p.a. Retirement age 55 years

Mortality A 67/70 mortality table, issued by the Institute of Actuaries, London was used.

5% for age up to 49 and Zero thereafter. Withdrawal rate

The Company is a going concern.

The above liability is not externally funded.

28 Deferred tax liability

	Group	Company		
As at 31st March	2012	2011	2012	201
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,896	(250)	-	
Charge /(reversal) for the year	(1,104)	2,146	-	
Balance as at the end of the year	792	1,896	-	
Deferred tax assets				
Tax effect on defined benefit plan	998	482	-	
Total deferred tax assets	998	482	-	
Deferred tax liabilities				
Tax effect on property, plant & equipment	1,790	2,378	-	
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,790	2,378	-	
Net deferred tax liability	792	1,896	-	

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

29 Trade and other payables

	Grou	Company		
As at 31st March	2012	2011	2012	2011
Trade payables	438	2,613	44	272
Other payables and accruals	11,123	3,909	1,956	902
	11,561	6,522	2,000	1,174

30 Comparative figures

Previous year figures and phrases have been rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentations.

31 Events after the balance sheet date

31.1 Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC

First and final dividend for the financial year ended 31st March 2012

After satisfying the Solvency Test in accordance with Section 57 of Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007, the Directors recommend a first and final dividend of Rs. 2/00 per share (2011 – Rs. 1/50) on ordinary and deferred shares for the year ended 31st March 2012 amounting to Rs. 175.7 mn (2011 – Rs. 131.8 mn), which is to be approved at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. In accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. 12 (Revised 2005) "Events After the Balance Sheet date" the proposed dividend has not been recognized as a liability as at 31st March 2012.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, no circumstances have arisen which would require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements, other than the above.

32 Commitments and contingencies

32.1 Capital expenditure commitments

No material capital commitments exist as at the balance sheet date.

32.2 Contingencies

There were no material contingent liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

33 Related party transactions

The Company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of its business with parties who are defined as related parties in Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 30 (Revised 2005) - "Related party disclosures", the details of which are reported below.

33.1 Parent and ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the Directors, Carson Cumberbatch PLC is the parent company of Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC.

33.2 Transactions with Related Companies

Name of	Nature	Name/s of the	Notice of the section	Value (transa	
the related company	of the relationship	common Director/s	Nature of transactions	2012	2011
33.2.1 Ceylon	Guardian Inve	estment Trust PLC			
Carson Cumberbatch PLC	Ultimate Parent	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena K. Selvanathan (Alternate to Mr. M Selvanathan)	Short-term advances provided Interest earned on short-term advances Settlements made on the short term advances provided Dividends paid Amounts paid on acquisition of rights to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Guardian Capital Partners PLC	50,000 40 50,000 94,177	- - 107,211 233,436
			Amounts paid on acquisition of shares in Ceylon Investment PLC Amounts received on disosal of shares in Lion Brewery (Ceylon) PLC and Ceylon Beverage Holdings PLC	-	1,010,059
Ceylon Investment PLC	Subsidiary	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena A. de Z.Gunasekera V. M. Fernando Mrs. M. A. R. C Cooray K. Selvanathan	Dividends received	62,854	72,832
Guardian Capital Partners PLC	Subsidiary	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena	Subscription paid at the rights issue of shares	-	433,856
Rubber Investment Trust Limited	Subsidiary	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena	Dividends received Amounts paid on acquisition of Guardian Fund Management Limited	41,043	25,239 28,090
Guardian Fund Management Limited	Subsidiary	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena** K. Selvanathan***	Portfolio management fees paid	6,829	7,397
Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited (CMSL)	Affiliate	D.C.R. Gunawardena* K. Selvanathan	Management fees paid Computer fees paid Secretarial fees paid Secretarial expenses paid	5,680 420 300 40	8,894 420 60 31
Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited	Jointly controlled entity	D.C.R. Gunawardena*** K. Selvanathan***	Subscription to shares	20,000	-

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

Name of Nature the related of the		Name/s of the	Nature of transactions	Value of the transaction	
company	relationship	common Director/s	Nature of Halisactions	2012	2011
Durdans Medical & Surgical Hospitals (Pvt) Limited		D.C.R. Gunawardena	Subscription paid at the rights issue of shares	9,420	-
The Sri Lanka Fund		D.C.R. Gunawardena	Acquisition of units	-	112,280
33.2.2 Ceylon	Investment Pl	.C			
Carson Cumberbatch PLC	Ultimate Parent	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena K. Selvanathan (Alternate to Mr. M Selvanathan)	Dividends paid Amounts received on disposal of shares in Lion Brewery (Ceylon) PLC and Ceylon Beverage Holdings PLC	-	13,741 349,971
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	Parent	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena Mrs.M.A.R.C Cooray A. de Z. Gunasekera V.M. Fernando K. Selvanathan	Dividend paid	62,854	72,833
Guardian Capital Partners PLC	Affiliate	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena	Amounts received on transfer of investment in Expolanka Holdings Limited Interest paid	-	250,848 5,718
Rubber Investment Trust Limited	Associate	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena A.P. Weeratunge	Dividends received	40,969	25,194
Guardian Fund Management Limited (GFM)	Affiliate	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena** K. Selvanathan*** A.P. Weeratunge***	Portfolio management fees paid	12,813	12,023
Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited	Affiliate	D.C.R. Gunawardena* A.P. Weeratunge K. Selvanathan	Management fees paid Computer fees paid Secretarial fees paid Secretarial expenses paid	6,072 420 300 58	9,229 420 60 35

Name of Nature Name/s of the Nature of			Nature of transactions		Value of the transaction	
company	relationship	common Director/s	Nature of Halisactions	2012	2011	
Durdans Medical & Surgical Hospitals (Pvt) Limited		D.C.R. Gunawardena	Subscription paid at the rights issue of shares	9,420	-	
The Sri Lanka Fund		D.C.R. Gunawardena	Acquisition of units	-	112,280	
33.2.3 Guar	dian Capital P	artners PLC				
Carson Cumberbatch PLC	Ultimate Parent	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena	Divident paid	-	69,169	
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	Parent	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena	Subscription received at the rights issue of shares	-	433,856	
Ceylon Investment PLC	Affiliate	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena	Amounts paid on transfer of investment in Expolanka Holdings Limited Interest paid	-	250,848 5,718	
Guardian Fund Management Limited Management Limited (GFM)	Affiliate	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena**	Portfolio management fees paid Reimbursement of fees on professional services	7,000 1,500	-	
Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited	Affiliate	D.C.R. Gunawardena*	Management fees paid Computer fees paid Secretarial fees paid Secretarial expenses paid	2,333 300 30 88	308 30 15 2	

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

Name of Nature the related of the		Name/s of the	Nature of transactions	Value of the transaction	
company	common Director/s		2012	2011	
33.2.4 Rubber	Investment Ti	rust Limited			
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	Parent	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena	Amounts received on disposal of shares in Guardian Fund Management Limited Dividend paid	41,043	28,090 25,239
Bukit Darah PLC	Associate	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena	Dividend received on ordinary shares Dividend received on 8% cumulative preference shares	51,097 636	15,003 3,257
Ceylon Investment PLC	Affiliate	I. Paulraj D.C.R. Gunawardena A.P. Weeratunge	Dividend paid	40,969	25,194
Guardian Fund Management Limited	Affiliate	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena** A.P. Weeratunge***	Portfolio management fees	10,294	8,576
Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited	Affiliate	D.C.R. Gunawardena* A.P. Weeratunge	Management fees paid Computer fees paid Secretarial fees paid Secretarial expenses paid	5,891 420 90 1	7,369 420 60 3
33.2.5 Guardia	an Fund Manag	gement Limited			
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	Parent	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena** K. Selvanathan***	Portfolio management fees received	6,829	7,397
Ceylon Investment PLC	Affiliate	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena** K. Selvanathan*** A.P. Weeratunge***	Portfolio management fees received	12,813	12,023
Rubber Investment Trust Limited	Affiliate	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena** A.P. Weeratunge***	Portfolio management fees received	10,294	8,576
Guardian Capital Partners PLC (GCP)	Affiliate	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena**	Portfolio management fees received Reimbursement of fees on professional services	7,000 1,500	-

Name of the related	Nature of the	Name /s of the	Nature of transactions	Value of the transaction	
company	relationship	common Director/s	Nature of Halisactions	2012	2011
Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited	Affiliate	I. Paulraj** D.C.R. Gunawardena** K. Selvanathan*** A.P. Weeratunge***	Computer fees paid Secretarial fees paid Secretarial expenses paid Fees on professional services	150 30 7 1,500	30 36 3
Guardian Acuity Asset Management Limited	Affiliate	D.C.R. Gunawardena*** K. Selvanathan*** Mrs. W.Y.R. Fernando	Reimbursement of costs	1,350	-
Equity Two PLC	Affiliate	D.C.R. Gunawardena** A.P. Weeratunge***	Rental charges paid	741	594
The Sri Lanka Fund	Affiliate	D.C.R. Gunawardena** Mrs. W.Y.R. Fernando	Portfolio management fees received	4,075	1,039
33.2.6 Guardia	an Acuity Asset	t Management Limited	d		
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	Joint parent	D.C.R. Gunawardena*** K. Selvanathan***	Subscription to shares	20,000	-
Guardian Fund Management Limited	Affiliate	D.C.R. Gunawardena*** K. Selvanathan***	Reimbursement of costs	1,350	-

^{*} Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena relinquished his duties and responsibilities as a Director of CMSL with effect from 15th April 2011.

^{**} Mr. I. Paulraj and Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena resigned from the Board of GFM with effect from 19th April 2011 and 15th April 2011 respectively.

^{***} Mr. K. Selvanathan and Mr. A.P. Weeratunge were appointed to the Board of GFM with effect from 19th April 2011.

^{****} Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena and Mr. K. Selvanathan were appointed to the Board of GAAM with effect from 17th June 2011.

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

33.3 Transactions with Key Management Personnel (KMP)

According to Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 30 (Revised 2006) - "Related party disclosures", Key Management personnel (KMP) are those having authority and responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the Company and the Group. Accordingly, the Directors of the Company and its parent company (including executive and non-executive directors) have been classified as Key Management Personnel of the Company.

Compensation for Key Management Personnel (Board of Directors) incurred over the period are disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements.

34 Directors' responsibility statement

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

Five Year Summary

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

For the year ended 31st March	2012	2011 (Restated)	2010	2009	2008
Financial highlights - Group Income Statement					
Dividend income	410,896	293,890	398,324	241,580	216,563
Realized gain on disposal of investments	1,763,145	2,373,482	2,012,807	789,304	54,636
Interest income	95,880	15,356	135,482	38,122	3,817
Management fee	44,487	37,218	13,981	10,807	13,648
	2,314,408	2,719,946	2,560,594	1,079,813	288,664
Less: Inter-group transactions	(232,898)	(194,354)	(1,463,679)	(91,707)	(38,801
	2,081,510	2,525,592	1,096,915	988,106	249,863
Mark to market value adjustment - unrealized	(692,081)	199,678	304,339	(356,284)	(41,445
Profit on investment activities	1,389,429	2,725,270	1,401,254	631,822	208,418
Profit before taxation	2,150,006	3,328,380	1,714,685	660,632	370,470
Income tax expense	(15,696)	(4,532)	(35,106)	(7,463)	(2,119
Profit for the year	2,134,310	3,323,848	1,679,579	653,169	368,351
Non controlling interest	(154,070)	(361,088)	(359,206)	(360,442)	(51,564
Profit attributable to the equityholders of					
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	1,980,240	2,962,760	1,320,373	292,727	316,787
Dividend paid	(131,755)	(154,798)	(232,702)	(35,411)	(30,352)
Balance Sheet					
Capital employed					
Stated capital	953,167	953,167	672,811	672,811	672,811
Reserves	11,219,158	12,178,591	6,964,438	3,879,095	5,343,307
Total equity attributable to equity holders of					
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	12,172,325	13,131,758	7,637,249	4,551,906	6,016,118
Non controlling interest	1,823,872	2,154,418	1,566,029	1,053,800	1,210,710
	13,996,197	15,286,176	9,203,278	5,605,706	7,226,828
Assets employed					
Current assets	2,123,566	1,556,258	746,646	2,170,024	304,860
Current liabilities	(62,237)	(574,781)	(346,542)	(69,041)	(143,559)
Net current assets	2,061,329	981,477	400,104	2,100,983	161,301
Non-current assets	11,939,224	14,308,315	8,803,735	3,505,084	7,065,770
Non-current liabilities	(4,356)	(3,616)	(561)	(361)	(243
	13,996,197	15,286,176	9,203,278	5,605,706	7,226,828
Cash Flow Statements					
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
from operating activities	1,669,733	1,295,516	(321,393)	1,383,420	180,299
Net cash generated from/(used in)	, ,	, ,	, , ,	, ,	,
investing activities	(25,709)	(1,108,829)	(291)	707,908	(4
Net cash generated from/	(, - /	() / / /	('')	,	()
(used in) financing activities	(156,054)	(205,508)	(1,856,358)	(63,051)	(46,719
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents	1,487,970	(18,821)	(2,178,042)	2,028,277	133,576

Five Year Summary

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees thousands)

Year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Ratios & statistics					
Operational ratio Return on ordinary shareholders funds (%)	16.27	22.56	17.29	6.43	5.27
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (Times)	34.12	2.71	2.15	31.43	2.12
Investor ratio	22.54	22.72	44.52	4.47	45.44
Earnings per share (adjusted) (Rs.)	22.54	33.73	14.52 9.00	14.47	15.66
Dividend per share proposed (Rs.) * Dividend cover (times)	2.00 11.27	1.50 22.49	9.00 7.63	11.50 1.26	1.75 8.95
Dividend growth (%)	33	(83)	(22)	1.26 557	8.95
Dividend yield (%)	0.87	0.41	1.79	11.03	1.06
Dividend payout ratio (%)	8.87	4.45	13.11	79.49	11.18
Net assets per share - book value (Rs.)	138.58	149.50	444.03	224.95	297.31
Net assets per share - market value (Rs.)	264.81	354.68	620.33	252.95	457.47
Market value per share (Rs.) **	231.00	369.50	501.50	104.25	165.00
Price earning ratio (times)	10.25	10.95	34.54	7.21	10.54
Price to book value ratio (times)	1.67	2.47	1.13	0.46	0.55
Market capitalisation	18,964,342	30,334,738	8,072,844	1,974,287	3,124,770
Additions to investment portfolio (Rs.)	2,338,293	4,746,288	2,909,925	957,382	244,591
Market value of investments (Rs.)	27,939,223	36,282,044	13,784,140	6,135,154	9,815,594
Milanka Price Index (points)	4,892	6,875	4,271	1,736	3,181
All Share Price Index (points)	5,420	7,226	3,725	1,638	2,550

^{*} Proposed dividends of Rs 2/- per share for the current year is not provided for in the financial statements. ** As at 31st March.

US\$ Financials

Preparation of US Dollar Financial Statements

The Financial Statements of the Company are stated in Sri Lankan Rupees. The translation of Sri Lankan Rupee amounts into US Dollar amounts is included solely for the convenience of Shareholders, Investors, Bankers and other users of Financial Statements. US Dollar Financials do not form part of the audited Financial Statements of the Company.

Group at a Glance

(Amounts expressed in United States Dollars)

	2012	2011 (Restated)	%
Group revenue	18,555,090	22,523,785	(18)
Profit from operations	11,364,298	23,529,180	(52)
Share of associate company's profits net of tax	7,869,709	6,365,808	24
Profit before taxation	19,165,679	29,683,225	(35)
Profit for the year	19,025,762	29,642,808	(36)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent company	17,652,344	26,422,545	(33)
Shareholders' funds	95,022,063	118,947,232	(20)
Net assets	109,259,937	138,461,730	(21)
Total assets	109,779,789	143,700,843	(24)
Return on ordinary shareholders' funds (%)	18.58	22.21	(16)
Earnings per share (USD)	0.20	0.30	(33)
Dividend per share (USD) *	0.02	0.01	15
Net assets per ordinary/deferred share - book value (Rs)	1.08	1.35	(20)
Net assets per ordinary/deferred share - market value (Rs)	2.07	3.21	(36)
Guardian fund value **	218,104,785	328,641,703	(34)

^{*} Based on proposed dividends and subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting ** Based on market value of portfolio after adjusting for cash and cash equivalents

Income Statement

(Amounts expressed in United States Dollars)

For the year ended 31 March	2012	Group 2011 (Restated)
Revenue	18,555,090	22,523,785
Unrealized gain / (loss) on mark to market value adjustment	(6,169,380)	1,780,772
Profit on investment activities	12,385,710	24,304,557
Other income	-	8,615
Administrative and other operating expenses	(1,021,412)	(783,992)
Profit from operations	11,364,298	23,529,180
Finance expenses	(47,032)	(211,763)
Profit from operations after finance expenses	11,317,266	23,317,417
Share of associate company's profit net of taxation	7,869,709	6,365,808
Share of joint venture company's loss net of taxation	(21,296)	-
Profit before taxation	19,165,679	29,683,225
Income tax expense	(139,917)	(40,417)
Profit for the year	19,025,762	29,642,808
Attributable to: Equity holders of the parent	17,652,344	26,422,545
Non controlling interest	1,373,418 19,025,762	3,220,263 29,642,808
	17,025,762	Z7,04Z,0U8
Earnings per share - USD Dividend per share - USD *	0.20 0.02	0.30 0.01

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

^{*} Dividends per share is based on the proposed / interim dividends.

Balance Sheet

(Amounts expressed in United States Dollars)

As at 31 March	2012	Group 2011 (Restated)
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	36,432	58,397
Intangible assets	1,867,244	2,148,542
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Investment in associate	25,928,774	24,542,400
Investment in joint venture	137,479	-
Other long-term investments	65,232,443	102,854,964
Total non-current assets	93,202,372	129,604,303
Current assets		
Trade and other receivables	278,846	504,447
Current tax recoverable	162,475	135,698
Short-term investments	6,107,892	10,543,379
Short-term deposits	9,799,867	2,179,746
Cash at bank	228,337	733,270
Total current assets	16,577,417	14,096,540
Total assets	109,779,789	143,700,843
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Stated capital	8,834,775	8,834,775
Capital reserves	9,003,497	10,962,242
Revenue reserves	77,183,791	99,150,215
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	95,022,063	118,947,232
Non controlling interest	14,237,874	19,514,498
Total equity	109,259,937	138,461,730
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Employee benefits	27,822	15,589
Deferred tax liability	6,183	17,174
Total non-current liabilities	34,005	32,763
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	90,250	59,076
Income tax payable	304	31,604
Unclaimed dividend	270,234	215,543
Bank overdraft	125,059	4,900,127
Total current liabilities	485,847	5,206,350
Total liabilities	519,852	5,239,113
Total equity and liabilities	109,779,789	143,700,843
Net assets per ordinary/deferred share - book value (Rs)	1.08	1.35
Net assets per ordinary/deferred share - market value (Rs)	2.07	3.21

(Amounts expressed in United States Dollars)

Basis of conversion

The translation of Sri Lankan Rupee amounts in to US Dollar amounts is solely for the convienience of the shareholder, investor, banker and other users of financial statements.

The translation of the financial statements in to US Dollar were effected based on the following exchange rates.

		2012	2011
Income statement	Average rate	112.18	112.13
Monetary assets and liabilities	Closing rate	128.10	110.40
Non-monetary assets and liabilities	Closing rate	128.10	110.40
Ordinary share capital	Historical rate		

Gains or losses on conversion are accounted for in the revenue reserve.

2 Revenue reserve

		Group
	2012	2011
Beginning of the year	99,150,215	49,607,998
Net movement during the year	17,652,344	26,410,768
	116,802,559	76,018,766
Currency fluctuations	(39,618,768)	23,131,449
As at the end of the year	77,183,791	99,150,215

Five Year Summary

(Amounts expressed in United States Dollars)

Year ended 31st March	2012	2011 (Restated)	2010	2009	2008
Financial highlights - Group Income Statement					
Dividend income	3,662,828	2,620,976	3,467,003	2,103,439	1,962,510
Realized gain on disposal of investments	15,717,106	21,167,234	17,519,427	6,872,477	495,116
Interest income	854,698	136,948	1,179,232	331,929	37,663
Management fee	396,568	331,918	121,682	94,097	-
	20,631,200	24,257,076	22,287,344	9,401,942	2,495,289
Less: Inter-group transactions	(2,076,110)	(1,733,291)	(12,739,829)	(798,494)	(351,618)
	18,555,090	22,523,785	9,547,515	8,603,448	2,143,671
Profit before taxation	19,165,679	29,683,225	14,924,580	5,752,129	4,320,151
Income tax expense	(139,917)	(40,417)	(305,558)	(64,980)	(1,102,075)
Profit for the year	19,025,762	29,642,808	14,619,022	5,687,149	3,218,076
Non controlling interest	(1,373,418)	(3,220,263)	(3,126,522)	(3,138,372)	(531,282)
Profit attributable to the equityholders of					
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	17,652,344	26,422,545	11,492,500	2,548,777	2,686,794
Dividends paid	(1,174,496)	(1,379,907)	(1,261,002)	(1,896,285)	(281,427)
Balance Sheet					
Capital employed					
Stated capital	8,834,775	8,834,775	6,334,507	6,334,507	6,334,507
Reserves	86,187,288	110,112,457	60,611,923	33,007,809	31,235,414
Total equity attributable to equity holders of					
Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC	95,022,063	118,947,232	66,946,430	39,342,316	37,569,921
Non controlling interest	14,237,874	19,514,498	13,727,464	9,108,038	5,988,150
	109,259,937	138,461,730	80,673,894	48,450,354	43,558,071
Assets employed					
Current assets	16,577,417	14,096,540	6,547,121	18,757,770	2,826,713
Current liabilities	(485,847)	(5,206,350)	(3,037,710)	(596,724)	(1,331,117)
Net current assets	16,091,570	8,890,190	3,509,411	18,161,046	1,495,596
Non-current assets	93,202,372	129,604,303	77,169,401	30,292,428	42,064,710
Non-current liabilities	(34,005)	(32,763)	(4,918)	(3,120)	(2,235)
	109,259,937	138,461,730	80,673,894	48,450,354	43,558,071
Cash Flow Statements					
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
from operating activities	11,523,426	11,553,696	(2,797,398)	12,045,451	1,689,086
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
investing activities	(229,176)	(9,888,781)	(2,533)	6,163,761	(37)
Net cash generated from/		,			
(used in) financing activities	(1,391,104)	(1,832,766)	(16,157,699)	(548,986)	(450,514)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents	9,903,146	(167,850)	(18,957,630)	17,660,226	1,238,535

Year ended 31st March	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Ratios & statistics					
Operating ratio Return on ordinary shareholders' funds (%)	18.58	22.21	21.84	14.46	8.57
Liquidity ratio Current ratio (times)	34.12	2.71	2.16	31.43	2.12
Investor ratios Earnings per share (US\$)	0.20	0.30	0.13	0.13	0.16

Information to Shareholders and Investors

1 Stock Exchange Listing

Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC is a public listed company, the ordinary Shares of which are listed on the main board of the Colombo Stock Exchange.

Stock exchange code for Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC shares is "GUAR".

2 Share Valuation

The market price of the company's shares as at 31st March 2012 was Rs.231/- per share (2011 - Rs.369/50).

3 Ordinary Shareholders

As at 31st March	2012	2011
Number of Shareholders	1,705	1,741

The number of ordinary shares held by non-residents as at 31st March, 2012 was 8,098,559 (2011 - 10,050,196) which amounts to 9.86% (2011 - 12.24%).

		Residents		No	n-Residents			Total	
Distribution of shares	No. of share- holders	No. of shares		No. of share- holders	No. of shares		No. of share- holders	No. of shares	%
1-1,000	1,120	259,477	0.31	16	6,098	0.01	1,136	265,575	0.32
1,001-10,000	359	1,247,753	1.52	22	37,481	0.05	381	1,285,234	1.57
10,001-100,000	118	3,694,174	4.50	22	664,014	0.81	140	4,358,188	5.31
100,001-1,000,000	40	10,498,969	12.79	3	539,830	0.66	43	11,038,799	13.45
Above 1,000,000	3	58,297,787	71.01	2	6,851,136	8.34	5	65,148,923	79.35
Total	1 (10	72 000 160	00.12	۲,	0 000 550	0.07	1 705	02.007.710	100.00
Total	1,640	73,998,160	90.13	65	8,098,559	9.87	1,705	82,096,719	100.00

Categories of shareholders	No. of shareholders	No. of shares	%
Individuals	1,531	13,207,231	16.09
Institutions	174	68,889,488	83.91
Total	1,705	82,096,719	100.00

4 Market performance - ordinary shares

For the year	2012	2011
As at 31 March	231.00	369.50
Highest (Rs.)	402.00	478.00
Lowest (Rs.)	231.00	230.10
Value of shares traded (Rs.)	1,490,213,227	565,676,030
No. of shares traded	4,621,453	1,492,700
Volume of transactions (Nos.)	3,279	2,876

5 Market capitalization

Market capitalisation of the Company which is the number of ordinary shares in issue multiplied by the market value of an ordinary share was Rs.18,964,342,089/- as at 31st March, 2012 (2011 - Rs. 30,334,737,671/-).

Record of Bonus issues, Rights issues, Repurchase and subdivision of shares 6

The undermentioned share issues/repurchase have been made by the Company to date, in relation to its ordinary shares.

Year ended	Issue	Basis	No. of shares	Cumulative No. of shares
1951 -	Initial Capital	_	757,525	757,525
1990 -	Bonus	01:01	757,525	1,515,050
1992 -	Bonus	01:08	189,381	1,704,431
1999 -	Bonus	01:04	426,108	2,130,539
2000 -	Bonus	01:04	532,634	2,663,173
2002 - Ap	oril Rights	01:07	380,453	3,043,626
- Ma	ay Bonus	01:04	760,906	3,804,532
2003 - Jul	y Rights	01:05	760,906	4,565,438
- AL	igust Bonus	01:06	760,906	5,326,344
2004 - Jul	y Rights	01:02	2,663,172	7,989,516
2004 - Se	ptember Bonus	01:03	2,663,172	10,652,688
2005 - Ma	arch Rights	01:03	3,550,896	14,203,584
- Jur	ne Bonus	01:03	4,734,528	18,938,112
2009 - 00	tober Repurchase	03.20	2,840,716	16,097,396
2010 - No	ovember Subdivision	05:01	16,097,396	80,486,980
	Capitalisation of Reserve	es 01:50	1,609,739	82,096,719

Public Holding

The percentage of ordinary shares held by the public as at 31st March 2012 was 32.84% (2011 - 32.84%)

8 Dividend

The Directors have recommended a first and final dividend of Rs.2.00 per Ordinary share and Deferred share for the year ended 31st March 2012 (2011 - Rs.1/50).

Number of employees

The Company had no employees at the balance sheet date (2011 - Nil). The Group has 14 (2011 - 9) employees as at the balance sheet date.

10 Major shareholders

A list of major shareholders of the Company as at the balance sheet date is provided in the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, on page 33.

Glossary of Financial Terms

Accounting Policies

The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices adopted by an entity in preparing and presenting Financial Statements

Amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life

Accrual Basis

Recognising the effects of transactions and other events when they occur without waiting for receipt or payment of cash or its equivalent

Associate

An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, over which the investor has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

Appropriations

Apportioning of earnings to capital reserves, revenue reserves or as dividends

Beta

A measure of the volatility, or systematic risk, of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole

Bonus Issue (Scrip Issue)

The issue of new shares to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings. It is a process for converting a company's reserves (in whole or part) into issued capital and hence does not involve an infusion of cash.

Capital Reserves

Reserves identified for specific purposes and considered not available for distribution.

Capital Markets

A market for debt or equity, where business enterprises can raise long-term (longer than one year) funds.

Current Ratio

Current assets divided by current liabilities.

Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

The rate at which it would have grown if it grew at an even rate compounded annually.

Compliance officer

The officer primarily responsible for overseeing and managing compliance issues within an organization. Is in charge of ensuring that a company is complying with regulatory requirements, and that the company and its employees are complying with internal policies and procedures

Contingencies

Conditions or situations at the Balance Sheet date, the financial effects of which are to be determined by future events which may or may not occur

Cost Method

This is a method of accounting for an investment whereby the investment is initially recognized at cost. The investor recognises income from the investment only to the extent that the investor receives distributions from accumulated profits of the investee arising after the date of acquisition. Distributions received in excess of such profits are regarded as a recovery of investment and are recognised as a reduction of the cost of the investment.

Corporate Governance

The process by which corporate entities are governed. It is concerned with the way in which power is exercised over the management and direction of entity, the supervision of executive actions and accountability to owners and others.

Cash Equivalents

Short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value

Credit Risk

Credit risk or default risk is most simply defined as the potential that a borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms and conditions.

Country Fund

An international mutual fund with a portfolio that consists entirely of securities, generally stocks, of companies located exclusively in a given country.

Dividend per Share

Dividend paid divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue which ranked for those dividends.

Dividend Yield

Dividend per share as a percentage of market price per share

Deferred Taxation

Sum set aside for tax in the Financial Statements that may become payable/receivable in a financial year other than the current financial year.

Dividend Cover

Profit after tax divided by gross dividends. This ratio measures the number of times dividend is covered by current year's distributable profits.

Dividend Payout

The pecentage of earnings paid to shareholders as dividend.

Earnings per Ordinary Share (EPS)

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue

Economic Value Added (EVA)

A measure of productivity which takes into consideration cost of total invested equity.

Effective Tax Rate

Provision for taxation excluding deferred tax divided by the profit before taxation

Equity Method

This is a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the investor's share of net assets of the investee. The profit or loss of the investor includes the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee.

Events occurring after the Balance Sheet

Significant events that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date on which the Financial Statements are authorised for issue, which would require adjustments to or disclosure in the Financial Statements

Fair Value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between

knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fundamental Investing

The strategy of selecting stocks which trade for less than their intrinsic values, after research on the company and its industry. Intrinsic value is based on the actual financial returns of the company and the current and future plans of the company.

A group is a parent and all its subsidiaries and associates.

Impairment

This occurs when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount.

Initial Public Offer (IPO)

The first sale of stock by a private company to the public. IPOs are often issued by smaller companies seeking the capital to expand, but can also be done by large privately owned companies looking to become publicly traded.

Intangible Asset

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of that entity.

Mark to Market Value Adjustment

The accounting act of recording the price or value of a security, portfolio or account to reflect its current market value rather than its book value.

Market Risk

This refers to the possibility of loss arising from changes in the value of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads and other asset prices.

Materiality

The relative significance of a transaction or an event, the omission or misstatement of which could influence the economic decisions of users of Financial Statements.

Market Capitalisation

The market value of a company at a given date obtained by multiplying the share price by the number of shares in issue

Mutual Fund

An investment vehicle that is made up of a pool of funds collected from many investors for the purpose of investing in securities such as stocks, bonds, money market instruments and similar assets.

Net Assets Value per Ordinary Share

Shareholders' funds excluding preference shares, if any, divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue.

Net Current Assets

Capital required to finance the day-to-day operations (current assets less current liabilities).

Operational Risk

This refers to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events

Parent Company

A Parent Company is an entity that has one or more subsidiaries.

Private equity

Money invested in companies that are not publicly traded on a stock exchange.

Prudence

Inclusion of a degree of caution in the exercise of judgment needed in making the estimates required under conditions of uncertainty, such that assets or income are not overstated and liabilities or expenses are not understated.

Price Earnings Ratio (P/E)

Market price of a share divided by earnings per share (EPS)

Related Parties

Parties where one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, directly or indirectly.

Repurchase Of Shares

A program by which a company buys back its own shares from the share holders, reducing the number of outstanding shares

Return on Average Assets (ROA)

Profit after tax divided by the average

Return on Average Equity (ROE)

Net profit for the year, less preference share dividends, if any, expressed as a percentage of average ordinary shareholders' equity.

Return on Shareholders' Funds

Profit attributable to shareholders divided by shareholders' funds

Revenue Reserves

Reserves considered as being available for distribution and other appropriations

Rights Issue

Issue of shares to the existing shareholders at an agreed price, generally lower than market price

Share Split

A corporate action in which a company's existing shares are divided into multiple shares

Shareholders' Funds

Shareholders' funds consist of stated capital plus capital and revenue reserves.

Stock market index

Index is a number that measures the relative value of a group of stocks. As the stocks in this group change value, the index also changes value.

Subsidiary

An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, which is controlled by another entity (known as the Parent)

Notice of Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH Annual General Meeting of CEYLON GUARDIAN INVESTMENT TRUST PLC will be held on Wednesday the 4th day of July 2012 at 3.30 p.m. at Taj Samudra Hotel, "Crystal Room", Upper Floor, No. 25, Galle Face Center Road, Colombo 3 for the following purposes:

- To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Board of Directors and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2012, together with the Independent Auditors' Report thereon.
- To declare a dividend as recommended by the
 Directors
- 3. To re-elect Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena who retires in terms of Articles 89,90 and 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
- 4. To re-elect Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray who retires in terms of Articles 89,90 and 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
- 5. To re-appoint Mr. I. Paulraj as a Director of the Company who is over Seventy years of age and to consider and if deemed fit to pass the following resolution:
 - "IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the age limit stipulated in Section 210 of the Companies Act No. of 2007 shall not be applicable to Mr. I. Paulraj who is 75 years of age and that he be re-appointed a Director of the Company from the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting for a further period of one year."
- 6. To re-appoint Mr. A. de Z. Gunasekera as a Director of the Company who is over Seventy years of age and to consider and if deemed fit to pass the following resolution:

"IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the age limit stipulated in Section 210 of the Companies Act No. of 2007 shall not be applicable to Mr. A. de Z. Gunasekera who is 71 years of age and that he be re-appointed a Director of the Company from the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting for a further period of one year."

7. To re-appoint Messrs. KPMG, Chartered Accountants as Auditors of the Company as set out in Section 154 (1) of the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 and to authorize the Directors to determine their remuneration.

By Order of the Board

CARSONS MANAGEMENT SERVICES (PRIVATE) LIMITED Secretaries

Colombo, 24th May 2012

Notes

- A member is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A Form of Proxy accompanies this notice.
- 2. The completed Form of Proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office, No.61, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1, not later than 3.30 p.m. on 2nd July 2012.
- A person representing a Corporation is required to carry a certified copy of the resolution authorising him/ her to act as the representative of the Corporation. A representative need not be a member.
- 4. The transfer books of the Company will remain open.
- 5. Security Check
 - We shall be obliged if the shareholders/proxies attending the Annual General Meeting, produce their National Identity Card to the security personnel stationed at the entrance lobby.

Form of Proxy

_) *a Member/Members of CEYLON GUARDIAN	INVESTMENT TRUST PLC		
	· · ·			
bearir	ng NIC No./ Passport No or failin	g him/her		
Don C Asoka Verno Miriha Krishr	Paulraj Chandima Rajakaruna Gunawardena a De Z. Gunasekera on Manilal Fernando ana Arachchige Rose Chandralatha Cooray na Selvanathan copher William Knight	or failing him, or failing him, or failing him, or failing him, or failing her, or failing him,		
p.m.,		eting of the Company to be held on Wednesday, the 4t Floor, No. 25, Galle Face Center Road, Colombo 3 and a ace thereof.		
(i)	To adopt the Annual Report of the Board of ended 31st March 2012, together with the I	Directors and the Financial Statements for the year ndependent Auditors' Report thereon.	For	Against
(ii)	To declare Rs.2.00 per Ordinary share and Definancial year ended 31st March 2012 as rec	eferred share as a First & Final dividend for the commended by the Directors.		
(iii)	To re-elect Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena who ret of Association of the Company.			
(iv)	To re-elect Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray who retires Association of the Company.	in terms of Articles 89,90 and 91 of the Articles of		
(v)	To re-appoint Mr. I. Paulraj who is over Seve	enty years of age as a Director of the Company.		
(vi)	To re-appoint Mr. A. de Z. Gunasekera who i Company.	s over Seventy years of age as a Director of the		
(vii)		untants as Auditors of the Company as set out in 7 of 2007 and to authorize the Directors to determine		
Signe	d thisday	of Two Thousand and Twel	ve.	
Si	ignature /s			
Note: (a) (b)		neeting of the company, is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vo cy so appointed shall have the right to vote on a show of hands or on a croxy to attend on the same occasion.		

Form of Proxy

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO COMPLETION

- 1. Kindly perfect the form of proxy after filling in legibly your full name and address, by signing in the space provided. Please fill in the date of signature.
- 2. If you wish to appoint a person other than the Directors as your proxy, please insert the relevant details in the space provided overleaf.
- 3. In terms of Article 71 of the Articles of Association of the Company:

The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and :

- (i) in the case of an individual shall be signed by the appointor or by his attorney; and
- (ii) in the case of a corporation shall be either under its common seal or signed by its attorney or by an officer on behalf of the corporation.

The Company may, but shall not be bound to, require evidence of the authority of any such attorney or officer. A proxy need not be a member of the company.

4. In terms of Article 66 of the Articles of Association of the Company:

In the case of joint-holders of a share, the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy or by attorney or by representative, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint-holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stands in the Register of Members in respect of the joint holding.

5. To be valid the completed form of proxy should be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company situated at No. 61, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1 not later than 3.30 p.m. on 2nd July 2012.

Please fill in the following details				
Name	:			
Address	:			
Jointly with	:			
Share folio no.	:			

Corporate Information

Name of Company

Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC (A Carson Cumberbatch Company)

Company Registration No.

PQ 52

Domicile and Legal Form

Ceylon Guardian Investment Trust PLC, is a Public Quoted Company with limited liability domiciled in Sri Lanka.

The Company was incorporated in Sri Lanka in 1951.

Principal Activity and Nature of Operations

During the year, the principal activity of the Company was holding and managing of an investment portfolio.

Parent Company

The Company's parent Company and controlling entity is Carson Cumberbatch PLC, which is incorporated in Sri Lanka.

Directors

Mr. I. Paulraj (Chairman) Mr. D.C.R. Gunawardena Mr. A. De. Z. Gunasekera Mr. V.M. Fernando Mrs. M.A.R.C. Cooray Mr. K. Selvanathan Mr. C.W. Knight

Number of Employees

The Company did not have any employees of its own as at the end of the year.

Bankers

Standard Chartered Bank HSBC Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC Deutsche Bank A.G.

Auditors

Messrs. KPMG Chartered Accountants, No. 32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha, Colombo 3.

Investment Managers

Guardian Fund Management Limited No. 61, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1, Sri Lanka. Tele: +94-11-4739200

Fax: +94-11-4739385

Managers & Secretaries

Carsons Management Services (Private) Limited No. 61, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1.

Tele: +94-11-4739200 Fax: +94-11-4739300

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

No. 61, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1.

Tele: +94-11-4739200 Fax: +94-11-4739300

Corporate Website

www.carsoncumberbatch.com

The Company is a member of the Carson Cumberbatch Group of companies



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CEYLON GUARDIAN INVESTMENT TRUST PLC - PQ 52

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO SHAREHOLDERS

We are herewith circulating the investment portfolio of the Company's subsidiary, Rubber Investment Trust Limited.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO OF RUBBER INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupee thousands)

(Amounts expressed in Sri Lankan Rupee t	nousands)	20	12		20 ⁻	11
	-		Directors	_		Directors
			valuation/			valuation
		Cost	market value		Cost	market value
		as at	as at		as at	as a
	Note	31st March	31st March		31st March	31st Marc
Investment in associate	1	1,927	17,531,931		1,927	23,982,243
Other long-term investments	2	422,297	2,893,649		422,297	3,008,812
Short-term investments	3	-	176,948		-	417,277
		424,224	20,602,528		424,224	27,408,333
Investment in associate						
oomon m accoolate		2012			2011	
	%	Cost	Market Value	%	Cost	Market Valu
	Holding	as at	as at	Holding	as at	as a
		31st March	31st March		31st March	31st Marc
		2012	2012		2011	201
Quoted Investments Bukit Darah PLC	20.04%	1 027	17 521 021	20.04%	1 027	23,982,243
DUKIL DAIAH PLC	20.04%	1,927 1,927	17,531,931 17,531,931	20.04%	1,927 1,927	23,982,243
		1,527	17,001,001		1,521	20,002,240
Other long-term Investments						
	No. of	2012	Mandada ala	NI C	2011	NA - do a Consta
	No. of	Cost	Market value	No. of	Cost	Market valu
	shares/ debentures	as at 31st March	as at 31st March	shares/ debentures	as at 31st March	as 31st Marc
(A) Quoted						
Diversified						
John Keells Holdings PLC	14,044,237	421,760	2,893,113	10,533,178	421,760	3,008,276
		421,760	2,893,113		421,760	3,008,276
Total long-term investments - Quoted		421,760	2,893,113		421,760	3,008,276
(B) Unquoted						
DFCC Vardhana Bank	42,975	533	533	42,975	533	533
		533	533		533	533
Total long-term investments - Unquoted		533	533		533	533
(C) Investments in debentures						
Redeemable unsecured debentures						
Riverina Hotels Limited	56	1	1	56	1	
Ocean View Limited - 6%	120	1	1	120	1	,
Total investment in debentures	-	2	2	-	2	2
(D) Preference shares in associate	04.075			04.075	,	
Bukit Darah PLC - 8%	31,875	1	1	31,875	1	
Total investment in preference shares		1	1		1	1
Total other long-term investments		422,297	2,893,649		422,297	3,008,812
. otal other long term investments		722,201	2,000,040		722,201	0,000,012

3 Short-term investments

	No. of shares	Market value	No. of shares	Market value as at 31st March 2011
		as at		
		31st March		
		2012		
Banks, Finance & Insurance				
Central Finance PLC	-	-	40,000	50,948
Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	258,777	25,878	118,657	31,539
Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka PLC	-	-	250,000	11,550
Sampath Bank PLC	-	-	78,400	22,603
National Development Bank PLC	150,000	18,420	75,000	25,530
Lanka Orix Leasing Company PLC	-	-	100,000	11,960
	408,777	44,298	662,057	154,130
Beverage, Food & Tobacco				
Distilleries Company of Sri Lanka PLC	130,000	18,850	80,000	14,400
	130,000	18,850	80,000	14,400
Diversified				
John Keells Holdings PLC	281,866	58,064	269,000	76,826
Vallibel One PLC	-	-	2,090,000	52,250
CT Holdings PLC	218,094	32,736	214,200	42,840
	499,960	90,800	2,573,200	171,916
Manufacturing				
Royal Ceramic Lanka PLC	200,000	23,000	200,000	31,400
Lanka Floortiles PLC	-	-	179,300	23,506
Piramal Glass Ceylon PLC	-	-	1,400,000	15,540
	200,000	23,000	1,779,300	70,446
Plantations				
Kegalle Plantations PLC	-	-	20,000	4,150
Namunukula Plantations PLC		<u> </u>	19,500	2,235
	-	-	39,500	6,385
Total short-term investments		176,948		417,277