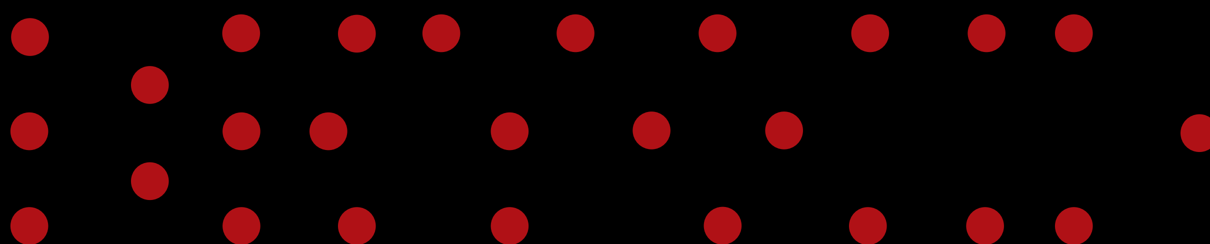


BEYOND

As a Company that has seen exponential growth and a turn around that is virtually unmatched in the industry, we believe that looking beyond convention with a can do attitude is what makes us stand out. It's clear in more than just our figures and our strategy for the future ensures that the growth we see today goes beyond these pages and into greater years ahead.

Vision

To soar into the future, giving wings to the dreams, hopes and aspirations of our people and everyone who has a stake in the success of our enterprise.

To forge ahead to reach new frontiers, to touch new horizons, seeking new challenges and exploring new opportunities.

Together with our people with diverse strengths, committed to achieving personnel excellence and the continuous growth of our enterprise.

Contents

Commercial Leasing

It was in 1988 that Commercial Leasing Company Limited (CLC) inscribed its first step into etching an indelible history in the annals of leasing in Sri Lanka.

In 1994, CLC launched its Factoring Business Unit and also entered the central capital of Sri Lanka, opening its first branch office in the hilly environs of Kandy.

When CLC celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1998, it had a portfolio of Rs. 813 million and a branch network of five. Then, years later on the twentieth anniversary in 2008, CLC portfolio had grown to Rs. 7.5 billion and was operating from twelve locations.

The acquisition of the Company by one of the largest diversified conglomerate in Sri lanka, Lanka ORIX Leasing Company PLC, in 2008 began yet another chapter in the history of the Company. The infusion of new thinking, ideas and initiatives to its vision, has seen the birthing of a new business giant in a highly competitive industry.

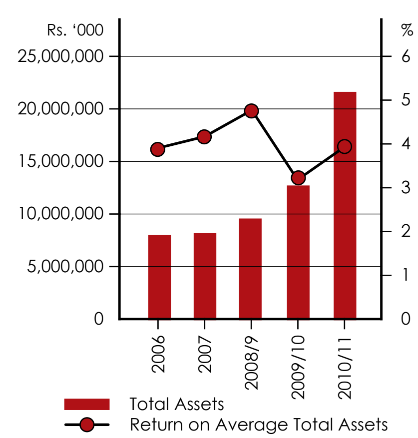
Today, CLC is the fourth largest Leasing Company in the Country with a commendable rating of A - (lka) with a stable out look. Continuing to carve further successes within the industry, CLC, which boasts of the lowest non-performing loan portfolio in the industry, now also possesses the second largest factoring portfolio in Sri Lanka, while also seeing the highest ever portfolio growth, Company currently account for Rs. 21 Billion portfolio and is spread over 40 locations in the island.

All these facets align CLC into its future path seamlessly, solid as a rock, directing it towards the renaissance that the country is moving into, in the next year and beyond.

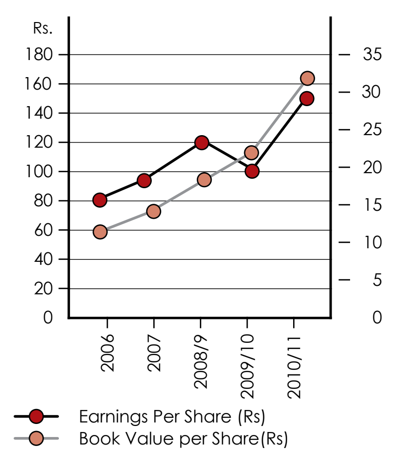
Financial Highlights

For the year ended 31 March		2006	2007	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Financial Performance						
(Rs. '000)						
Revenue		1,347,894	1,720,640	2,823,876	2,495,471	3,402,488
Profit before Taxation		368,497	405,760	513,887	362,151	741,086
Profit after Taxation		268,101	327,959	415,212	354,168	664,442
Finance Cost		684,929	992,821	1,640,440	1,362,588	1,309,332
Investment in Leased & Hire Purchase Assets		3,984,386	3,086,309	4,436,101	5,675,342	12,925,828
Factoring Fund in Use		388,629	498,177	759,028	1,436,779	2,953,714
Financial Position						
(Rs. '000)						
Total Assets		7,745,782	7,975,669	9,450,888	12,534,247	21,408,682
Total Borrowings		5,844,155	5,709,646	5,821,026	9,230,779	17,725,129
Shareholders Funds		1,037,783	1,295,159	1,675,079	2,029,247	3,683,553
Information per Ordinary Share						
Earnings Per Share (EPS)		16.12	18.59	23.53	20.07	29.29
Net Assets Per Share		58.81	73.40	94.93	115.00	132.84
Key performance indicators						
(Times)						
Interest Cover		1.53	1.41	1.31	1.26	1.57
(Percentage)						
Return on Capital Employed		25.83	25.32	27.96	19.12	18.04
Return on Average Total Assets		3.92	4.17	4.77	3.22	3.92
Non Performing Ratio		-	-	1.11	0.9	0.76%
Statutory Requirement	**Minimum Requirement**					
Debt: Equity Ratio (times)	7 Times (Max)	5.63	4.41	3.48	4.55	4.81
Capital Funds (Rs' Million)	75 Mn.	1,038	1,295	1,675	2,029	3,684

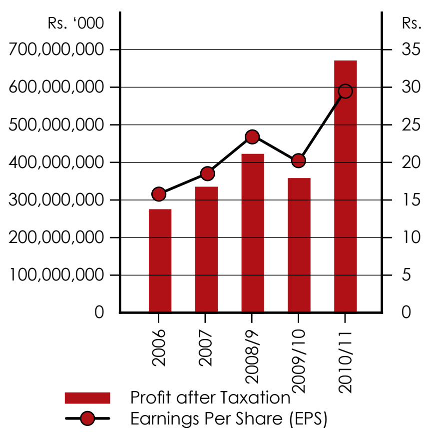
Total Assets and ROA



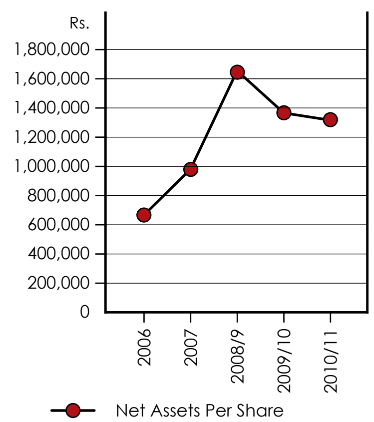
Earnings per Share & Book Value per Share



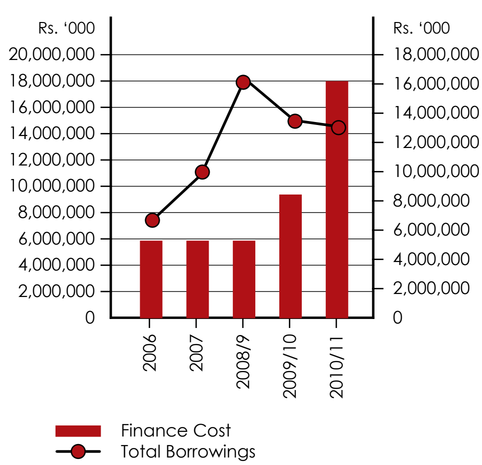
Profit After Tax and EPS



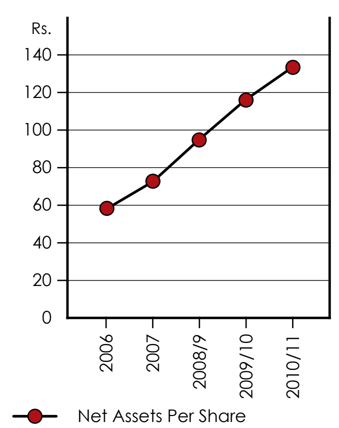
Shareholders' Fund



Total Borrowings and Finance Cost



Net Assets Per Share



BEYOND NORMS

Chairperson's Review

"In my view, the key performance driver has been the flexibility of the Company to adapt to the emerging macro economic situation and the ground realities in the industry. This capacity has enabled CLC to successfully customise its products and services to pre-empt future trends."

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report and Financial Results of Commercial Leasing Company Limited for the year 2010/11. The Company has posted a year of record earnings, reflecting the underlying robust quality of its existing portfolio. The theme for this annual report has been aptly selected as 'Beyond...' and evokes the exceptional performance above and beyond industry standards recorded by the Company during the period under review.

Enabling Macro Economy

Sri Lanka achieved a significant GDP growth rate of 8% against the backdrop of an enhanced global economic climate and a rejuvenated local economy, marking a remarkable improvement on the previous year's growth levels. The Central Bank's monetary policies, coupled with a low interest rate regime have facilitated greater borrowing and have contributed significantly to this economic growth. This has resulted in the creation of a more enabling business environment and has fuelled our growth during the year and infused renewed energy into our ambitious short to medium term strategic plans.

Impressive Financial Performance

I would like to reiterate the commendable performance achieved by the company, which recorded total revenues of Rs 3,402 Mn. Increase of interest income from hire purchase, leasing and factoring incomes, were

Commercial leasing Company Ltd has undergone a transformation since its take-over by the LOLC Group. Within this short period, the leasing company has evolved from a hitherto medium-sized operator into one of the leading players in the industry.

the chief contributory factors towards this growth. Prudent financial discipline has driven tremendous cost savings for the group as a whole.

More significantly, this impressive performance has been achieved despite the fiercely competitive nature of the financial leasing market. In my view, the key performance driver has been the flexibility of the company to adapt to the emerging macro economic situation and the ground realities in the industry. This capacity has enabled CLC to successfully customise its products and services to pre-empt future trends.

Commercial Leasing Company Ltd has undergone a transformation since its take-over by the LOLC Group three years ago. Within this short period, the leasing company has evolved from a hitherto medium-sized operator into one of the leading players in the industry, easily placed amongst the top five players.

Empowering Rural Communities

The company has derived growth from its ability to rapidly establish its presence in provincial areas of the country, in particular, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, North & East. This strategy is aligned to the government's vision to accelerate rural development by empowering the population at the grassroots. We are proud to make a significant contribution to regional economic development in underserved rural and semi urban regions of the country. Our presence in these regions, which have been earmarked for development by the government, places us in an ideal position to lend capital for vital infrastructure projects.

Another contributory element in CLC's outstanding financial performance has been the far-sighted initiative of introducing pioneering factoring services in these remote locations. Until then, most factoring operations were restricted to the urban and semi urban areas of Colombo and the Western Province. CLC has succeeded where other leasing companies failed - to espy an opportunity away from the relative comfort zone of the Western Province. CLC has successfully taken factoring to the rural masses who have embraced this product enthusiastically. Access to factoring services has enabled the creation of opportunities for small businesses and micro enterprises to avail of vital finance capital.

Committed to principles of sustainability, CLC is partnering the government to develop these grassroots communities by enhancing their livelihoods and uplifting them from poverty. The rapid pace at which CLC is looking ahead indicates that within three years we expect it to become the flagship Company of the LOLC Conglomerate. The future is bright for CLC. Its focus on rigorous investment discipline, operational excellence and pursuit of new opportunities will propel the company beyond expectations.

Appreciation

I must congratulate the CLC team for their exceptional professionalism in all areas of operations through the period under review. Their dedication and commitment has propelled CLC to the forefront of the sector within a short span of time. More importantly, the company has established a unique business model which is agile enough to respond rapidly to market conditions, while achieving topline and bottomline growth.

I would like to commend the dynamic leadership of Krishan Thilakaratne for keeping his young and energetic team's motivation levels high through the year in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer of CLC. My sincere gratitude to all my colleagues on the Board, for their unstinted support and guidance as always. The Board has ensured the Company maintains the highest levels of corporate and risk governance, monitoring company operations regularly in line with governance and accountability principles enshrined in the Group. In conclusion, I wish the CLC team the very best in their future endeavours and would also wish to express my thanks to all our stakeholders for their continued support.

R. L. Nanayakkara
Chairperson

Deputy Chairman's Review

"Since CLC is targeting the low to middle income segments of the market, the potential for growth in this niche is largely untapped. Our estimates suggest that exponential growth is possible in this segment."

It gives me immense pleasure to announce that Commercial Leasing Company Limited (CLC) has surpassed key financial indicators for 2010/11. During the period under review, the Company has created tremendous value for its Holding Company, LOLC, not only by way of business expansion and volume growth but also by its growing customer base and unique business model.

CLC's rapid growth has generated astounding financial results, reflected in its total revenue of Rs 3,402 Mn, an increase of 36% and its PBT of Rs 241Mn during the financial year. A majority of that growth was derived from the Company's rural operations, which reaffirms its commitment to add value to customers at the grass roots level. Significantly, CLC's total lending portfolio increased from Rs. 6 Mn in 2010 to Rs. 13 Mn in 2011, recording a compound annual growth rate of 167%.

Forging Dynamic Synergy

As a one of the key players in the leasing industry, CLC has earned much goodwill and popular household-name status over its 23-year history. I am proud to note that CLC has strengthened the valuable assets of its sound fundamentals, strong human capital and a fantastic channel network through this period. LOLC, the largest non banking institution of the country, took over CLC in late 2008. Since the acquisition, the Holding Company has been closely involved in charting the future course of CLC through its shared services concept, low cost channel mechanism, diverse product range and the unique business model.

Looking ahead, CLC is seizing business opportunities emerging from enhanced economic growth being experienced in the country and creating value by catering to the lower end of the SME and micro finance clientele. These objectives are in line with the government's vision to uplift the economy in rural areas and to alleviate poverty.

The Company's systems and processes have been further revitalised with the LOLC style of functioning, thereby infusing the right synergies into CLC and strengthening it with best practices from the parent group. At the time of its acquisition, CLC's profit base was Rs. 250 Mn. Three years on, under the ownership of the LOLC Group, this figure has risen to Rs. 741, while CLC's footprint has expanded from 11 to 40 branches in just less than three years of acquisition.

Creating Lasting Value

We can unequivocally declare that this apparent value creation is but the tip of the iceberg when it comes to mining CLC's true potential. We have plans to propel CLC to the forefront of the industry and are in the process of expanding its footprint across the island. Given enhanced accessibility and mobility in the post-war context, we perceive exciting possibilities in myriad geographical locations around the country.

More importantly, since CLC is targeting the low to middle income segments of the market, the potential for growth in this niche is largely untapped. Our estimates suggest that exponential growth is possible in this segment. The addition of the North and East market segments has opened up multiple channels for driving further growth in this niche.

Perhaps, our most significant achievement is that we are bringing in those considered 'unbankable' into the mainstream banking, thereby releasing them from the clutches of informal money lenders who operate at extremely high interest rates. In a bid to add further depth to its operations, CLC has received the authorization to mobilize deposits and savings products and services, which is an important value addition to its already impressive credentials. CLC has earned an enviable reputation for its competitive rates, flexibility and superior customer service in its island wide operation through 40 branches.

Although our core business is focused on vehicle/equipment leasing, CLC has consolidated its presence in hire purchase, hiring and factoring, and is the number one player in the factoring industry today . We intend to enhance our factoring services with innovative products to leverage on the overwhelming response we have had for this service especially in the grassroots sector. Significantly, the joint synergies of CLC and LOLC Factors make it the largest entity for factoring in the country. This, together with the leading status of group Company Lanka ORIX Finance Company, provides powerful synergy to CLC to take its business to the next level.

LOLC's plans for CLC include the infusion of more foreign bilateral and multilateral funding lines to realize the potential of the segment it operates in, whilst simultaneously elevating the profile and reach of the Company. We are encouraged by Fitch Ratings Lanka affirming CLC's National Long-Term rating at 'A-(lka)' with Stable Outlook. The agency has also commended CLC's sound asset quality and profitability and robust capitalization, which improved following an LKR 1 Bn equity infusion from LOLC to support loan growth.

Future Plans

Looking ahead, CLC is seizing business opportunities emerging from enhanced economic growth being experienced in the country and creating value by catering to the lower end of the SME and micro finance clientele. These objectives are in line with the government's vision to uplift the economy in rural areas and to alleviate poverty. CLC's future looks promising, as we are at the beginning of an interesting phase – poised to forge ahead to implement our ambitious plans for the Company. The Company will continue to receive total backing and support from the Holding Company, while witnessing a greater thrust on its micro finance, rural and agri lending operations.

Vote of Thanks

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the Chairperson and Board of Directors for their continued support and guidance; and to the shareholders for their trust on the Company. Kudos to the CLC team for their dedication and hard work right through the year! The Company is experiencing exponential growth and the time is ripe to consolidate our fundamentals and strengthen our leadership status in the industry. I am confident that CLC will continue to fulfil its pledge to pursue sustainable operations - driving lasting value to all its stakeholders in the year ahead.

Ishara Nanayakkara
Deputy Chairman

Managing Director's Review

"As CLC enters its fourth year of operations since acquisition, the LOLC Group is beginning to reap the rewards of its insightful long-term planning and strategic plan for CLC's future"

I am delighted to declare that the resounding financial performance of Commercial Leasing Company Ltd during FY 2010/11 has accorded it the status of the 'jewel in the crown' of LOLC Group companies. The quantum of growth experienced by the Company during the year surpasses industry growth as well as exceeds profitability achieved by competitors during the period. This is amply demonstrated by the fact that CLC posted an increase of 84.76% in net interest income compared to the previous year.

Operational Excellence

As CLC enters its fourth year of operations since acquisition, the LOLC Group is beginning to reap the rewards of its insightful long-term planning and strategic plan for CLC's future. We have focused on rigorous investment discipline, operational excellence and the pursuit of opportunities to enhance the underlying performance of our business. This strategy has paved the way for an excellent performance by CLC, driving higher profitability that has exceeded set targets.

Going beyond the norm, CLC exercised its first-mover advantage in rural areas, having already established its presence in remote areas of the country to operate as a pivotal lender to grassroots communities. In keeping with the unique ability of Holding Company LOLC, CLC

In keeping with the unique ability of Holding Company LOLC, CLC too considers its strength to be its ability to pre-empt trends and track industry changes and customer needs accurately, making strategic alignments to meet these realities as and when needed.

too considers its strength to be its ability to pre-empt trends and track industry changes and customer needs accurately, making strategic alignments to meet these realities as and when needed.

CLC has built a robust equity model designed to operate efficiently and successfully amidst the challenges associated with emerging market realities. This success stems from our ability to identify and mitigate risk in the markets in which we operate, affording us a significant competitive advantage. In the period under review, CLC experienced growth in, market share, customer acquisitions and employee satisfaction along with business consolidation

Bright Prospects Ahead

As the parent Company, LOLC has chalked out strategic plans for CLC in the long term and the outlook of the Company is very strong going forward. I have no doubt that CLC will in no time become the strongest brand within the LOLC group. I am confident that in the future, profit and balance sheet growth, return of investment and return on assets will continue to break all industry records. CLC has improved its retention ratio substantially in the last three years and is increasingly being perceived as a preferred employer in the financial services industry.

Furthermore, CLC's momentum is further fuelled by significant growth in the number of new 'business introducers', amounting to nearly 2,000 in number. During the year, CLC employees persevered in their efforts to strengthen relationships with these business introducers, with focused plans to expand this network by inviting new introducers to its fold. This professional team will be further empowered with a suite of new products and services in the months ahead.

CLC is positioning itself to take full advantage of the opportunities these exciting times present. The Company possesses a distinguished legacy, and after three years under the stewardship of the LOLC Group, we envision an even more exciting and successful future for the Company.

In Conclusion

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the chairperson and the Board of Directors for their ever-present wise counsel. I am proud to note the success achieved by the CLC team during the period under review. I have no doubt that 2011/12 will be yet another remarkable year for us. Strengthened by past success and eager to scale new heights in the future, we remain committed to adding real value to all our stakeholders.

Kapila Jayawardena
Managing Director

Chief Executive Officer's Review

"CLC went from strength to strength during the period under review, achieving a high volume of business, and posting record topline numbers and bottomline figures"

I am pleased to present a record set of results for the period 2010/11. It was a year during which we tested our mettle and soared to the pinnacle of success.

Commercial Leasing Company Limited (CLC) scaled new heights during the year, posting Profit before tax of Rs. 741 Mn and Profit after tax of Rs. 664 Mn, which reflects an 88% growth compared to the previous year. Furthermore, CLC recorded an improved Return on Asset (ROA) of 4.35% as at 31st March 2011. Our shareholders will be satisfied to note that Earnings per share too improved to Rs. 29.29 in 2011 against 20.07 in the previous year.

Virtuoso Performance

The figures speak for themselves. Truly, the period under review witnessed CLC becoming a force to contend with in the financial services industry. More significantly, the Company's strident march to the forefront of the industry was characterised by expansion of its footprint island-wide along with a virtuoso financial performance.

CLC went from strength to strength during the period under review, achieving a high volume of business, and posting record topline numbers and bottomline figures. The reason for this impressive performance was the fact that the employees were suitably equipped to handle a sudden upsurge in business volumes, as a result of careful planning of human resources, we will expand our strengths in leasing and factoring, along with deposit mobilization and other financial products and services. We intend to continue strengthening our interaction with all our stakeholders to create world-class service standards that will help us build lasting relationships. By doing so, we will be able to sustain leadership through a distinctive service culture

training, development and recruitment. Their efforts were strongly supported by cutting edge systems and processes put in place to allow CLC to leverage the magnitude of increase in business operations. Moreover, good credit guidelines for operational excellence, and well planned and executed marketing campaigns provided the necessary guidance and support to achieve this level of excellence.

CLC's success stems from its investment in rural communities through our branch network, where we have directed all our resources. We plan to continue investing in those communities to help create jobs, support local suppliers and strengthen economies, all key drivers of national development. Our partnership and extension of credit to the Micro Finance markets have brought us closer to communities at the grassroots, with a common goal to produce sustainable results. We will continue to forge a stronger bond by strengthening CLC's presence in under-served rural market segments.

Strong Relationship Management Skills

I must make a special mention of our successful business introducer channel which we are continually developing and investing in. Our strong partnership with these parties has inspired a contribution of about 60% of total business volumes from this channel, and CLC places special emphasis on strengthening relationships with the brokers, constantly enhancing the numbers to ensure wider reach. This cost-efficient model has helped us maintain low overheads and enabled us to run a lean business model, leading up to our outstanding performance.

Internally, we have inculcated a highly motivated and ready-for-action mindset amongst our employees, inspiring in them a burning passion to become an innovative market leader. Our flexible work culture and flat hierarchy has enabled our staff to test their own mettle and rise to the challenge in the workplace.

The CLC team has exhibited excellent portfolio management skills during this period. Our Non Performing Loan ratio is one of the lowest in the financial services industry - at less than 2%. This exceptionally low ratio reflects the commitment and dedication of our recovery staff as well as the credit quality of our portfolio. I am proud to say that apart from the rise in profitability, the quality of our portfolio too has improved substantially.

Factoring Embraced by Rural Communities

The Company grew in all directions through the year! Total assets increased from Rs. 12 Mn to Rs. 21 Mn, a 71% growth over the previous year due to significant growth in its lending portfolio. During the year, factoring receivables recorded a growth of 106% while lease HP & Loan portfolio grew by 114% to Rs 15 Mn.

Our factoring business experienced a colossal 100% growth. Initially forming an insignificant part of our product mix, today our factoring arm constitutes 15% of our total portfolio and contributes 20% to the topline. Our factoring arm, Commercial Factors, has enhanced its presence in branches through the last 12 months, further expanding its regional presence by leveraging on CLC branches in those regions. Our decision to take factoring to rural areas, which was looked on askance by our peers, has proved to be a wise move and reflects our capacity to perceive opportunity where others see none. Consequently, Commercial Factors now has the first-mover advantage in this niche area.

Extending Outreach

CLC's overwhelming success has spurred further branch expansion. In the year 2010/11, the Company increased branches from 22 to 40, further augmented by an aggressive recruitment drive. Our emphasis on adding value to rural customers is reflected in the fact that 95% of new recruits were earmarked for regional branches. CLC has focused on agricultural and related communities and geographical areas which are to yet to be developed adequately in economic terms.

Chief Executive Officer's Review Contd.

We foresee exciting times ahead for CLC. Now that we have successfully developed brand equity and expanded our branch network, we intend to consolidate and leverage on these elements in the upcoming months, optimising our existing resources. Cost efficiency and high productivity have defined our growth during the period under review and we intend to build on this strength further.

We will persevere to introduce new products to cater to customer needs as we look forward to being granted the license to operate as a fully-fledged Finance Company in the near future. Considering the wealth of resources, systems and processes reposed within CLC, we are poised to become one of the flagship companies of the LOLC Group, simultaneously benchmarking the industry with superior performance levels.

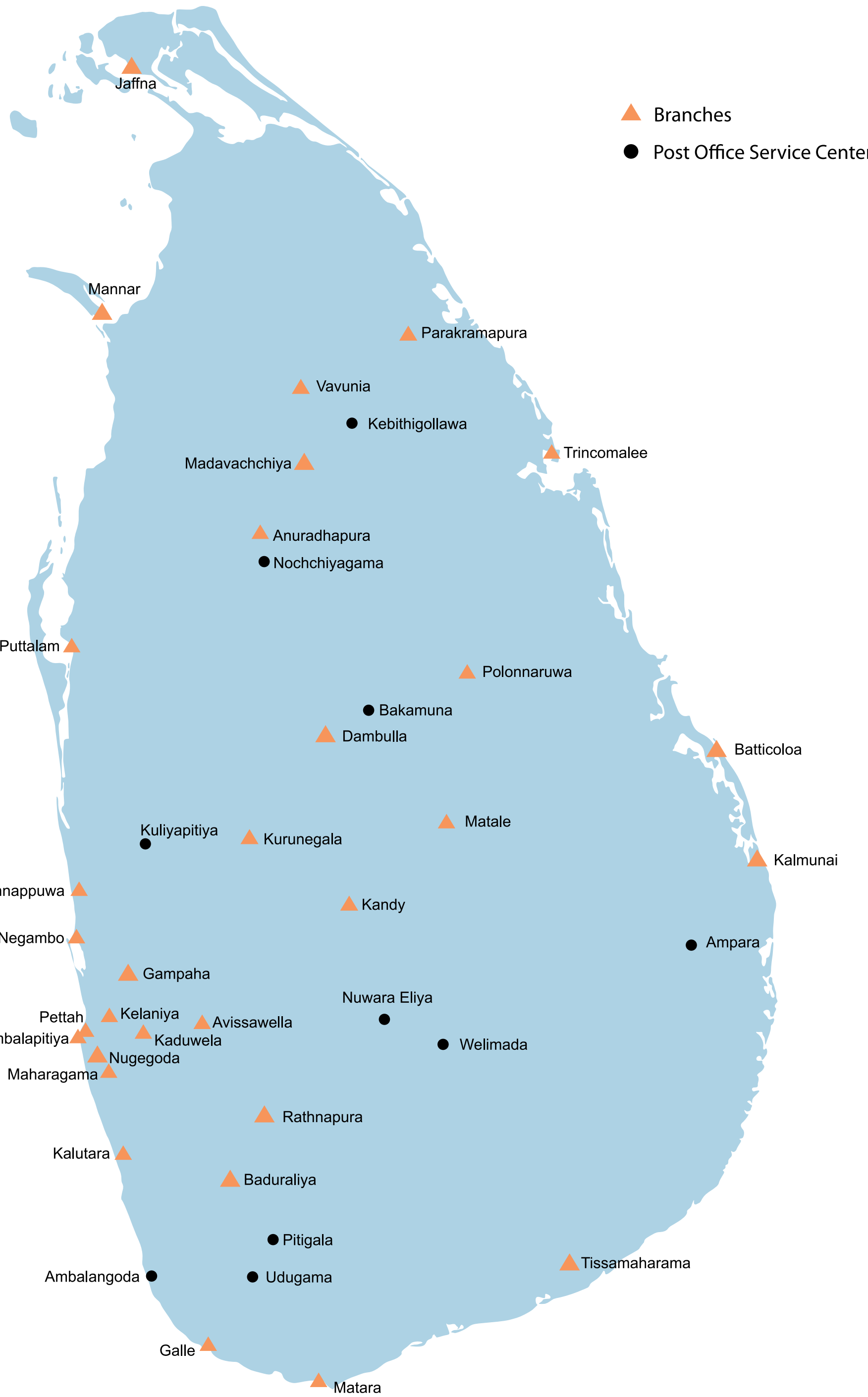
Meanwhile, in a bid to strengthen our brand equity, we will expand our strengths in leasing and factoring, along with deposit mobilisation and other financial products and services. We intend to continue strengthening our interaction with all our stakeholders to create world-class service standards that will help us build lasting relationships. By doing so, we will be able to sustain leadership through a distinctive service culture.

Appreciation

Lastly, I am indebted to the chairperson and the Board of Directors for their support and encouragement at all times. Our success is chiefly due to the combined contribution from the (LOLC shared services and CLC) teams, and whole-hearted co-operation from the business introducer network and the staff at our regional branches. Together, we have achieved a miracle in reaching this far within such a short time. I am confident that going forward we can once again build on this success to reach even greater heights.

Krishan Thilakeratne
Chief Executive Officer

Our Outreach



Board of Directors

Mrs. Rohini Nanayakkara
Chairperson; Non Executive Director

Mrs. Rohini Nanayakkara obtained her BA Second Class Honours Degree from the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka and a Diploma in French from the Chamber of Commerce, Brussels. She is a Fellow of the Institute of Management and the Institute of Bankers, Sri Lanka.

She has been the General Manager of the Bank of Ceylon, CEO of the Private Sector Infrastructure Development Fund, a World Bank funded project, Director/CEO of Seylan Bank and Chairperson/ Director of several other financial institutions and business organisations. She is presently Chairperson of NDB Venture Investment (Pvt) Ltd., Ayojana Fund Management (Pvt) Ltd. and the Taprobane Investment Group of Companies, Browns Group and a Director of Trans Asia Hotels Ltd, Mireka Capital Lanka Ltd. and Overseas Realty Ltd. In January 2005, H.E. the President of Sri Lanka appointed her as a Member of the Task Force to Rebuild the Nation (TAFREN). In August 2004, Mrs. Nanayakkara assumed duties as Chairperson of LOLC and its subsidiaries.

Mr. Ishara Nanayakkara
Non Executive Director

Mr. Nanayakkara holds a Diploma in Business Accounting from Australia and is a Director of the Ishara Traders Group. He ventured into the arena of Financial Services with the strategic investment in the LOLC Group. He serves as the Deputy Chairman on the Board of Lanka ORIX Leasing Company PLC and all its subsidiaries and associate companies, including Commercial Leasing Company.

Mr Nanayakkara is a Director of Browns Group of Companies, a Conglomerate with exposure in trade, leisure and manufacturing.

With the exposure in the SME sector and going further into the Micro sector, he is also a Director of the companies he spear heads viz., PRASAC, the largest Microfinance Company in Cambodia and LOLC Micro Credit Ltd.,

In line with his focus on sustainable forestry and plantations, Mr Nanayakkara is also a Director of GalOya Plantations, the first Public Private Partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka and Maturata and Pussellawa Plantations.

Mr. Kapila Jayawardena
Non Executive Director

Mr. Kapila Jayawardena has over 26 years experience in banking. His previous position was as the Country Head and CEO for Citi bank Sri Lanka and Maldives. He held this position for eight years. He has varied experience in the fields of Banking Operations, Audit, Relationship Management, Corporate Finance, Corporate Banking, Investment Banking and Treasury Management. Mr. Jayawardena was appointed as the Chairman of the Sri Lanka Banks Association (SLBA) in 2003/04. He has also served as President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Sri Lanka in 2006/2007. He was appointed to the Financial Sector Reforms Committee (FSRC) by the Prime Minister and is a member of the Finance Sector and Capital markets cluster of the National Council of Economic Development (NCED). Mr. Jayawardena was a key member of the Inaugural Sovereign Rating team for Sri Lanka appointed by the Governor of the Central Bank. Mr. Jayawardena holds an MBA in Financial Management and is an Associate of the Institute of Cost and Executive Accountants. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers. He was appointed as the Group CEO/ Managing Director of LOLC in June 2007. Mr. Jayawardena was nominated by the Government of Sri Lanka to serve on the Board of Directors of the United States - Sri Lanka Fulbright Commission in July 2010 and was also appointed to the Council of the National Chamber of Commerce of Sri Lanka on 27 January 2011.

Mrs. Kalsha Amarasinghe
Non Executive Director

Mrs. Amarasinghe, who holds an Honours Degree in Economics is also a Director of LOLC's subsidiaries and of companies within the Ishara Traders Group.

Risk Management

Overview

In the dynamic business world, a factor that affects almost all organisations irrespective of size, nature of operations, location and style of operation is risk. Risk could be defined as the adverse impact on an organization due to unforeseen and uncertain events.

Risk Management entails the adoption of several measures to strengthen the ability of an organisation to cope with the vagaries of the complex and fluid business environment, in that it is exposed to in pursuit of its business goals. If exposure to risk is not minimised or if action is not taken to mitigate risk, an organisation could succumb to the very pressure of risk.

Commercial Leasing Company Limited is a Company that offers leasing, hire purchase, loans, hiring of vehicles and debt factoring as its main products understands that like other organisations in the field of leasing and related business, is exposed to a multitude of risks.

Through creating awareness within and necessitating detailed evaluation of the viability of every transaction, the Company strives to minimise if not eliminate exposure to unforeseen events. As much as the Company endeavours to eliminate risk, it appreciates that damage control exercise is always not possible, and this understanding keeps the Company in a state of preparedness.

The Board of Directors promotes and facilitates the efforts of the Management Team in ensuring that proper systems and controls are in place. A periodical review by the Audit Committee, ensures the adequacy of the current procedures and ascertains the effectiveness of the existing systems and wherever necessary stipulates corrective action. More routine forms of risk control are in place in the form of financial reviews submitted to the Integrated Risk Management Committee by the Head of Departments.

Importance is given to both preparation of budgets and variance analysis.

The Company has identified certain risks as being the more probable and as such these are scrutinised at periodic Management Meetings.

Credit Risk

This could be defined as the failure to repay the lease rentals by a lessee as agreed within the specified time period. The degree of exposure depends on the experience, knowledge and competence of the personnel evaluating potential customers. Whilst sending our staff on regular training programmes on credit evaluation, all credit proposals are carefully scrutinised by the Credit Committee prior to approval. A stringent debt recovery process has been implemented to maximise recoveries.

The credit policies are clearly defined, documented and adhered to Single borrower limits ensure that we do not have undue credit exposure to any one party.

Any issues that need to be addressed and reviewed are taken up at the periodic Management Meetings.

Interest Rate Risk

This arises due to adverse fluctuations in interest rates. The increase in the borrowing rates led to a corresponding increase in the rate on leases. A drastic increase in the rates could have severe repercussions in terms of drop in business. Several securitisation exercises were carried out during the year to raise funds to finance working capital. In addition to this, fixed rate term loans were raised with banks in order to mitigate any adverse effects that result from fluctuating interest rates in future. Interest rate caps and swaps will be looked in to during 2011/12 considered in order to strengthen the management of interest rate risk.

Operational Risk

Operational Risks arise due to natural disasters, human errors, computer system breakdowns, fraud, lack of internal controls etc. A combination of the above factors could occur at any given moment. Our Company has implemented guidelines which are required to be adhered to with regard to internal controls. Any deviations need to be explained and necessary approval obtained prior to implementation. Data on the computer systems is safeguarded by a sound backup system. Regular reviews of all branch and head office activities are carried out by the group Enterprise Risk Management Committee. Their findings are considered by the Audit Committee and Integrated Risk Management Committee.

Legal Risk

Legal risks could arise due to incomplete contractual documentation, possible changes in legislation and even from legal cases filed against the Company. The centralised legal department which addresses these problems. Periodical reviews of all cases under litigation are carried out by the Chief Executive Officer. A group of senior executives monitor any new regulations and ensure that these are clearly communicated to all staff members so that no lapses would arise due to unawareness. In this manner, the Company fulfills many legal and statutory requirements.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk arises when a Company is unable to meet the short term liquidity requirements of its stakeholders. This is mainly due to the mismatched maturities of assets and liabilities. Central Treasury monitors the maturity gaps continuously and ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet short term liabilities. We are also in the process of structuring new methods of financing our liabilities and strive to maintain a balance between the maturity gaps at all times. In addition, unutilised short term money market loan and overdraft facilities are available with local banks.

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance is defined as the system by which companies are directed and controlled.

Therefore good corporate governance means governing the Company in such a way that the interests of the shareholders are protected whilst ensuring that the other stakeholders' requirements are fulfilled as far as possible. The Board of Directors of Commercial Leasing Company Limited recognises the need for, and supports the application of the underlying principles of Corporate Governance in all its activities.

The Company complies with the provisions of the Companies Act No 07 of 2007, The Finance Leasing Act No. 56 of 2000 and its amendments, and the directions of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Commercial Leasing Company comprise four Non Executive Directors.

The Directors during the year under review were:

Mrs. R.L. Nanayakakara	-	Non Executive Chairperson
Mr. I.C. Nanayakakara	-	Non Executive Director
Mr. W.D.K. Jayawardena	-	Non Executive Director
Mrs. K.U. Amarasinghe	-	Non Executive Director

There is no financial, business, family or other material/ relevant relationship between the Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer. Apart from a family relationship between Mr. I. C. Nanayakkara and Mrs. K. U. Amarasinghe, there are no other material /relevant relationships among members of the Board.

The Board meets once a month. In the year under review, twelve Board Meetings were held.

Role of the Board

The Board is responsible for the formulation of overall business strategy and ensures that adequate technology, systems, procedures, controls and strategic planning are in place. The management of the Company is vested with the Chief Executive Officer and Management Executives. The Board has delegated to the Management, the authority to implement policy decisions and achieve strategic objectives which have been laid down. Its functions include the following.

- Approval of annual budgets following detailed management reviews.
- Review of the results of the Company by reference to monthly financial statements, collection statements, business statements & key ratios.
- Setting the policies for growth.
- Establishment of policies in areas of investment and treasury management.
- Periodic review of processes and controls

Board Sub Committees

An Audit Committee has been appointed, as required by the Corporate Governance Direction issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. The Audit Committee consists of three Non-Executive Directors. The Committee meets once in three months and provides a forum for the appraisal of the control framework within the Company. Due consideration is given to evaluation of internal controls through the review of Internal Audit Reports and action taken to address significant control issues that have been highlighted.

The Report of the Auditors and the Management Letter are reviewed with the participation of the External Auditors. Recommendations given and management responses are discussed in detail at such meetings.
The Committee also reviews the annual accounts prior to approval by the Board of Directors. It recommends the appointment and fees of the external auditors, having given due consideration to their independence.

In accordance with the corporate governance direction issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, an Integrated Risk Management Committee (IRMC) was appointed. This committee meets quarterly to note the risks identified by the Senior Management and to discuss and approve appropriate mitigation methods. The risk review reports of the Senior Management address operational risks and controls, and also procedures and processes. Reports from the Company Secretary cover governance issues, and are tabled not only at IRMC but also at the monthly Board Meetings.

BEYOND LIMITS

Management Discussion & Analysis

The year 2010/11 was overall a period of growth and consolidation for the industry as a whole. Favourable macro economic conditions as a result of a boom in the economy after a 30-year vacuum coupled with a relaxed tax regime and the opening up of the North and East afforded many opportunities for the sector. Most companies were quick to realise this and leverage on the encouraging status quo. The financial services industry grew by 25-30% during the year, amidst a flurry of activity of branch expansion, by leveraging on the low interest regime that prevailed, thereby, maximising yields. However, Commercial Leasing Company Limited (CLC) outperformed the industry by posting a growth of 167% during the same period, well above the average industry growth.

Our Business Strategy

As a prominent player in Sri Lanka's leasing industry, CLC's is engaged in leasing, factoring, hire purchase, , loans and hiring. CLC operates 40 branches around the island and is an LOLC Group Company. CLC is targeting the low to middle segments of the market, where the potential for growth is immense. Our estimates suggest that the Company can achieve impressive profitability in this niche, given its pioneering status as a financial services entity that has introduced its products and services to far reach geographical areas in the country. The addition of the North and East market segments has opened up multiple channels for driving further growth in this niche. Further, CLC has earned a reputation for competitive rates, flexibility and superior customer service.

Our Reach

CLC added 18 new branches during the year, with emphasis on the North and East. The Company's low-cost business model enables rapid expansion at a minimal cost and this unique concept has helped us to enhance our presence island-wide, achieving an outreach few other competitors can match. CLC's business introducer channel too rose to the occasion during this period, driving our passion to become a leading player in the industry. We were successful in adding more than 100 new introducers to our work during the year, thereby enhancing customer convenience and enabling a wider reach. Further, 70 number of Inquiry Offices were added during the year.

In keeping with its customer profile, the Company has knotted strategic alliances with key vehicle agents and dealers within Sri Lanka. During the year under review, the company carried out attractive promotional campaigns with AMW for Marutis, DPMC for Bajaj 3-Wheeler and with Dimo for Batta. These promotions helped consolidate our position as a front runner in the niche.

Our Pioneering Presence in Factoring

Our factoring arm, Commercial Factors, realized potential far beyond what was imagined for its products. During the year under review, factoring portfolio has grown by 125% and the number of client accounts by 140%. It is admirable that the Company continued to consistently increase its market share, holding fast to 32 percent of the total factoring marketing, surpassing industry growth rates. Trading and Manufacturing sectors contributed a majority of the business, while the services sector added up the balance towards this significant performance. It would be pertinent to note that in terms of invoices factored, the market has grown at 6%, while the Company galloped ahead of the industry to showcase a growth of 38% by end of the year.

On introducing factoring to the rural areas, we discovered customers flocking to our regional offices to avail of this working capital financing mode. In fact, customer feedback revealed that people found factoring to be the perfect mechanism for raising working capital. Hitherto, these rural communities accessed expensive funds either through money market loans or other orthodox means of money-lending, which trapped them in a vicious cycle of debt. After realising the advantages of factoring over other modes of raising capital, it is increasingly becoming prevalent source of funding among rural business communities not only because of easy access but also extended value added services like sale ledger management, professional advice, credit evaluation etc.

By taking factoring to the regional areas, CLC has seized leadership status in this niche and has established the brand squarely in the hearts and minds of these communities. Apart from benefitting communities, CLC has performed yeoman's service to the industry by paving the way for future factoring operators. As the pioneering Factoring Company, it single-handedly undertook the responsibility of educating customers about the benefits of factoring, which will hold tremendous advantages for further growth of the factoring industry in time to come. Our factoring service is available at all CLC branches island-wide.

Our People

Operating an agile and flexible business model, has necessitated an equally adept and knowledgeable staff, that takes ownership of the Company's vision and mission while making a significant contribution to the growth and progress of the Company. Today, CLC staff is widely considered as the best and brightest in the sector. The year under review witnessed an aggressive recruitment drive, improving from a growth of 50% by end March 2010 to 87% at end March 2011. Correspondingly, staff strength has increased to 430 by April 2011 from 285 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Our commitment to regional expansion is clearly visible from the fact that 95% recruitment was directed towards regional branches located outside of the Western Province.

Training

CLC staff can expect and receive ongoing training and development of skills to remain at the cutting edge of customer service, further empowered with knowledge

Management Discussion and Analysis Contd.

of the latest trends and advancements both within the global and local financial services industry. Connecting with the rural masses requires a paradigm shift in modern customer relationship management skills and necessitates that CLC staff grasps the hopes and aspirations of the economically underprivileged, while being cognizant of their inherent sense of pride and dignity. Today, CLC staff at our regional branches literally speaks the same language as our customers who hail from the lowest end of the pyramid.

Upto-date knowledge of the products and services coupled with training in Information and Technology (IT) usage and soft skills is earmarked for all staff at regular intervals. During the year under review, 79% of CLC staff was put through induction programmes and job related upskilling, along with external/internal training programmes. Key personnel were sent overseas for specialized training and to gain exposure to global trends. Special team-building sessions are held to create a sense of oneness and belonging, adding a sense of warm camaraderie and fellowship at each of our branches.

Career Growth Opportunities

CLC employees are well aware of all the benefits they accrue by working for the Company. A clear career path, succession planning and a performance-oriented culture are the key elements that attract employees to CLC. Employees who perform well are quickly promoted and upskilled - and can expect to grow rapidly in their career with CLC. Our clear-cut and transparent interaction with employees has resulted in a high retention rate of 84.89%. Moreover, CLC has one of the youngest set of employees in the industry, with 80% staff falling in the 20-35 age group.

A formal succession planning process enabled the grooming and developing of in-house employees in each and every function. The Company's manpower plan is based on our annual business plan and projected goals of the organization. Comprehensive goal setting allows us to project and plan manpower allotment every quarter, when our resources are reviewed and analyzed in detail.

Moreover, performance evaluation methods ensure full transparency and the best performing employees are recognized and rewarded for their hard work. This merit-based culture has inculcated a culture of professionalism and also served to engender a new mindset, where every employee strives to excel in the workplace. Innovation and creativity are highly prized in our employees and this vibrant culture has made CLC a preferred employer in the financial services industry.

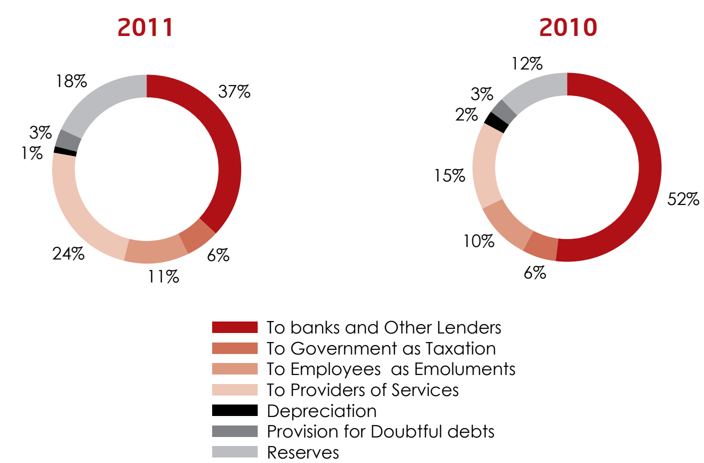
Employee Well-Being

We promote an optimal work-life balance amongst CLC employees, encouraging them to participate in all sports and recreational pursuits. The in-house Sports Club is extremely active and engages in competitive football, cricket, rugby and badminton. The annual sports day is a much-awaited day in our annual calendar of events, where the employees can bond in the sporting arena and discover new facets to their personality. CLC is also an audience favourite in reputed mercantile quiz contests.

Sources and Distribution of Income

	2006 Rs. '000	2007 Rs. '000	2008/09 Rs. '000	2009/10 Rs. '000	2010/11 Rs. '000
Sources Of Income					
Lease income	939,734	889,209	771,110	510,411	854,536
Hire Purchase Income	582,875	955,694	1,571,718	1,414,179	1,633,327
Loan Income	-	-	7,323	113,129	292,738
Vehicle Hire Income	43,246	48,380	56,241	42,242	34,133
Factoring income	76,125	113,867	270,410	304,777	460,887
Interest on Overdue Rentals	61,856	60,659	147,073	110,733	126,866
Other Income	19,275	23,169	116,001	116,001	177,757
	1,723,111	2,090,978	2,939,876	2,611,472	3,580,244
Distribution of Income					
To banks and Other Lenders	686,361	1,000,460	1,640,440	1,362,588	1,309,331
To Government as Taxation	380,390	472,061	166,050	166,050	224,778
To Employees as Emoluments	106,492	134,165	214,870	253,183	381,732
To Providers of Services	88,804	100,162	228,494	386,355	847,652
To Shareholders as Dividents	35,292	70,583	35,292	-	-
Depreciation	44,386	51,012	66,023	52,636	44,047
Provision for Doubtful debts	93,935	53,527	80,454	85,436	115,414
Reserves(Including Provision for Deffered Taxation)	287,451	209,008	508,253	305,224	657,290
Total	1,723,111	2,090,978	2,939,876	2,611,472	3,580,244

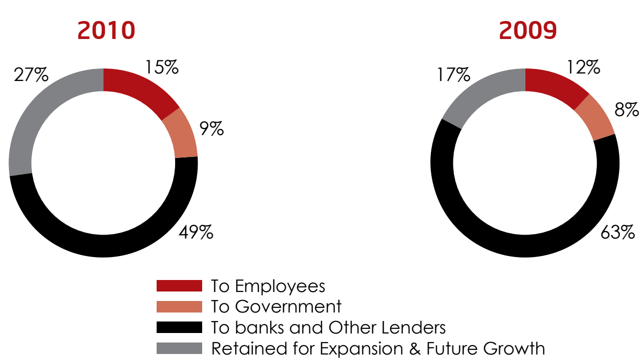
Distribution of Income



Statement of Value Added

	2010 Rs. '000		2009 Rs. '000	
Value Added				
Gross income	3,402,488		2,495,471	
Other income	177,757		116,001	
	3,580,245		2,611,472	
Cost of Services	(847,652)		(386,355)	
Provision for Losses	(115,414)		(85,436)	
	2,617,179		2,139,681	
Distribution of Value Added				
To Employees Salaries & Other benefits	381,732	14.59%	253,183	11.83%
To Government				
Income Tax,Value Added Tax & VAT on Financial Services	224,778	8.59%	166,050	7.76%
To banks and Other Lenders				
Interst & Bank Charges on Borrowings	1,309,331	50.03%	1,362,588	63.68%
To Suppliers of Capital				
Dividents to Shareholders	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Retained for Expansion & Future Growth				
Depreciation	44,047	1.68%	52,636	2.46%
Deferred Taxation	(7,151)	-0.27%	(48,945)	-2.29%
Retained Profit	664,442	25.39%	354,169	16.55%
	2,617,179	100%	2,139,681	100%

Net Assets Per Share



BEYOND COMPARE

Management Team

Left to Right Standing

Mr. Prabath Semage Silva
Manager - Savings & Fixed Deposits

Mr. Dishan Obeysinghe
Manager - Asset Backed Finance

Mr. Pradeep Uluwaduge
Head of Human Resources & Administration

Left to Right Seated

Mr. Nihal Weerapana
Assistant General Manager - Recoveries

Mr. Muttaiya Hariharan
Manager - Factoring

Left to Right Standing

Mr. Upul Samarasinghe
Chief Manager - Credit

Mr. Prasanna Dayaratne
Cheif Manger - Customer Service

Mr. Lasantha Peiris
Chief Manager - IT Operations

Left to Right Seated

Mr. Jude Anthony
Assistant General Manager - Branch Network

Mr. Tharanga Indrapala
Chief Manager - Operations

Ms. Dineka Withanachchi
Chief Manager - Finance

Financial Review

Overview

The financial year of 2010/2011 was a fruitful year for Commercial Leasing Company, as it was extremely successful in expanding its portfolio, presence and customer base.

Revenue

Total revenue of the Company reached Rs 3,402 Mn where an escalation of interest income from hire purchase, leasing and factoring income has mainly contributed towards this growth.

Finance Cost

Despite the rapid growth in business volumes and its funding base, finance cost of the Company was reduced by 4% compared to the previous financial year. This was due to the increase in liquidity levels in the financial markets and lower levels of inflation. However, the interest cover has slightly increased to 1.57 times in the current financial year from 1.26 times recorded in 2010.

As a result of this Net Interest Income of the Company charted an improving trend. It was grown by 84.76% compared to year 2010.

Operating Expenses

The operating overheads of the Company increased with the higher level of business activity and expansion with the personal cost increasing by 51%, contributed to the increase of the total overhead cost by 73% over previous year. The Company made an additional provision of Rs 112 Mn on account of arrears contracts in flood affected areas. Administration expenses and other overheads increased by 30% and 85% respectively.

The depreciation on property plant, and equipment stated a dramatic reduction of 30% due to the policy change made as a requirement in order to comply with the LOLC Group policies.

Taxation

The provision for income taxation for the current financial year is Rs 76 Mn and paid Rs. 141 Mn was paid as VAT on Financial Services.

Profitability

The Company's strong performance has translated into a healthier bottom line. It posted a profit before taxation of Rs 741 Mn and a net profit figure of Rs 664 Mn during the financial year, a 88% enormous growth compared to the previous year. As such, CLC recorded an improved Return on Asset (ROA) of 4.35% as at 31.03.2011.Earnings per share too was improved to Rs. 29.29 in 2011 against 20.07 in year 2010.

Asset Growth

The total assets increased from Rs 12,534 Mn to Rs 21,408 Mn, a 71% growth over the previous year due to the significant growth in its lending portfolio. During the year factoring receivables recorded a growth of 106% while lease HP & Loan portfolio stood at Rs 15,417 Mn at year end by increasing 114% over last year.

In year 2010/11, the Company further increased its investment in Diriya Investment, Holding Company of Browns Group of companies by converting debt of Rs. 252 Mn into equity investment.

The Company's asset composition is almost static compared to previous year. The Property, Plant and Equipment too remained unchanged even with the rapid expansion on branch network.

Borrowings

Borrowings have been the main source of funding for the Company. Hence total borrowings of Rs 15,423 Mn during the financial year stated a growth of 108% over the last year. This was supported by the wide array of funding lines from reputed foreign funding agencies as well as local banks. Moreover, the Company benefit from concessionary rates and timely grants of these funding agencies owing to the long outstanding relationships established with the parent Company.

Meanwhile, the Company's funding mix remained relatively unchanged as a result of equity infusion from Parent Company in means of right issue of Rs. 1 bn in September 2010. Total shareholders fund as at 31.03.2011 was posted to Rs. 3,666 Mn which depicted a 81% growth over year 2010/11.

Non Performing Loans

The Company posted a non performing loan ratio of 0.76% during the financial year which is far beyond the industry norm. This indicates the success of the Company's strong recovery and credit monitoring processes to combat any adverse circumstances.

BEYOND RESULTS

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Companies Act No 07 of 2007 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at end of the financial year and of the Statement of Income of the Company for the financial period ended March 31, 2011.

The Directors confirm that the financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and that they provide information as required by the Companies Act No 07 of 2007.

The Directors confirm that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently and that all applicable accounting standards have been followed in the preparation of the financial statements. Furthermore, reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates have been made in preparation of these financial statements.

The Directors are also aware that the responsibility of safeguarding the assets of the Company, maintenance of proper accounting records and the provision of reliable information is entrusted to them. As such a system of internal controls has been established and the Directors confirm that this framework is adequate to provide reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded and any material misstatements and irregularities in respect of accounting records are prevented or detected. The Directors confirm that they are justified in adopting the going concern basis in preparing the accounts since adequate resources are available to continue operations in the foreseeable future.

Independent Auditors' Report

KPMG
KPMG Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co.
(Chartered Accountants)
32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha,
P. O. Box 186,
Colombo 00300,
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Internet : www.lk.kpmg.com

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF COMMERCIAL LEASING COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Commercial Leasing Company Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2011, 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.

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 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, 2011 and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's state of affairs as at March 31, 2011 and its profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

These financial statements also comply with the requirements of Section 151(2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

Chartered Accountants
Colombo

13th May,2011
YP/MS

Income Statement

For the year ended 31st March,	Note	**2011** Rs.	**2010** Rs.
Revenue	6	3,402,488,288	2,495,676,426
Other Operating Income	7	174,639,240	112,659,267
Expenses			
Personnel Costs		(381,732,276)	(253,182,795)
Premises, Equipment & Establishment Expenses		(141,490,742)	(108,803,759)
Depreciation on Property Plant & Equipment		(44,047,241)	(52,635,510)
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts		(115,413,911)	(85,435,936)
Other Operating Expenses		(706,160,588)	(277,551,401)
VAT on Financial Services		(140,984,381)	(109,123,499)
Finance Cost	8	(1,309,331,566)	(1,362,588,410)
Profit from Operations		737,966,823	359,014,383
Share of Profit of Equity Accounted Investee (Net of Tax)		3,118,832	3,136,297
Profit before Tax	9	741,085,655	362,150,680
Income Tax Expense	10	(76,643,211)	(7,982,494)
Profit after Taxation- Attributable to Equity holders		664,442,444	354,168,186
Earnings per Share Rs.	11	29.29	20.07
Dividend Per Share	12	-	-

Balance Sheet

As at 31 st March	Note	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs. Restated
Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	13	416,183,963	126,599,830
Marketable Securities	14	12,034,696	5,065,256
Rentals Receivable on Leased & Hire Purchase	15	13,290,812,408	7,481,137,863
Factoring Receivable	16	2,953,714,065	1,436,779,238
Loans and Advances	17	2,126,965,539	847,097,299
Amounts due from Related Company	18	3,589,880	252,124,488
Other Receivables	19	922,443,265	426,311,519
Investment Securities	20	182,500	182,500
Bank Deposit -US Dollar Deposit		270,034,503	800,950,179
Investment In Equity Accounted Investee	21	52,968,267	50,809,435
Investment In Subsidiaries	22	1,080,533,520	828,409,032
Property, Plant & Equipment	23	279,219,045	279,763,936
Total Assets		21,408,681,651	12,535,230,574
Equity and Liabilities			
Bank Overdraft		914,265,585	806,182,633
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings- Current	24	7,488,247,531	5,014,225,797
Loans obtained from Related Companies- Current	25	216,106,704	216,106,704
Current Tax Liabilities		84,607,570	28,904,088
Other Payables	26	1,509,405,969	940,205,001
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings- Non Current	24	4,362,441,439	831,724,591
Loans obtained from Related Companies- Non Current	25	2,442,748,068	558,275,561
Amounts due to Related Companies	27	409,633,550	1,804,263,475
Deferred Tax Liabilities	28	282,549,561	289,700,956
Retirement Benefit Obligations	29	15,122,587	15,410,962
Total Liabilities		17,725,128,564	10,504,999,768
Equity			
Stated Capital	30	1,425,946,629	417,612,729
Revaluation Reserve		56,872,900	76,326,964
Statutory Reserve Fund		123,465,621	110,176,772
General Reserve		288,079,789	288,079,789
Investment Fund		17,400,921	-
Retained Earnings		1,771,787,227	1,138,034,553
Total Equity		3,683,553,087	2,030,230,807
Total Equity and Liabilities		21,408,681,651	12,535,230,574

I certify that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Companies Act No. 7 of 2007.

Sunjeevani Kotakadeniya
Chief Financial Officer

The Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.
Signed for and on behalf of the Board by;

I.C. Nanayakkara
Director

W.D.K. Jayawardena
Director

May 13, 2011
Colombo

Statement of Changes In Equity

	Stated Capital Rs.	Revaluation Reserve Rs.	Reserve Fund Rs.	General Reserve Rs.	Investment Fund Rs.	Retained Earnings Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 1st April 2009	417,612,729	77,008,233	103,092,621	288,079,789	-	789,285,934	1,675,079,306
Realisation of Revaluation Surplus	-	(681,269)	-	-	-	681,269	-
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	354,168,186	354,168,186
Transfer to Reserve Fund	-	-	7,084,151	-	-	(7,084,151)	-
Balance as at 31st March 2010	417,612,729	76,326,964	110,176,772	288,079,789	-	1,137,051,238	2,029,247,492
Effect of change in accounting policy (Note 14.1)	-	-	-	-	-	983,315	983,315
Adjusted Balance as at 1st April 2010	417,612,729	76,326,964	110,176,772	288,079,789	-	1,138,034,553	2,030,230,807
Right Issue of Shares	1,008,333,900	-	-	-	-	-	1,008,333,900
Deficit on Revaluation	-	(19,454,064)	-	-	-	-	(19,454,064)
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	664,442,444	664,442,444
Transfer to Reserve Fund	-	-	13,288,849	-	-	(13,288,849)	-
Transfer to Investment Fund Account	-	-	-	-	17,400,921	(17,400,921)	-
Balance as at 31st March 2011	1,425,946,629	56,872,900	123,465,621	288,079,789	17,400,921	1,771,787,227	3,683,553,087

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve consists of the net surplus on the revaluation of Property Plant & Equipment as described in Note 23 deficit on Revaluation is set off against revaluation reserves.

Reserve Fund

Reserve Fund was created to comply with the Direction No. 5 of 2006 issued by the Central Bank under section 34 of the Finance Leasing Act No. 56 of 2000. During the year 2006 Company transferred Rs. 88,229,200/-, a sum equal to 50% of issued and paid up ordinary share capital of the Company, to Reserve Fund, from Retained Earnings. Hereafter the Company is required to transfer 2% of annual profits to this reserve until the sum is equal to share capital of the Company. During the period 2009/2010, the Company transferred Rs. 13,372,753/- to the Statutory Reserve.

General Reserve

General Reserve consists of such amounts that have been from time to time transferred from retained earnings as resolved at General Meetings.

Retained Earnings

This represents the undistributed earnings held by the Company to be used in the Company's operations. This could be used to absorb future possible losses or dividends payable.

Investment Fund

The reserve is created in accordance with the Central Bank guidelines issued to create an Investment Fund Reserve 8% of the profits liable for VAT on financial services is transferred to this reserve monthly when the payment of VAT on Financial Services for such month becomes due.

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31st March,	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before Taxation	741,085,655	362,150,680
Interest Cost	1,309,331,566	1,362,588,410
Investment Income	(257,170)	(145,263)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	115,413,911	85,435,936
Provision for fall in Value of Investments	-	(1,580,682)
Profit on Disposal of Marketable Securities	(3,504,284)	
Provision for Retiring Gratuity	3,850,710	3,697,802
Depreciation on Property Plant & Equipment	44,047,241	52,635,510
Share of Equity Accounted Investee	(3,118,832)	(3,136,297)
Profit on Disposal of Shares	(3,055,112)	-
Profit on Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment	(2,318,902)	(5,362,483)
	1,460,389,128	1,494,132,933
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	2,201,474,783	1,856,283,613
(Increase)/Decrease in Lease & Hire Purchase Receivables	(5,874,025,764)	(63,609,612)
(Increase)/Decrease in Factoring	(1,557,171,648)	(684,080,765)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	(1,758,176,459)	(1,351,553,010)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	(948,414,245)	1,933,299,679
	(10,137,788,117)	(165,943,709)
Cash Generated from Operations	(7,936,313,333)	1,690,339,904
Interest Cost	(1,162,151,754)	(1,508,666,858)
Retiring Gratuity paid	(4,139,085)	(1,356,250)
Economic Service Charge Paid	(49,924,807)	(37,709,028)
Income Tax Paid	(34,560,252)	(2,000,000)
Net Cash Inflow/ (Outflow) from Operating Activities	(9,187,089,231)	140,607,768
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Dividend Received-Associate & Others	1,217,170	1,502,053
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(70,369,279)	(22,671,510)
Withdrawal of US Dollar Deposit	530,915,676	(227,550,179)
Investment in Diriya Investments	-	(828,409,032)
Investment In marketable Securities	(4,692,000)	-
Proceeds from Disposal of Shares	4,281,959	-
Proceeds from Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment	9,691,897	6,974,844
Net Cash Outflow from Investing Activities	471,045,423	(1,070,153,824)

Cash Flow Statement Contd.

For the year ended 31st March,	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Debenture Issue	700,000,000	-
Proceeds from Term Loans	1,500,000,000	-
Proceeds from Right Issue	1,008,333,900	-
Proceeds from Triodos	918,900,000	-
Long Term Loans Received from Related Companies	2,100,579,120	828,409,032
Repayment of Long Term Loans	(1,006,606,185)	(838,245,220)
Asian Development Bank Loan Paid	364,670	(888,595)
ADB USD Loan Received/(Paid)	(211,399,999)	190,000,000
Net Proceeds from Short Term Loans & Borrowings	3,887,373,481	620,031,204
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	8,897,544,989	799,306,421
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	181,501,182	(130,239,634)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of the period	(679,582,803)	(549,343,169)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the Period	(498,081,622)	(679,582,803)

Analysis of Cash & Cash Equivalents	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Cash at Bank and in Hand	416,183,963	126,599,830
Bank Overdrafts	(914,265,585)	(806,182,633)
	(498,081,622)	(679,582,803)

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.0 Corporate Information

1.1 Reporting Entity

Commercial Leasing Company Limited was incorporated as a Private Limited Company in April 1988 and in 1992 converted into a Public Limited Company and listed in the Colombo Stock Exchange. In 2008 the company submitted an application to delist from Colombo Stock Exchange and it was treated as de-listed with effect from July 01, 2009. The Company is domiciled in Sri Lanka and the registered address is No 68, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 04.

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2011 comprise the Company and its interest in Equity Accounted Investee.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 23th May 2011.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

During the year, the principal activities of the Company comprise of Leasing & Hire Purchase of plant, machinery, equipment & vehicles, Loans, Factoring and Vehicle Hiring.

1.3 Parent entity and Ultimate entity

The Company's immediate parent entity is Lanka ORIX Leasing Company PLC which presents the consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

2.0 Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLASs) promulgated by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL), and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except that the land included in the Property Plant & Equipment is stated at a valuation as explained in No 14 to financial statements.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SLASs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Judgments and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Hence actual experience and results may differ from these judgments and estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may different from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision affect both current and future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Provision for cost of defined benefit plan using an actuarial valuation
- Provision made in addition to parameters and directives for bad and doubtful debts by Central Bank of Sri Lanka based on the management estimation.
- Determination of the Assets' residual values, useful lives and method of Depreciation each reporting date.

3.0 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below are consistent with those used in previous years. Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, and they do not foresee a need for liquidation or cessation of trading.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

3.1.1 Subsidiaries

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

3.1.2 Accounting for Equity Accounted Investee

Equity Accounted Investee are those enterprises in which the Company has significant influence, but not control over financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of the company. Equity Accounted Investee are accounted using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost. The financial statements include its share of the total income and expenses and equity movements of the equity accounted investee from the date significant influence commences until the date that influence ceases.

When the company's share of losses exceeds its investment in an Equity Accounted Investee, the carrying amount of that interest is reduced to nil and the recognition of future losses is discontinued except to the extent that the company has incurred obligations or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

3.2 Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Sri Lankan Rupees at the exchange rate applicable on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the Sri Lankan Rupees at the exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit and loss.

3.3 Assets and bases of their Valuation

3.3.1 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash & Cash equivalents comprise cash & bank balances. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

3.3.2 Contracts Receivable on Leased/Hire Purchased Assets

Rental Receivables on the leased assets are accounted for as finance leases and reflected in the Balance Sheet at the cost recoverable after eliminating unearned income, future VAT Payable, pre-paid rentals and provision for doubtful debts. The hire purchase receivables are reflected in the Balance Sheet at the cost recoverable after eliminating unearned income and provision for doubtful debts.

3.3.3 Factoring Receivables

Factoring Receivables have been stated at the amounts estimated to be realised, which is net of provision for doubtful debts.

3.3.4 Provision for Doubtful Debts Specific Provision

The Company computes its provisioning for bad and doubtful debts according to the Finance Companies Act No 78 of 1988. The specific provisions for bad and doubtful debts are arrived using the following basis.

- Fifty percent (50%) of all lease, hire purchase and loan receivables (net of unearned income) which are in arrears for a period of 6 to 12 months.
- One hundred percent (100%) of all lease, hire purchase and loan receivables (net of unearned income) which are in arrears for a period of 12 months and more.

Provision for factoring debtors

Factoring receivables of the company have been stated net of specific provision based on company provisioning policy. Any amount of uncollectable is written off against profits.

3.3.5 Investments

3.3.5.1 Marketable Securities

Investments in quoted shares are stated at their respective market values on an aggregate portfolio basis. The difference between cost and the market value is charged to the Income Statement.

3.3.5.2 Investment Securities

These are marketable securities acquired and held with intention of resale over a short period of time. Such securities are recorded at the lower of cost and market value on an aggregate portfolio basis. Adjustment for fall in market value below cost, if relevant, is accounted by charging the difference to the income statement.

3.3.6 Other Receivables

Other Receivable balances are stated at the amounts estimated to be realized.

3.3.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

3.3.7.1 Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant & equipment are measured at cost or revaluated amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

3.3.7.2 Owned Assets

The cost of property, plant & equipment includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

A revaluation of land is done when there is a substantial difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the land and is undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Increases in the carrying amount on revaluation are credited to the revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. Decrease that offset previous increases of the same individual assets are charged against revaluation reserve directly to the equity. All other decreases are expensed in profit or loss.

3.3.7.3 Subsequent Expenditure

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant & equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of these parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition policy given below.

The cost of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant & equipment are recognised in the income statement.

3.3.7.4 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal; or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on derecognition are recognised in the income statement.

3.3.7.5 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows.

Building	40 years
Fixtures	05 years
Office Furniture	05 years
Office Equipment	05 years
Motor Vehicles	04 years
Computer Equipment	05 years
Land is not depreciated	

3.3.8 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

3.3.8.1 Calculation of Recoverable Amount

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time

3.3.8.2 Impairment/Reversal of Impairment

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.3.9 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities classified as current liabilities on the Balance Sheet are those which fall due for payment on demand or within one year from the reporting date. Non-current liabilities are those balances that fall due for payment later than one year from the reporting date.

All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing the financial statements.

3.3.9.1 Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings

Interest bearing loans & borrowings are recognised initially at cost, less attributable transaction costs. Interest is accrued up to the year end.

3.3.9.2 Retirement Benefit Obligations

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually using the Projected Unit Cost Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using the interest rates that apply to the currency in which the benefit will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related liability.

Provision has been made for retirement gratuities from the first year of service for all employees, in conformity with SLAS 16 on Retirement Benefit Costs. However, under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability to an employee arises only on completion of 5 years of continued service.

The liability is not externally funded however it is actuarially valued.

3.3.9.3 Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to Provident and Trust Funds covering all employees are recognised as an expense in Income Statement when incurred.

3.3.9.4 Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

3.3.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

3.3.11 Capital commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments and contingent liabilities of the Company are disclosed in the respective Notes to the Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

3.4 Income Statement

3.4.1 Revenue Recognition

3.4.1.1 Earned Income on Leases & Hire Purchase

The company follows the financing method of accounting for lease/hire purchase income.

The excess of aggregate contract receivable over the cost of the assets constitute the total unearned income at the commencement of the contract. The unearned income is taken into revenue over the period of the contract commencing from the month in which the contract is executed in proportion to the declining receivable balance, so as to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the net capital outstanding.

Revenue is not recognised for non performing leases/hire purchases. Non-performing lease/ hire purchase contracts are those contracts where the rentals are overdue for 6 months and over. Income accrued is suspended from the date a contract is classified as non-performing and credited to the "Earned Income-Suspense Account".

Profit or loss on contracts terminated, collections on contracts write off, interest on overdue rentals, are accounted for on cash basis. Overdue charges on Leasing, Hire purchase & Hiring have been accounted for on a cash received basis.

3.4.1.2 Hire Rental Income

Hire rental income is accounted for on an accrual basis. Such income consists of a mixture of recovery of finance cost, maintenance cost, license, insurance, taxes, administration overheads and recovery of capital on the cost of the assets.

3.4.1.3 Income from Factoring

Revenue is derived from two sources, funding and providing Sales Ledger related services.

Funding - Discount income relating to factoring transactions is recognised at the end of a given accounting month. In computing this discount, a fixed rate agreed upon at the commencement of the factoring agreement is applied on the daily balance in the client's current account.

Sales Ledger related services - A service charge is levied as stipulated in the Factoring Agreement.

Income is accounted for on an accrual basis and deemed earned on disbursement of advances for invoices factored, except where the account is classified as non-performing.

3.4.1.4 Interest Income

Interest Income on loans and advances is recognised on an accrual basis. Interest ceases to be taken into revenue when the recovery of interest or principal is in doubt. Thereafter until such time recovery is considered reasonably certain, interest is accounted for on a cash basis.

3.4.1.5 Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised when the dividend is declared and approved.

3.4.2 Expenses

3.4.2.1 Interest Cost

Interest cost is recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3.4.2.2 Other Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Income Statement on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific terms of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the property , plant & equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to income.

3.4.2.3 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, when it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

4.0 General

4.1 Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

All material post Balance Sheet events have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes to the Financial Statements.

4.2 Earnings per Share

The company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

4.3 Cash Flow Statement

The Cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, as stipulated in SLAS-9 Statement.

5.0 New Standards and Interpretations not yet approved

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL), has issued a new volume of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards – 2011. Accordingly, these standards have not been applied in preparing these financial statements as they were not effective for the year ended 31st March 2011. The company is currently in the process of evaluating the potential effect of these standards on its financial statements and financial statements and the impaction the adoption of these standards has not been quantified as at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

For the year ended 31st March,	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
6 Revenue		
Gross Income		
Leasing Interest Income	854,535,728	510,411,052
Hire Purchase Interest Income	1,633,327,257	1,414,178,770
Interest on Overdue Rentals	126,866,571	110,732,945
Other Loan Interest Income	292,738,556	113,334,873
Hire Rental Income	34,133,191	42,241,669
Factoring Income	460,886,985	304,777,117
Gross Turnover	3,402,488,288	2,495,676,426
7 Other Income/(Expenses)		
7.1 Other Income		
Dividend Income	257,170	145,263
Profit on Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment	2,318,902	5,362,483
Reversal of Provision for fall in value of Trading Securities	-	1,580,682
Gain on Marked to Market of Trading Securities	3,504,284	-
Administration fee- Lanka ORIX Finance Ltd	62,150,531	45,850,055
Documentation fee	63,489,115	35,077,618
Bad Debt Recovery	10,168,957	-
Sundry Income	28,331,387	17,955,616
Commission Income	4,390,000	9,300,062
Profit on Disposal of Marketable Securities	3,055,112	-
Rent Income	335,487	1,200,000
	178,000,945	116,471,779
Less		
7.2 Other Expenses/(Income)		
Foreign Exchange Loss	(3,361,705)	(3,812,512)
	174,639,240	112,659,267
8 Finance Costs		
Interest on Short Term Borrowings & Overdrafts	475,088,114	359,073,750
Interest on Long Term Borrowings	554,586,942	771,445,960
Interest on Securitisation	180,919,568	207,281,770
Debenture Interest	74,846,164	-
Costs Incidental to Obtaining Loans (Guarantee fees, Structuring fees & Placement fees)	23,890,777	24,786,930
	1,309,331,566	1,362,588,410

For the year ended 31st March,	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.

9 Profit before Tax

Profit before Tax is stated after charging expenses including the following:

	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Directors Emoluments	432,000	432,000
Auditors Remuneration : Statutory Audit	670,000	600,000
Legal & Professional Expenses	24,227,322	22,072,681
Staff Cost		
Salaries and other Benefits	359,188,291	235,852,852
Defined Contribution Plan Cost - EPF	14,954,619	10,907,513
- ETF	3,738,655	2,724,629
Defined benefit plan cost- Retiring Gratuity	3,850,710	3,697,802
Number of employees	413	289

10 Income Tax Expense

10.1 Current Tax Expense

	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Income tax on profits for the year	85,746,509	67,403,070
Over provision in respect of previous year	(3,196,496)	(11,885,454)
Social Responsibility Levy	1,244,592	1,410,046
	83,794,605	56,927,662
Deferred Tax Expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7,151,394)	(48,945,169)
Tax expense in Income Statement	76,643,211	7,982,494

10.2 Reconciliation of Accounting Profit and Taxable Income

	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Profit before Taxation	741,085,655	362,150,680
Less: Associate company share	(3,118,832)	(3,136,297)
Dividend Received from Commercial Insurance Brokers(Pvt.)Ltd	960,000	1,440,000
Added Back for Tax Purposes	1,450,863,907	1,140,272,113
Non-Taxable Income	(132,249,322)	(58,409,819)
Less: Capital Allowances and Other Claims	(1,811,334,215)	(1,248,302,575)
Statutory Income	246,207,194	194,014,102
Dividend Received (Equity Accounted Investee & Others)	(1,217,170)	(1,433,902)
Taxable Income	244,990,024	192,580,200
Income Tax on Profit for the year	85,746,509	67,403,070

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

11 Earnings per Share

The profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders is divided by the average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period determined by weighing the shares in issue on a time basis as required by the standard. The corresponding figure for the previous year has been adjusted for comparison.

	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Net Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	664,442,444	354,168,186
Weighted Average Number of Share	22,687,510	17,645,840
Earnings per Ordinary Share (Rs.)	29.29	20.07

12 Dividend Per Share

	-	-
Dividend Per Share		

13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at Bank	414,451,278	125,576,330
Cash in Saving Account	22,891	23,706
Cash in Hand	1,709,794	999,794
	416,183,963	126,599,830

14 Marketable Securities

As at 31st March,	2011			2010		
	No of	Cost (Rs.)	Market	No of	Cost (Rs.)	Market
	Quoted	Shares	Value (Rs.)	Shares	Value (Rs.)	
						Restated
Royal Ceramics (Lanka) PLC.	-	-	-	11,000	300,000	1,243,000
Asian Hotels Corporation PLC.	-	-	-	5,000	139,425	657,500
Colombo Drydocks PLC.	4,110	85,997	1,032,734	8,820	184,548	2,485,035
Lanka Ventures PLC.	-	-	-	10,000	96,168	177,500
DFCC Bank	19	-	3,215	99	20,028	17,870
Central Finance PLC.	-	-	-	166	22,472	64,740
Overseas Realty Ceylon PLC	113,680	1,664,891	1,679,622	113,680	1,664,891	1,762,040
Lanka IOC PLC.	-	-	-	10,000	270,000	182,500
HDFC	-	-	-	1,200	264,000	171,600
Seylan Bank PLC	72,400	1,104,210	2,802,640	72,400	1,104,210	1,882,400
Sierra Cables PLC	-	-	-	5,400	16,200	11,880
Freelanka Hydropower PLC	469,200	4,692,000	6,516,484	-	-	-
		7,547,098	12,034,696		4,081,942	5,065,256
Gain on Marked to Market of trading securities			2,536,834			-
Provision for fall in Market Value						
Balance as at 1 April			-			(1,580,682)
Reversal of Provision for fall in value of trading securities		-				1,580,682
Balance as at 31 March			-			-
Effect of change in accounting policy (Note 14.1)		-				983,315
Adjusted balance as at 31st March 2010			-			5,065,257

14.1 During the previous periods the Company had stated marketable securities at cost or market value which ever is lower on aggregate portfolio basis. However, during the year the Company stated marketable securities at their respective market values on an aggregate portfolio basis in line with policy adopted by the parent Company. Accordingly, the Company has restated the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2010. The effect of the restatement is summarised below.

Balance Sheet	983,315
Increase in value of marketable secuirites	
Statement in Changes in Equity	
Increase in retained earnings	983,315

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

As at 31st March		2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
15	**Rentals Receivable on Leased & Hire Purchase**		
	Total Receivable		
	Contracts Receivable on Leased & Hire Purchase	19,334,131,338	11,249,714,512
	Less: Unearned Lease & HP Income	(4,705,780,120)	(2,874,266,427)
	Prepaid Rentals	(700,564,930)	(84,390,341)
	Earned Income in Suspense	(62,376,978)	(68,876,106)
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	(331,577,746)	(267,226,525)
	Security Margin	(243,019,156)	(473,817,249)
	Net Receivables	13,290,812,408	7,481,137,863
	Receivable after one year		
	Contracts Receivable on Leased & Hire Purchase	11,304,086,789	6,771,741,065
	Less: Unearned Lease & HP Income	(2,751,486,001)	(1,737,302,288)
	Prepaid Rentals	(371,299,413)	(47,258,591)
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	(120,524,882)	(94,042,584)
	Security Margin	(243,019,155)	(473,817,248)
	Net Receivables	7,817,757,338	4,419,320,354
	Receivable within one year		
	Contracts Receivable on Leased & Hire Purchase	8,030,044,549	4,477,973,447
	Less: Unearned Lease & HP Income	(1,954,294,120)	(1,136,964,139)
	Prepaid Rentals	(329,265,517)	(37,131,750)
	Earned Income in Suspense	(62,376,978)	(68,876,106)
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	(211,052,864)	(173,183,941)
	Net Receivables	5,473,055,070	3,061,817,509

Lease & Hire Purchase receivables amounting to Rs. 11,895,678,462/- assigned under a securitisation funding arrangement (2010- Rs. 3,953,515,445/-) also included under lease and hire purchase receivebles.

As at, 31st March,	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
16 Factoring Receivable		
Factoring Receivable	3,013,012,353	1,455,840,705
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(59,298,288)	(19,061,467)
Net Factoring Receivable	2,953,714,065	1,436,779,238
17 Loans and Advances		
Loans and Advances	2,133,336,526	847,253,105
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(6,370,987)	(155,806)
	2,126,965,539	847,097,299
18 Amounts due from Related Company		
Amount receivable from Diriya Investment (Pvt) Limited	-	252,124,488
Amount Payable to Lanka ORIX Finance Company Ltd	3,589,880	-
	3,589,880	252,124,488
19 Other Receivables		
Other Debtors and Prepayments	857,813,620	465,739,866
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(83,881,254)	(79,552,984)
	773,932,366	386,186,882
VAT Receoverable	107,595,083	-
WHT Recoverable	-	2,415,609
ESC Recoverable	40,915,814	37,709,028
	922,443,265	426,311,519

20 Investment Securities

	No of Shares	Cost (Rs.)	No of Shares	Cost (Rs.)
Un-Quoted				
Equity Investments Lanka Ltd	17,250	172,500	17,250	172,500
Credit Information Bureau	100	10,000	100	10,000
		182,500		182,500

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

21 Investment in Equity Accounted Investee

Un quoted

As at, 31st March,	Principal Activity	% Holding	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Commercial Insurance Brokers (Pvt.) Ltd. (240,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each-)	Insurance Brokering services	40	800,000	800,000
Share of equity accounted Investee Retained profit				
Balance brought forward			50,009,435	48,313,139
Current period share of Profit before Taxation			4,352,067	3,481,742
Taxation			(1,233,235)	(345,446)
Current period share of Profit after Taxation			3,118,832	3,136,297
Dividends received during the year -Gross			(960,000)	(1,440,000)
			52,168,267	50,009,435
Total carrying amount of Investment in Equity Accounted Investee			52,968,267	50,809,435

The Share of Equity Accounted Investee profit is based on the un-audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2010.

22 Investment in Subsidiaries

	Principal Activity	% Holding	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Diriya Investment (Pvt) Limited (216,106,782 shares at Rs 10/- each)	Investment	50	1,080,533,520	828,409,032

During the year Company has converted the loan of Rs. 252,124,490/- granted to Diriya Investment (Pvt) Ltd, and received 25,212,449 shares in that Company.

23 Property, Plant & Equipment

	Land Rs.	Building Rs.	Fixtures Rs.	Office Furniture Rs.	Office Equipment Rs.	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Motor Vehicles (Hiring) Rs	Computer Equipment Rs.	Computer Software Rs.	Total Rs.
Cost/Valuation										
Balance as at 1st April 2010	94,104,000	92,832,599	12,879,676	18,160,022	27,974,965	36,285,100	143,943,002	60,494,773	19,860,590	506,534,726
Revaluation Surplus/(Deficits)	896,000	(20,350,064)	-							(19,454,064)
Additions	-	-	1,335,311	9,137,303	12,550,807	27,536,543	9,200,000	10,534,315	75,000	70,369,279
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(5,233,405)	(42,872,900)	-	-	(48,106,305)
Balance as at 31st March 2011	95,000,000	72,482,535	14,214,987	27,297,325	40,525,772	58,588,238	110,270,102	71,029,088	19,935,590	509,343,637
Depreciation										
Balance as at 1st April 2010	-	12,161,720	8,704,709	11,110,591	18,855,844	23,567,477	95,734,828	48,151,798	8,483,824	226,770,791
Charge for the year	-	2,320,815	2,212,262	2,904,335	3,726,417	6,705,020	17,365,934	4,831,545	3,980,913	44,047,241
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(5,233,405)	(35,460,036)	-	-	(40,693,441)
Balance as at 31st March 2011	-	14,482,535	10,916,971	14,014,926	22,582,261	25,039,092	77,640,725	52,983,343	12,464,737	230,124,591
Carrying Value										
Balance as at 31st March 2011	95,000,000	58,000,000	3,298,016	13,282,399	17,943,511	33,549,145	32,629,377	18,045,744	7,470,853	279,219,045
Carrying Value as at 31.03.2010	94,104,000	80,670,879	4,174,967	7,049,431	9,119,121	12,717,623	48,208,174	12,342,975	11,376,766	279,763,936

1 The Company's land & building at No. 68 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 04 were revalued based on the cost approach by Sunil Fernando & Associate a Chartered Valuer as at 31st March 2011, at Rs. 153,000,000. The resultant Revaluation deficit is Rs. 20,350,064/-.

2 Property Plant & Equipment includes fully depreciated assets with a carrying amount of Rs. 71,803,769/- (Rs41,900,109/- 2009)

3 The carrying amount of revalued assets that would have been included in the tinancial statments had the assets been carried at cost less repriciation is as follows,

	Cost of the Assets	Depriciation for the year	Carrying Rs.	Value Rs.
Land	12,780,000	-	12,780,000	12,780,000
Building	53,666,828	1,341,671	42,140,850	43,482,521

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

As at, 31st March	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
24 Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings		
Term Loans		
Balance as at 1st April	761,932,721	1,546,151,175
Obtained during the year	1,500,000,000	-
Repaid during the year	(790,499,572)	(784,218,453)
Balance as at 31st March	1,471,433,150	761,932,721
Asian Development Bank	445,060	80,389
Asian Development Bank Term Loan	552,000,001	763,400,000
Triodos	918,900,000	-
Debentures	700,000,000	-
Securitisation	2,187,212,331	436,041,552
	5,829,990,542	1,961,454,663
Payable within one year	(1,467,549,103)	(1,129,730,072)
Payable after one year	4,362,441,439	831,724,591
Short Term Liabilities		
Current Portion of Long Term Borrowings	1,467,549,103	1,129,730,072
Commercial Papers	1,038,688,704	547,357,841
Other Short Term Loans	4,982,009,724	3,337,137,884
	7,488,247,531	5,014,225,797

The above loans were obtained for the purpose of financing the lease, hire purchase and loan portfolio. The Dollar deposit pledged as security for bank overdraft facility obtained amounted to Rs.270,034,503/-. Lease & Hire Purchase receivables amounting to Rs. 11,895,678,462/- were assigned under a securitisation funding arrangements. The average interest rate of the Company the year 2010/2011 was 11.31%.

25 Loans obtained from Related Companies

	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Balance as at 1st April	774,382,265	-
Obtained during the year	2,100,579,120	828,409,032
Repayments during the year	(216,106,613)	(54,026,767)
Balance at the end of the year	2,658,854,772	774,382,265
Payable within one year	(216,106,704)	(216,106,704)
Payable after one year	2,442,748,068	558,275,561

In year 2010 the Company has obtained an unsecured loan from Ishara Traders (Pvt) Ltd amounting to Rs. 828,409,032/-. The said loan is repayable over 46 installments commencing from 23rd January 2010. Interest is payable at AWPLR+2.75% per annum. During the year, the Company has obtained another unsecured loan from Ishara Traders (Pvt) Ltd amounting to Rs.2,100,579,120/- at a fixed rate of 16%. The capital will be paid on or before 15th September 2015 at expiry.

As at, 31st March	**2011 Rs.**	**2010 Rs.**

26 Other Payables

Vendors	658,595,598	583,572,734
Other Payables and Accrued Expenses	551,754,439	203,738,438
VAT Payable	-	8,620,861
WHT Payable	7,603,152	-
Unclaimed Dividend	3,638,963	3,638,963
Interest Payable	287,813,817	140,634,005
	1,509,405,969	940,205,001

27 Amount due to Related Company

Amount Payable to Lanka ORIX Leasing Company PLC	278,993,550	1,736,466,083
Amount Payable to LOLC Micro Credit Ltd	-	67,797,392
Amount Payable to Lanka ORIX Information Services Ltd	130,640,000	-
	409,633,550	1,804,263,475

28 Deferred Tax Liabilities

	Temporary Difference		**Tax Effect**	
	2011 Rs.	**2010 Rs.**	**2011 Rs.**	**2010 Rs.**
Amount accounted for:				
Balance as at 01 April 2010	827,717,015	967,560,355	289,700,955	338,646,124
Current Financial year	(25,540,693)	(139,843,340)	(7,151,394)	(48,945,169)
Balance as at 31st March 2011	1,009,105,575	827,717,015	282,549,561	289,700,955

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

	Assets	Liabilities	Net 2011	Net 2010
Lease rental receivables	-	284,966,895	284,966,895	290,752,181
Property Plant & Equipment	-	1,816,991	1,816,991	8,605,612
Retirement benefit obligations	(4,234,324)	-	(4,234,324)	(5,393,837)
Provision for Doubtful debts-General	-	-		(4,263,000)
	(4,234,324)	286,783,886	282,549,561	289,700,955

29 Retirement Benefit Obligation

	2011	2010
Provision for Retiring Gratuity		
Defined Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	15,410,962	13,069,410
Interest cost on benefit liability	1,783,946	1,847,499
Current service cost	2,066,764	1,850,303
	19,261,672	16,767,212
Benefits paid	(4,139,085)	(1,356,250)
Retirement Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	15,122,587	15,410,962
Present value of unfunded gratuity	15,122,587	15,410,962

Key assumptions used in the above valuation are as follows:

	2011	2010
Discount Rate	9%	12%
Salary increment rate	8%	11%

30 Stated Capital

	No of Shares	Rs.	No of Shares	Rs.
Issued and Fully Paid				
-Ordinary shares of				
At the beginning of the year	17,645,840	417,612,729	17,645,840	417,612,729
Right issue	10,083,339	1,008,333,900	-	-
At the end of the year	27,729,179	1,425,946,629	17,645,840	417,612,729

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meeting of the Company

31 Commitments & Contingencies

Commitmets	2011 Rs.	2010 Rs.
Forward Exchange Contracts	1,261,397,146	-

On this commitment the Company will receive Euro 5,939,975 and US $ 3,000,000 on conversion.

Contingent Liabilities
There were no material contingent liabilities outstanding as at the Reporting Date.

32 Post Balance Sheet Events
No event has taken place which require adjustments to, or disclosure in the Financial statements

33 Related Party Transactions
33.1 Identity of the related Parties
The Company has a related party transactions with, its equity accounted investee Commercial Insurance Brokers (Pvt) Ltd, Lanka ORIX Leasing Company PLC is the main shareholder of the Company and with its Directors.

33.2 Transactions with key management personnel and their family members
(i) Loans to Directors
No loans have been given to the Directors of the Company

(ii) Key Management personnel compensation
Key management personnel comprises the Directors of the Company and details of their compensation are given in Note 9 to the Financial Statement

(ii) Other transactions with key management personnel
The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to entities over which the Directors have significant influence as follows:,

Name of the Company	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Value Rs.	Outstanding as at 31st March 2011
Lanka ORIX Leasing Company PLC	Parent	Opening Balance	1,736,466,083	
		Interest Expense	67,297,276	
		Right Issue Proceeds	1,008,333,900	
		Transfer of Funds	(10,897,158,631)	
		Funds Received	7,821,899,948	
		Handling Fee	162,980,199	
		Settlement of Expenses by LOLC	379,174,776	278,993,550

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

Name of the Company	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Value Rs.	Outstanding as at 31st March 2011
Lanka ORIX Insurance Brokers Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	Insurance Commission Received	6,632,875	-
Lanka ORIX Finance Company Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	Opening Balance	11,020,466.0	
		Income on Maintenance of Portfolio	62,150,530.6	
		Cash received	(69,581,117)	3,589,880
LOLC Micro Credit Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	Fund Received	67,797,392	
		Paid	(67,797,392)	
		Post Office Rent Paid	4,664,195	-
Lanka ORIX Information Technology Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Provision for Information Services	130,640,000	130,640,000
Browns & Company PLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Lease Vehicle Purchased	293,868,100	
Ishara Traders (Pvt) Limited	Key Management Personnel	Opening Balance	774,382,356	
		Lease Vehicles Purchased	40,775,000	
		Purchase of Motor Vehicles for Company use	17,550,000	
		Loan Obtained	2,100,579,120	
		Loan settled During the Year	(216,106,704)	
		Interest Paid	(271,978,539)	2,658,854,772
Commercial Insurance Brokers (Pvt) Ltd	Associate	Insurance Commission Received	6,109,928	-
Diriya Investment (Pvt) Ltd	Subsidiary	Loan Granted	252,124,488	
		Loan Converted to Equity	(252,124,488)	-

Ten Year Summary

For the year ended				*31st December*					*31st March*	
(Rs. Mn)	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
OPERATING RESULTS										
Profit Before Interest	268	227	348	546	766	1053	1399	2146	1722	3402
Profit Before Tax	47	63	122	236	313	368	406	514	362	741
Net Profit After Tax	40	55	121	165	209	268	328	415	354	664
ASSETS										
Total assets	1,365	1,750	3,173	4,215	5,927	7,745	7,976	9,451	12,534	21408
Rental Recievables	1553	2024	3394	4897	5400	6666	6884	7461	7,481	13290
LIABILITIES										
Total liabilities	1,106	1,448	2,782	3,600	5321	6,708	6,681	7,776	10,505	17725
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS										
Share capital	73	81	81	121	261	418	418	418	418	1425
Reserves	186	221	310	494	344	620	878	1,257	1,612	2,258
Share Holders' funds	259	302	391	615	606	1,037	1,295	1,675	2,029	3683
INVESTOR RATIOS										
Long Term Borrowings to Shareholders Funds	0.66:1	0.89:1	1.67:1	1.42:1	2.25:1	2.22;1	2.02:1	0.94:1	0.69:1	1.85:1
Total Borrowings to Shareholders Funds	3.92:1	4.46:1	6.72:1	5.38:1	6.18:1	5.63:1	4.1:1	4.64:1	4.55:1	4.19:1
Book Value per Share (Rs)	35.32	37.45	48.50	50.81	61.58	58.81	73.40	94.93	115.00	162.6
Earnings Per Share (Rs)	4.98	6.84	11.23	13.91	13.37	16.12	18.59	23.53	20.07	29.29
Dividents Per Share (Rs)	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	2.00	-	-
Return on Capital Employed(%)	16	18	31	27	28	26	25	28	19	23
Return on Assets (%)	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	4
NON FINANCIALI INFORMATION										
Out Reach	5	5	5	9	10	11	11	22	26	40

Corporate Information

Name of Company
Commercial Leasing Company Limited

Legal Form
A public company with limited liability

Date & Place of Incorporation
April 22, 1988.
Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Company Registration No & Address
PQ 131 (PB)
68, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 04.

Head Office
68, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 04.
Telephone : 011 4 526526

Company Secretary
Ms. Chrishanthi Emmanuel

Registrars
PW Corporate Secretarial (Pvt)Ltd
3/17 Kynsey Road
Colombo 08.

Lawyers
Nithya Partners,
51, Gregory's Road,
Colombo 07.

Auditors
KPMG Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co.,
32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha,
Colombo 03.

Subsidiary Company
Diriya Investments (Pvt) Limited

Associate Company
Commercial Insurance Brokers (Pvt) Limited

Bankers
Commercial Bank of Ceylon Limited
NDB Bank
Hong Kong& Shanghai Banking Corporation
Sampath Bank Limited
Hatton National Bank Limited
Nations Trust Bank Limited
Seylan Bank Limited
People's Bank
Bank of Ceylon
Union Bank of Colombo Limited
DFCC Vardhana Bank
Standard Chartered Bank
ICICI Bank
CITI Bank NG
PABC Bank