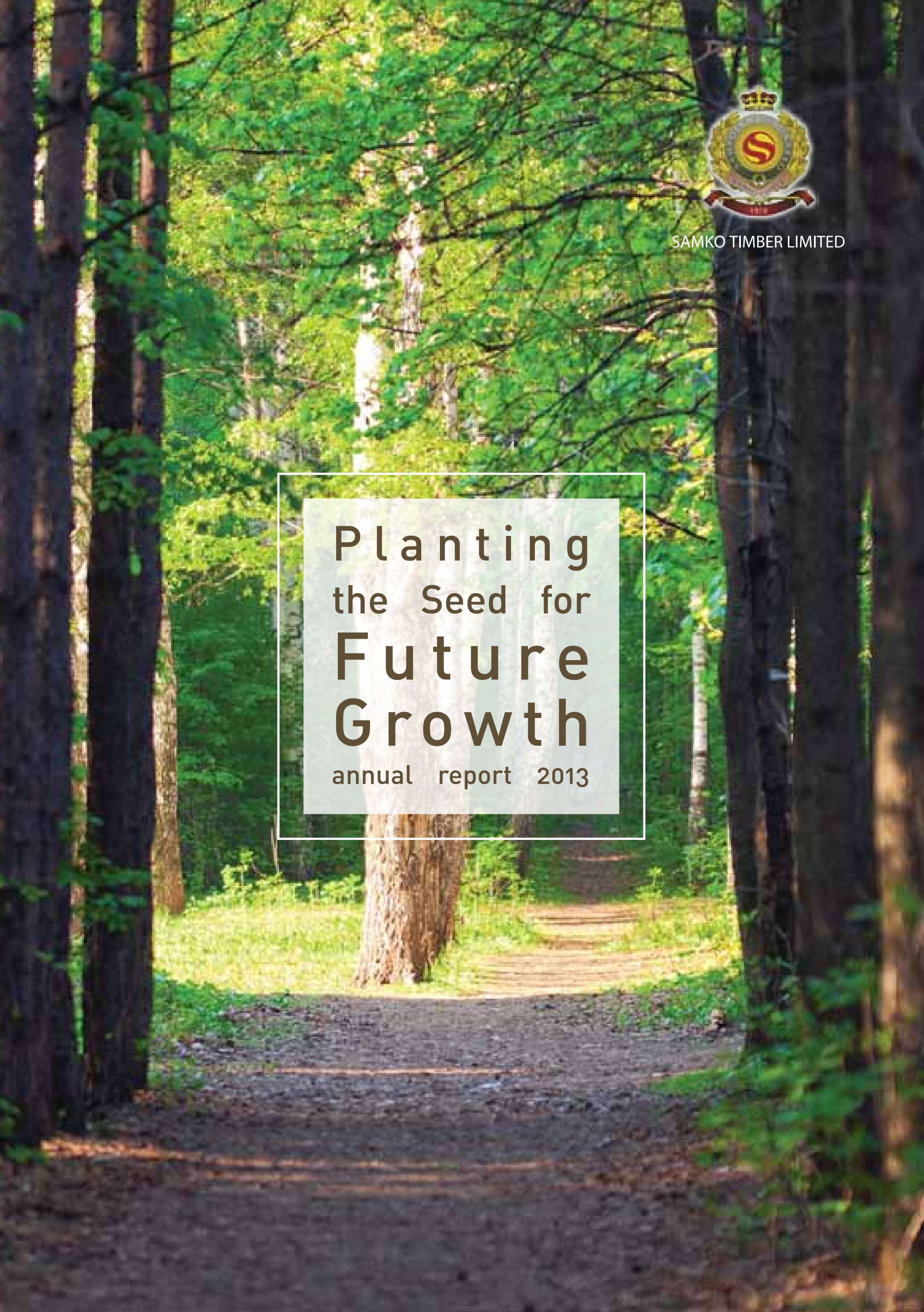


SAMKO TIMBER LIMITED

Planting the Seed for Future Growth

annual report 2013

CONTENTS

Company Background

Samko Timber Limited ("Samko") is a vertically integrated sustainable wood resource processor, with a wide range of processed timber products. Samko is engaged in complementary supply chain activities spanning nursery cultivation for plantation and community farmers, production of plywood and veneer to research and development and enhancing distribution network.

Based in Indonesia and started from humble beginnings in the late 1970's, Samko is a tropical hardwood plywood producer with more than 800,000 m^3 of plywood, veneer and secondary production capacity from consolidated operations across Indonesia from Java, Sumatra to Sulawesi.

Having attained more than 30 years of applied experience and trust in the industry, Samko has moved towards forward vertical integration or downstream of the supply chain as a value-add and to increase market share.

Operations

Samko's plywood and veneer mills are strategically located across Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi, close to wood sources and distribution centres.

Chairman's Statement

Dear Shareholders,

FY2013 was particularly challenging as domestically and overseas events and developments that were beyond our control affected our growth progress. Globally, emerging markets were hit along with a general depreciation of their currencies. Indonesia was not spared; rupiah fell from 9,670 to the dollar at the beginning of 2013 to 12,198 at year-end, depreciating by 26% across the year. Domestically, the government imposed minimum wage across all provinces and reduced fuel subsidy. As a result, our operating cost increased.

Being Steadfast in Adversity

Despite the tough business environment, we managed to improve our revenue by 10% to Rp3,049 billion. Indeed, the higher operating cost ate into our margins; nonetheless, we stayed profitable for the year.

Keeping Our Focus in Growing Our Company

Notwithstanding the challenges we experienced in FY2013, we maintain our vision to grow to become an integrated timber player. Our acquisition of Bioforest Private Limited in 2012 has expanded our reach to upstream industry. While the benefits from synergy from the subsidiary may not be obvious presently, we are confident they will start to show in time to come when the complementary aspects of these new businesses gradually reach a more stable level.

Growth and Outlook

Looking ahead to 2014, we can expect the domestic environment to improve. In an article dated 16 March 2014 on The International Business Times on a Standard Chartered report on Indonesia, it is reported that economic fundamentals of Indonesia has improved across the board and its GDP is expected to grow 5.8% for 2014. Apart from a strong growth expectation in

GDP, inflation is expected to drop to safer levels and possibility of fuel-price hikes in 2014 is low as election looms. Rupiah is also expected to strengthen in 2014. With this positive economic outlook, the domestic demand for housing is expected to grow stronger, auguring well for an increase in demand for our products: plywood and decking.

We are also confident of our growing export market, as evident in our growing export figures for the past few years. It is encouraging that our export sales are now contributing about 26% of total sales. With growing demand from north-eastern Asia, the Middle East and the USA, we are positive our export sales can continue to grow.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank everyone involved with Samko Timber for riding through the challenges to make the company stronger by the day. Let us continue to be steadfast in our endeavours to reach the vision we lay for Samko Timber.

Koh Boon Hong
Chairman

Overcoming Adversity

Rising costs, unfavourable forex rates, come what may; we remain steadfast in our aim to build a good foundation for our future growth.

CEO's Statement

Dear Shareholders,

Samko Timber faced a tough 2013 as domestic issues hindered our growth path. The implementation of minimum wage, the reduction in fuel subsidy and the depreciation of Indonesia Rupiah have collectively increased our operation cost, and hence affected our financial performance. At the same time, the weakening of Indonesia Rupiah has a positive impact on our export sales in US Dollar.

Growing Revenue

In fact, we did well in increasing our revenue. For the financial year ended 31 December 2013 ("FY2013"), our domestic sales improved 6% year-on-year ("yoy"). While sales volumes maintained at about the same level compared to the year before, we adjusted our product prices about 5% upwards to cushion us against the rising costs. We did better in improving our export sales with a 25% yoy increase. Despite the Rupiah depreciation, our export sales volume increased by 21%. The overall increase in revenue for FY2013 was 10%, which is similarly to the sales growth the year before. This is a remarkable improvement considering the tough business environment.

Challenging Business Environment

But the increase in operating costs has affected our margins. Raw material, labour costs and factory overhead have generally increased across the board. In particular, labour costs surged 28% to Rp600 billion. The increase in cost tapered our gross profit improvement to just 1%. Apart from higher operating costs and expenses, another impact to our profit was brought about by the weakening of Rupiah. We incurred a higher foreign exchange loss of Rp37 billion for FY2013 due mostly to the translation of US dollars denominated loans. In addition, our effective tax rate for the Group was higher as certain expenses were not deductible for tax purposes and losses of some subsidiaries could not be offset with the profits of the other profit-making ones. As a result, our profit attributable to shareholders declined 85% to Rp13 billion.

Our financial performance is somewhat affected by foreign exchange fluctuation because of our borrowings in US dollar and Singapore dollar. Assuming other variables such as tax rates are held constant, a 6% depreciation in Rupiah versus US dollar and Singapore dollar will bring a decrease of about Rp12 billion in our profit after tax. As it is, the Rupiah has appreciated from 12,189 to the dollar at the beginning of 2014 to about 11,421 as of mid-March. If the Rupiah appreciates in 2014, we are likely to see a positive effect on our profit.

Maintaining Our Growth Strategies

In the short term, we might still face the same challenges: the minimum wage and the reduction in the fuel and electricity subsidies by the Indonesia government. We are wary and are closely monitoring the situation and will take the necessary actions to mitigate the impact and remain competitive.

We will continue to explore, develop and be innovative in our product offerings and manage our production efficiently. We will maintain to our growth strategies of expanding downstream and embark on our own tree planting programme. We believe the new downstream and upstream businesses will be complementary to our core business and benefit us in the long term.

While external economic situation is unpredictable, we believe our local sales can remain stable and our export sales, mainly to North Asia, in particular Japan, can continue to grow.

Appreciation

I am grateful to the board, management and staff of Samko for remaining steadfast in our pursue for business growth in such challenging times. I believe our hard work, persistence and perspiration will bring us a brighter 2014.

To our customers, supplier and business partners, thank you for your consistent support and belief in Samko.

To our shareholders, thank you for your unwavering support and confidence throughout the years. Your confidence instils positivity in us and we are encouraged by your trust to strive harder for another successful year.

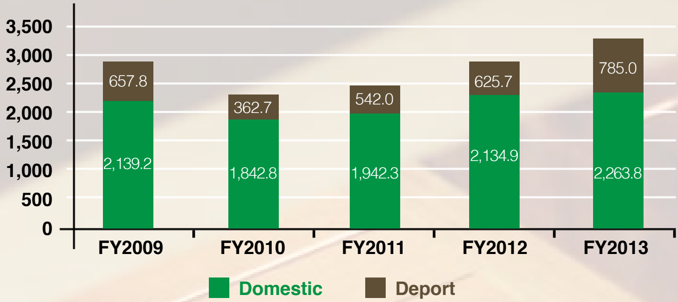
Aris Sunarko
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidating Our Position

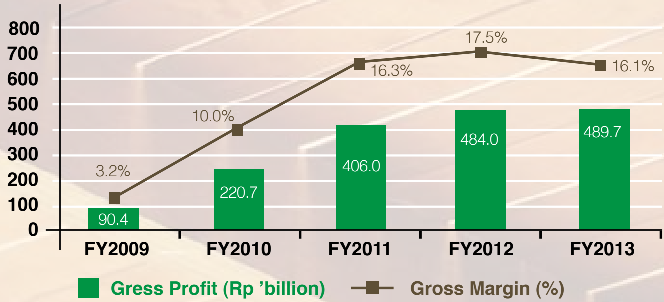
Like the saying goes: "A single twig breaks easily but a bundle of twigs is strong". We are committed to work hard together to overcome all challenges and emerge stronger.

Financial Hightlights

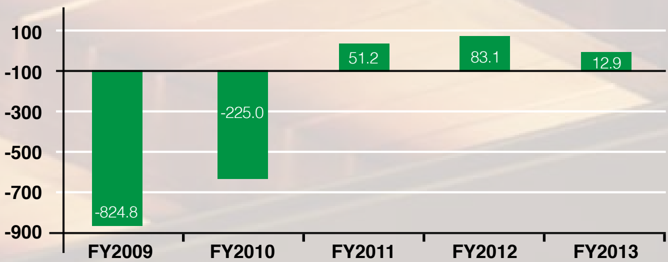
Revenue (Rp 'billion)



Gross Profit (Rp 'billion) & Gross Margin (%)



Net Profit (Rp 'billion)



Building Strength Layer by Layer

Much like how a strong plywood product is made, we build a strong foundation layer by layer so as to withstand the toughest of time.

Milestones

Established since 1978, Samko Timber has grown steadily through the changing business and political landscapes. Samko started as a downstream processed timber products manufacturer without any upstream plantations and natural forest concessions. The first processing plant began in Sulawesi, producing 12,000 m^3 of plywood annually. Through organic expansion and acquisitions, Samko Timber is now one of the leading wood processing companies in Indonesia, with total production capacity of more than 800,000 m^3 per annum.

2008

- Listed on the Main Board of the SGX-ST in February

2009

- Established Samko Trading Pte Ltd to enhance Samko's distribution capabilities, mainly for export markets.

2010

- Rights Issue to exercise to further strengthen Group's capital structure
- At first quarter 2010, we deconsolidated Sumalindo through dilution of our 51.62% shareholding to become 31%. Sumalindo was in a less favourable financial condition and the deconsolidation strengthens our company's financial position.
- Our subsidiary PT Sumber Graha Sejahtera secured a joint-venture agreement with PT Wahana Sekar Agro to jointly develop a timber plantation in West Java.

2011

- We established Samkowood Products Sdn Bhd, a wholly-owned subsidiary, to market our products in Malaysia.
- We commenced the development of our own industrial forest plantation in Jambi to sustain our future needs of raw material.
- We announced proposed acquisition of Bioforest from Temasek Life Sciences. Bioforest is a bio-technology company that focus in the research and development of high performance tree species for our plantations.
- Established Samko USA LLC, with 51% equity interest, in USA.

2012

- Completed 100% acquisition of Bioforest.
- Completed 65% acquisition of PT Cipta Graha Kreasindo ("CGK"). CGK will, on behalf of the Group, provide construction and installation services into our products and also provide Samko faster access into the housing market.

2013

- Strengthens the capital structure of Samko Trading Pte Ltd by way of a debt to equity conversion by Samko Timber.
- Commences veneer production of a new satellite plant in West Java to fulfill our raw material needs in that region.

Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility

Samko Timber is committed to Sustainable Development (SD) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through an integrated approach in achieving business development, social progress and responsible environmental management.

Our commitment to SD and CSR is reflected in our Corporate Values and Code of Ethics. In the conduct of our business from converting raw materials to products for our customers, we are aware of a basic principle: "Satisfying present needs without compromising the future".

Our approach to SD and CSR covers a wide scope ranging from safety to workers' and community, workers' security and welfare, respect for the environment and fair business practices. We aim to reduce any impact to our environmental through strict corporate rules of conduct and governance. We expect the involvement and commitment of all our staff to support and promote SD and CSR.

In 2013, Samko was involved in the following activities:

1. Contributing free seedlings to the local communities;
2. Offering scholarships for the best performing students;
3. Offering school fee support for low income families;
4. Setting up a clean water facility for community; and
5. Launching program with local schools to promote students' awareness on environmental issue and planting trees for their community.

In the conduct of our business, we are committed to ensure the sustainability of our raw material sources. We are aware of possible environmental impact due to logging and hence we source our raw material mainly from plantation logs or logs which have met the requisite standards adopted by governmental and non-governmental organizations.

In 2013, the Indonesia government has signed the voluntarily partnership agreements (VPA) on forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT) with the European Union (EU). VPA FLEGT is a legally binding trade agreement between the EU and a timber-producing country (like Indonesia) outside the EU. The purpose of a VPA is to ensure that timber and timber products exported to the EU come from legal sources. The agreements also help timber-exporting countries stop or reduce illegal logging by improving regulation and governance of the forest sector. Following this, the Indonesian forestry and other relevant ministries have imposed the mandatory requirements on timber products producers and exporters to obtain the necessary certification of timber source. In early 2014, one of the

Group main export subsidiaries, PT Sumber Graha Sejahtera has obtained such certification which indicates that it has complied with the regulations pertaining to the legal sources of its timber in all material aspects.

Some of our processing plants have already obtained the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) chain-of-custody certification[1], which requires a stringent process of implementing a documentary tracking system to maintain records of suppliers, purchases, inputs, processing and outputs of chain-of-custody certified products. The FSC certification enables us to build a stronger brand identity and allows us to meet increasing demand for certified processed timber products. To maintain our consistently high standards, we regularly monitor and aim to achieve ongoing compliance requirements. Other factories also maintain the following quality and environmental certifications:

- Japan Agricultural Standard (JAS)
- CE Mark
- Wood Sourcing Verification (WSV)
- ISO9001
- ISO14001
- Timber Legality Assessment System (TLAS)
- California Airborne Resource Board (CARB) Phase-2
- Corporate member of Green Building Council Indonesia (GBCI)

The Group has been developing its own plantations since 1995 for the supply of logs to its operations. It is anticipated that such activities will increase in line with the Group strategy to go upstream. The Group has developed a policy of zero burning for land clearing or harvesting for our plantations. The Group practices "the Zero Burning Technique": a method of land clearing whereby the trees, either logged or felled are shredded, stacked and left in site to decompose naturally. The Group also forbid the purchase of logs from any known log suppliers or log farmers which obtain logs via stash and burn.

As a responsible timber processing Group, we are committed to dedicate ourselves to our mission and corporate values to ensure long term sustainability of our business, the community we operate in and the environment.

---

[1] FSC is a non-profit organisation devoted to encouraging the responsible management of the world's forests. The FSC certification means that the Company adheres to internationally recognised sustainable forest management practices.

Creating a Brighter Future

With commitment, diligence and perseverance, we believe we can march out of the shadows into the sunshine, foundation for our future growth.

Board of Directors

Mr Koh Boon Hong

Non-Executive Chairman

Aged 79, Mr Koh Boon Hong founded the Group in 1978 and has served on the Board of Samko Timber Limited since August 2007. He was appointed to the Board of Sunarko Holding Pte Ltd in 1980 and continues to hold office today. Over the past 36 years, Mr Koh has also held directorships in various companies in the property industry, including Sing Holdings Limited, Sing Developments (China) Pte Ltd, Sing-Mas Investments Pte Ltd, and Sing Realty (Singapore) Pte Ltd.

Date of first appointment as a director:
30 August 2007
Date of last re-appointment as a director:
26 April 2013

Present Directorship:
Other Listed Companies
Nil

Other Principal Commitments
Hasan Holding Pte Ltd
Director
Noah Shipping Pte Ltd
Director
Sunarko Holding Pte Ltd
Director
Jaris Global Pte Ltd
Director

Past Directorships in listed companies held over the preceding three years:
Nil

Mr Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim

Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director

Aged 55, Mr Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim has served on the Board since December 2005. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Southern California and spent 13 years as a manager of production facilities in PT Panca Usaha Palopo Plywood. Mr Sunarko was responsible for the Group's initial venture into the production of laminated veneer lumber in 1989, which culminated after the acquisition of PT Putra Sumber Utama Timber in 1993.

Date of first appointment as a director:
26 December 2005
Date of last re-election as a director:
27 April 2012

Present Directorship:
Other Listed Companies
PT Pelayaran Nelly Dwi Putri Tbk
President Commissioner

Other Principal Commitments
PT Sumber Hutani Lestari
President Commissioner
PT Okuratama Sejati
President Commissioner
PT Fortuna Sumber Rejeki
President Director
PT Buana Semesta Alam
Director

Past Directorships in listed companies held over the preceding three years:
Nil

Mr Michael Joseph Sampoerna

Non-Independent and Non-Executive Director

Aged 35, Mr Michael Joseph Sampoerna has served on the Board since August 2007. He possesses extensive Board and management experience, having previously served on the Board of various local and overseas companies, including as President Director of PT H.M. Sampoerna Tbk. Mr Sampoerna studied at Millfield School in Somerset, England then attended London School of Economics focusing on business and finance.

Date of first appointment as a director:
30 August 2007
Date of last re-election as a director:
27 April 2012

Present Directorship:
Other Listed Companies
PT Sampoerna Agro Tbk
President Commissioner

Other Principal Commitments
PT Sampoerna Strategic
Director
PT Sampoerna Investama
Director
Putera Sampoerna Foundation
Member of the Board of Patrons

Past Directorships in listed companies held over the preceding three years:
Nil

Mr Eka Dharmajanto Kasih

Non-Independent and Non-Executive Director

Aged 63, Mr Eka Dharmajanto Kasih has served on the Board since April 2006. Prior to joining the Group, he was a Commissioner and a Director of PT H.M. Sampoerna Tbk, and also a Director of Sampoerna International Finance Company, BV. and Sampoerna International Pte Ltd. Mr Kasih holds a bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia and has been an adjunct lecturer at the University of Indonesia (Faculty of Economics) since then.

Date of first appointment as a director:
26 April 2006
Date of last re-election as a director:
26 April 2013

Present Directorship:
Other Listed Companies
PT Sampoerna Agro Tbk
President Director

Other Principal Commitments
PT Anggarda Sampoerna
Director
PT Sampoerna Bio Fuels
President Commissioner
PT Sampoerna Strategic
Commissioner
PT Apexindo
Independent Committee

Past Directorships in listed companies held over the preceding three years:
Nil

Board of Directors

Mr Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko

Non-Independent and Non-Executive Director

Aged 50, Mr Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko has served on the Board since April 2006. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Southern California, and was a Director of PT Putra Sumber Utama Timber from 1993 until his election as a member of its Board of Commissioners in 2005. Mr Sunarko possesses approximately 23 years of experience serving as a Commissioner or Director of various companies in the timber industry and timber management.

Date of first appointment as a director:
7 April 2006
Date of last re-election as a director:
26 April 2013

Present Directorship:
Other Listed Companies
PT SLJ Global Tbk
President Director

Other Principal Commitments
PT Okuratama Sejati
President Director
PT Buana Semesta Alam
Director

Past Directorships in listed companies held over the preceding three years:
Nil

Mr Ng Cher Yan

Independent and Non-Executive Director

Aged 55, Mr Ng Cher Yan was appointed to the Board in December 2007. He started his career with Pricewaterhouse Singapore and is currently practicing as a Certified Accountant in C Y Ng & Co., which he established in 1990. Mr Ng holds directorships in several companies listed on the Singapore Exchange Trading Securities Limited, and is also Chairman of the Citizens' Consultative Committee of the Braddell Heights Constituency in Singapore. Mr Ng holds a Bachelor of Accountancy from the National University of Singapore, and is a fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Singapore, and a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia.

Date of first appointment as a director:
14 December 2007
Date of last re-election as a director:
29 April 2011

Present Directorship:
Other Listed Companies
Ecowise Holdings Ltd
Independent Director
Vicplas International Ltd
Independent Director
Mermaid Maritime Public Co Ltd
Independent Director
MoneyMax Financial Services Ltd
Independent Director

Other Principal Commitments
C Y Ng & Co.
Chartered Accountant
Braddell Heights Constituency
Citizens' Consultative Committee Chairman

Past Directorships in listed companies held over the preceding three years:
Kian Ann Engineering Limited
Independent Director
Wanxiang International Limited
Independent Director
Kinergy Limited
Independent Director
Serial System Limited
Independent Director

Mr Sim Idrus Munandar

Independent and Non-Executive Director

Aged 59, Mr Sim Idrus Munandar was appointed to the Board in December 2007. Prior to 2005, he was President Director of PT Bina Danatama Finance Tbk, a public-listed company in Indonesia engaged in the financing business. Mr Sim holds a bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia, and has been a lecturer at the Sekolah Tinggi Ekonomi (STIE) Jayakarta since 1981.

Date of first appointment as a director:
14 December 2007
Date of last re-election as a director:
27 April 2012

Present Directorship:
Other Listed Companies
Kencana Agri Limited
Independent Director

Other Principal Commitments
PT Sumber Sawit Sejahtera
Commissioner
PT Catur Manunggal Hidup Sejahtera
Commissioner
PT BCA Finance
Independent Commissioner

Past Directorships in listed companies held over the preceding three years:
Nil

Mr Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John

Independent and Non-Executive Director

Aged 56, Mr Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John was appointed to the Board in December 2007. He holds a Bachelor of Law (Honours) from the University of Buckingham, and was admitted as an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Singapore in December 1983 and has been in legal practice for more than 30 years. He is currently the Managing Partner of Wee Ramayah & Partners where he has served since 1984. Mr Wee currently also holds directorship appointments in several other Singapore companies, including AL Assets Pte Ltd and Cecilanda Private Limited.

Date of first appointment as a director:
14 December 2007
Date of last re-election as a director:
26 April 2013

Present Directorship:
Other Listed Companies
Nil

Other Principal Commitments
Wee Ramayah & Partners
Managing Partner

Past Directorships in listed companies held over the preceding three years:
Nil

Senior Management Team

Mr Johan Yanto

Chief Financial Officer

Mr Johan Yanto joined the Group in November 2011. He possesses 20 years of experience in the accounting profession and management. Prior to joining the Group, Mr Yanto was Finance Director of PT Evans Indonesia (subsidiary of M.P. Evans Group PLC). His other professional experience includes Sinarmas Group, Merck & Co, Pricewaterhouse, Arthur Andersen Co. He holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from the Tarumanagara University and a Masters of Management from the University of Indonesia.

Mr Untoro Angkwijaya

Head of Distribution and Housing Component

Mr Untoro Angkwijaya joined the Group in 1994. Before seating as Head of Distribution and Housing Component, he was the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. He possesses 20 years of experience in the accounting profession and management. Prior to joining the Group, Mr Angkawijaya was Financial Controller of the Sinar Mas Group and Citibank N.A., Jakarta. He holds a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Electrical Engineering and a Master of Business Administration (Finance) from the University of New South Wales, Australia.

Mr Iwan Lee

Group Financial Controller

Mr Iwan Lee joined the Group in 2008. Before seating as Group Financial Controller, he was a Senior Accounting Manager of the Group. He possess 10 years of experience in the accounting profession. Prior to joining the Group, Mr Lee was the Audit Manager of PricewaterhouseCoopers, a public accounting firm in Jakarta. He holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from the Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Mr Wihartono

Deputy Head of Distribution and Housing Component

Mr Wihartono joined the Group in 1995. Before seating as Deputy Head of Distribution and Housing Component, he was the Financial Controller of the Group. He possesses 20 years of experience in accounting and finance profession. Prior to joining the Group, Mr Wihartono was Group Head of Johan Malonda & Rekan, a public accounting firm. He holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from the Tarumanagara University, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Mr Harry Handojo

Head of Plantation Division

Mr Harry Handojo joined the Group in 1997. He had previously served at PT Putra Sumber Utama Timber, where he was initially appointed as Project Manager and responsible for the implementation and development of new business plans. In 1999, Mr Handojo was promoted to General Manager of PT Putra Sumber Utama Timber. He holds a Bachelor of Engineering degree from the Institute of Technology, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Mr The Victor Diputra

Head of Plywood Division

Mr The Victor Diputra joined the Group in 1986. He possesses 25 years of experience in the timber industry. Prior to joining the Group, he spent two years with PT Harapan Kita Utama Pontianak and before that, he worked with PT Aji Ubaya Banjarmasin from 1983 to 1985. Mr Diputra is also the President Director of PT Sejahtera Usaha Bersama.

Mr Yusran Mustary

Head of Decking Division

Mr Yusran Mustary joined the Group in 1997. He possesses 20 years of experience in the timber industry. Mr Mustary started his career in PT Wijaya Triutama Plywood Industry in 1988 and left as Manager in 1994. Prior to joining the Group, he was General Manager of PT Basirih Industrial Corporation from 1994 to 1997. Mr Mustary holds a Diploma-3 in Civil Technical Engineering from the Hasanudin University, Ujung Pandang, Indonesia.

Mr Trenggono Purwosuprodjo

Commissioner of a subsidiary and Chairman of the Board Risk Committee

Mr Trenggono Purwosuprodjo joined the Group in 2006. Currently, he served as a Commissioner of a subsidiary company, PT Sumber Graha Sejahtera and the Chairman of the Board Risk Committee of the Company. He possess 40 years of experiences serving as a Commissioner or Director of various companies, including Astra International Inc Group, Hasko Group, ASEAN Finance Corp Ltd, ASEAN Fund Ltd, Bank Utama, CBG Unit Citibank, Jakarta and PT Freeport Indonesia. He holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Indonesia.

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Non-Executive Chairman:
Koh Boon Hong

Executive:
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim
(Chief Executive Officer)

Non-Executive:
Michael Joseph Sampoerna
(Non-Independent)

Eka Dharmajanto Kasih
(Non-Independent)

Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko
(Non-Independent)

Ng Cher Yan
(Lead Independent)

Sim Idrus Munandar
(Independent)

Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John
(Independent)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Ng Cher Yan (Chairman)
Sim Idrus Munandar
Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Sim Idrus Munandar (Chairman)
Ng Cher Yan
Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John

REMUNERATION COMMITEE

Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John (Chairman)
Ng Cher Yan
Sim Idrus Munandar

BOARD RISK COMMITEE

Trenggono Purwosuprodjo (Chairman)
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim
Ng Cher Yan
Sim Idrus Munandar
Johan Yanto

SECRETARY

Yeo Poh Noi Caroline
(Resigned on 1 December 2013)

Lynn Wan Tiew Leng
(Appointed on 1 December 2013)

REGISTERED OFFICE

7500A Beach Road
#08-305/307 The Plaza
Singapore 199591
Tel : 6298 2189
Fax : 6298 2187

SHARE REGISTRAR

Boardroom Corporate & Advisory
Services Pte. Ltd.
50 Raffles Place, #32-01
Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623
Tel: 6536 5355
Fax: 6536 1360

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP
One Raffles Quay
North Tower, Level 18
Singapore 048583

AUDIT PARTNER-IN-CHARGE

Lim Siew Koon
(Appointed since the financial year ended 31 December 2012)

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**" or the "**Directors**") of Samko Timber Limited (the "**Company**") is committed to setting and maintaining high standard of corporate governance to ensure greater corporate transparency, accountability, performance and integrity, and at the same time, protect shareholders' interests and enhance shareholders' value.

This report describes the Company's corporate governance processes and activities with specific reference to the Code of Corporate Governance 2005 as revised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore on 2 May 2012 (the "**Code**") and applicable to the Company with effect from financial year commencing 1 January 2013. Unless otherwise stated, the principles and guidelines of the Code have been complied with.

I. BOARD MATTERS

THE BOARD'S CONDUCT OF ITS AFFAIRS

Principle 1: Effective Board to lead and control the Company

The Board oversees the business affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the "**Group**") and is responsible for setting the strategic direction of the Group establishing goals for Management. In addition, the Board works with Management to achieve these goals set for the Group. To ensure smooth operations, facilitate decision-making and ensure proper controls, the Board has delegated some of its powers to its Committees and Management. The Board Committees and Management remain accountable to the Board.

Apart from the statutory responsibilities, the Board is responsible for the overall management of the Group and the review and monitoring of the Group's operations, including:

- The review of the Group's financial performance;
- The approval of the nomination/appointment of Board Directors and key management personnel;
- The review and approval of annual budgets, major funding proposals, potential investment and divestment proposals, including material capital investments;

- Responsibility for corporate governance; and
- To ensure that the Group maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard shareholders' interests and the Group's assets.

The following matters are specifically reserved for the Board's decision and approval:

- Financial results announcements;
- Annual reports and accounts;
- Corporate strategies and financial restructuring; and
- Major investment or acquisition/disposal proposals, including any other transactions of a material nature requiring announcement under the listing rules of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**").

The Board is supported by four Board Committees, namely, the Audit Committee ("**AC**"), the Nomination Committee ("**NC**"), the Remuneration Committee ("**RC**") and the Board Risk Committee ("**BRC**"). Each Committee has its own specific Terms of Reference setting out the scope of its duties and responsibilities, rules and regulations, and procedures governing the manner in which it is to operate and how decisions are to be taken. The Chairman of the respective Committee will report to the Board on the outcome of the Committee meetings and their recommendations on the specific agendas mandated to the Committee by the Board.

The Board is free to request for further clarification and information from Management on all matters within their purview. The schedule of all the Board Committees' meetings for the financial year is usually given to all the Directors well in advance. The Board conducts at least four meetings on a quarterly basis to review the Group's financial results and where necessary, additional Board meetings are held to address significant issues or transactions.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2013 ("**FY2013**"), the Board met four times to review the Company's quarterly and full-year results and to consider proposed corporate actions by the Company. Ad-hoc meetings are held to address significant issues or transactions. The Company's Articles of Association ("**Articles**") allow a Board meeting to be conducted by way of a telephone conference and/or by means of similar communication equipment where all Directors participating in the meeting are able to hear each other. Decision of the Board and Board Committees may also be obtained through circular resolutions.

The number of meetings held by the Board and Board Committee and attendances of Directors at the meetings during FY2013 is set out as follows:

		Board Committees			
	Board	Audit Committee	Nomination Committee	Remuneration Committee	Board Risk Committee
No. of meetings held	4	4	1	1	4
Name of Director	No. of meetings attended				
Koh Boon Hong	4	–	–	–	–
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim	4	4*	1*	1*	4
Michael Joseph Sampoerna	4	–	–	–	–
Eka Dharmajanto Kasih	4	–	–	–	–
Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko	3	–	–	–	–
Ng Cher Yan	4	4	1	1	4
Sim Idrus Munandar	4	4	1	1	4
Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John	4	4	1	1	4*

* Attendance by invitation of the relevant Committee

The Board is of the view that the contribution of each Director should not be focused only on his attendance at meetings of the Board and/or Board Committees. A Director's contribution may also extend beyond the confines of the formal environment of such meetings, through the sharing of views, advices, experience and strategic networking relationships which would further the interests of the Company.

The Company has adopted internal guidelines setting forth matters that require the Board's approval. Under the guidelines, all new investments, any increase in investment in businesses and subsidiaries, and any divestments by any of the Group's companies, and all commitments to term loans and lines of credit from banks and financial institutions by the Company require the approval of the Board.

Generally, a formal letter of appointment is provided to the newly appointed Director setting out his duties and obligation as a Director in respect of potential conflicts of interest, interested person transactions and disclosure of director's interests.

The Board recognises the importance of appropriate orientation training and continuing education for its Directors. All the Directors are encouraged to attend seminars, conferences or any courses in connection to new laws, regulations and risk management (including management of commercial, financial, operational and compliance risks) conducted by professional bodies, including active participation in the Singapore Institute of Directors.

Where required, the Company Secretary and external professionals bring to the Directors' attention relevant updates in the industry and changes in accounting standards and regulations.

Newly appointed Directors are given orientation briefings by Management on the business activities of the Group and its strategic directions, so as to familiarise them with the Group's operations and encourage effective participation in Board discussions. All Directors are updated on major milestones of the Group.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND BALANCE

Principle 2: Strong and independent element on the Board

The Board consists of eight Directors, seven of whom are Non-Executive Directors of which three are Independent Directors:

Non-Executive Chairman:
Koh Boon Hong

Executive Director:
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim — Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**")

Non-Executive Directors:
Michael Joseph Sampoerna
Eka Dharmajanto Kasih
Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko

Independent Directors:

Ng Cher Yan	Lead Independent Director
Sim Idrus Munandar	
Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John	

The profiles of the Directors are set out on pages 18 to 21 of this Annual Report.

The Directors of the Company come from diverse backgrounds and possess core competencies, qualifications and skills, all of whom as a group, provides the Board with a good mix of the necessary experience and expertise to direct and lead the Group. Their combined wealth and diversity of experience enable them to contribute effectively to the strategic growth and governance of the Group.

The Board is of the view that the current Board size and composition is appropriate, taking into account the scope, nature and size of operations of the Group.

In addition, the Company benefited from Management's ready access to its Directors for guidance and exchange of views both within and outside of the formal environment of the Board and Board Committees meetings.

The NC conducted its annual review of the Directors' independence in accordance with the Code's definition of what constitutes an Independent Director. In its deliberation as to the independence of a Director, the NC take into consideration whether a Director has any business relationships with the Group, and if so, whether such relationships could interfere, or be reasonably perceived to interfere, with the exercise of the Director's independent judgement.

The Independent Directors constructively challenge and assist in the development of proposals on strategy, and assist the Board in reviewing the performance of Management in meeting agreed goals and objectives, and monitor the reporting of performance.

None of our Directors has served on our Board beyond nine years from the date of his first appointment.

The Independent Directors meet amongst themselves without the presence of Management when necessary.

ROLE OF CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Principle 3: Clear division of responsibilities and balance of power and authority

Different individuals assumed the Chairman's and the CEO's roles and the division of responsibilities between the Chairman and the CEO have been clearly established:

(a) To maintain effective supervision and ensure a balance of power and authority; and

(b) To ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater capacity of the Board for independent decision-making.

The Non-Executive Chairman, Mr Koh Boon Hong, brings with him a wealth of experience, leads the Board and bears responsibility for the working of the Board. Mr Koh ensures that the Board receives accurate, timely and clear information and that the Board meetings are held as and when necessary, and sets agenda of the Board meetings in consultation with the other Directors and Management. He assists in ensuring compliance with the Group's guidelines on corporate governance and facilitating the effective contribution of Non-Executive Directors.

The CEO, Mr Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Group and steering the strategic direction and growth of the Group's business. Mr Aris regularly communicates with the Chairman and the Board to update them on corporate issues and developments.

The Lead Independent Director, Mr Ng Cher Yan, is responsible for leading and coordinating the activities of the Non-Executive and Independent Directors and serve as a principal liaison on Board issues between the Non-Executive and Independent Directors and the Chairman of the Board. The Lead Independent Director is available to shareholders who have concerns for which contact through the normal channels of the Chairman, CEO, Executive Directors or Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") have failed to resolve or for which such contact is inappropriate.

Objectivity and independence of the Board decisions are maintained through the professionalism of each member of the Board, including the Non-Executive and Independent Directors, who have demonstrated a high level of commitment in their roles as Directors of the Company.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Principle 4: Formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of Directors to the Board

The NC comprises the following three members, all of whom are Non-Executive and Independent Directors. The NC Chairman is not associated in any way with the 10% shareholders of the Company.

Sim Idrus Munandar	Chairman
Ng Cher Yan	Member
Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John	Member

The NC is regulated by a set of written Terms of Reference and is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on all Board appointments and re-appointments through a formal and transparent process, which includes internal guidelines to address the conflict of competing time commitments that are faced by Directors with multiple board representations. In respect of re-nominations, the NC will consider the individual Director's contribution and performance and whether the Director has adequate time and attention to devote to the Company, in the case of Directors with multiple board representations.

The responsibilities and principal functions of the NC, as set out in its Terms of Reference, include:

(a) Reviewing board succession plans for Directors, in particular, the Chairman and the CEO;

(b) Conducting a formal assessment on the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and to assess the contribution by each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board, particularly when a Director serves on multiple Boards;

(c) Reviewing and assessing candidates for directorships (including executive directorships) before making recommendations to the Board for the appointment and re-appointment of Directors;

(d) Reviewing and recommending to the Board the retirement or re-election of Directors in accordance with the Articles of the Company at each annual general meeting ("AGM");

(e) Recommending to the Board the re-appointment of any Director, who is over 70 years of age, at each AGM;

(f) Reviewing the structure, size and composition of the Board annually to ensure that the Board has an appropriate balance of independent and non-independent Directors and ensuring an appropriate balance of expertise, skills, attributes and ability among the Directors;

(g) Establishing procedures for evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Board Committees and Directors, and propose objective performance criteria which shall be approved by the Board;

(h) Determining annually the independence of Directors, in accordance with applicable codes and guidelines; and

(i) Deciding whether the Directors have been and will continue to contribute effectively and demonstrate commitment to their roles and duties as a Director of the Company adequately, taking into consideration each Director's number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments.

In accordance with Article 94 of the Company's Articles, every Director shall retire from office once every three years and at each AGM, one-third of the Directors shall retire from office by rotation. In addition, Article 95 provides that the retiring Directors are eligible to offer themselves for re-election and Article 100 provides that all newly appointed Directors shall hold office only until the next AGM and are eligible to offer themselves for re-election.

During FY2013, the NC had met once to:

(a) Assess and review the Board size and competency mix;

(b) Assess and evaluate effectiveness of the Board and the Board's performance as a whole;

(c) Assess and review the independence of each Independent Director, including those with multiple directorships in other companies; and

(d) Review and recommend the re-election and re-appointment of Directors retiring pursuant to the Articles and Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 ("**Act**").

Accordingly, the Board has accepted the NC's nomination of the retiring Directors who have given their consent for re-election at the forthcoming AGM of the Company. The retiring Directors are Messrs Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim, Michael Joseph Sampoerna and Ng Cher Yan who will retire pursuant to Article 94 of the Articles at the forthcoming AGM of the Company.

The Board has also accepted the NC's nomination of the re-appointment of Mr Koh Boon Hong, who is over 70 years of age, as Director of the Company pursuant to Section 153(6) of the Act at the forthcoming AGM of the Company.

The NC has reviewed the independence of Messrs Ng Cher Yan, Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John and Sim Idrus Munandar, and is satisfied that there are no relationships which would deem any of them not to be independent. In reviewing the independence, the NC has considered the relationships identified by the Code and additionally, the Independent Directors are also independent of the substantial shareholders of the Company.

When a Director has multiple board representations, the NC also considers whether or not the Director is able to and has adequately carried out his duties as a Director of the Company, taking into consideration the Director's number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments. Based on the individual Director's confirmation to the NC on his ability to carry out his duties as a Director of the Company and to address any competing time commitments that may arise, the NC believes that it would not be necessary to put a maximum limit on the number of listed company board representations of each Director.

The NC has evaluated the competing time commitments faced by Directors serving on multiple boards during the year and is satisfied that the Directors have spent adequate time on the Group's affairs to fulfil their responsibilities.

Information in respect of the academic and professional qualification, and directorship or chairmanship, both present and those held over the preceding three years in other listed companies, is set out in the "Board of Directors" section of the Annual Report. In addition, information on shareholdings in the Company and its related companies held by each Director is set out in the "Directors' Report" section of the Annual Report.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Principle 5: Formal assessment of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution by each Director to the effectiveness of the Board

The NC, guided by its Terms of Reference, had decided on how the Board's performance is to be evaluated and has developed objective performance criteria, which address how the Board has enhanced long-term shareholders' value. The NC has also implemented a process for assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, as well as the contribution of each Director to the effectiveness of the Board.

The evaluation of the Board's performance is carried out on an annual basis, and the performance criteria for the Board evaluation covers amongst other criteria, Board composition, Board processes, Board accountability, CEO performance and succession planning and standard of conduct of the Board. Each Director assesses the Board's performance as a whole by providing feedback to the NC.

The NC is of the view that each individual Director has contributed to the effectiveness of the Board as a whole. During FY2013, the NC has conducted the assessment by preparing a performance evaluation questionnaire to be completed by each Director, of which were then collated and the findings were analysed and discussed with a view to implementing certain recommendations to further enhance the effectiveness of the Board. The results of the NC's assessment for FY2013 has been communicated to and accepted by the Board.

The NC reviewed the mix of skills and experiences of the Directors that the Board requires to function competently and efficiently in achieving the Group's strategic objectives. When reviewing the Board's performance for FY2013, the NC is satisfied that the Board has a good mix of skills and expertise to meet the needs of the Group and noted the following points:

(a) Feedback received from the Directors and acted on their comments accordingly; and

(b) Individual Director's attendance at meetings of the Board, Board Committees and general meetings, individual Director's functional expertise and his commitment of time to the Company.

The Chairman, in consultation with the NC, will, if necessary, propose steps to be undertaken to strengthen the Board's leadership so as to improve the effectiveness of the Board's oversight of the Company.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Principle 6: Board members should be provided with complete, adequate and timely information

To enable the Board to function effectively and to fulfil its responsibilities, Management recognises its obligation to supply the Board and the Board Committees with complete, adequate information in a timely manner. In addition, all relevant information on the Group's annual budgets, financial statements, material events and transactions complete with background and explanations are circulated to Directors as and when they arise. A system of communication between Management and the Board has been established and will improve over time.

Each Director has been provided with the up-to-date contact particulars of the Company's key management personnel and the Company Secretary to facilitate access to any required information. The Company Secretary attends all meetings of the Board and the Board Committees and is responsible in ensuring that Board procedures and all other rules and regulations applicable to the Company are complied with. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary are subject to approval of the Board as a whole.

In furtherance of their duties, the Directors, individually or as a group, may seek independent professional advice on matters relating to the businesses of the Group, at the Company's expense, subject to approval by the Board.

II. REMUNERATION MATTERS

PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING REMUNERATION POLICIES

Principle 7: Formal and transparent procedure for developing policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual Directors

The RC comprises the following three members, all of whom are Non-Executive and Independent Directors.

Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John	Chairman
Ng Cher Yan	Member
Sim Idrus Munandar	Member

The RC is regulated by a set of written Terms of Reference. Its key functions include:

(a) Reviewing and recommending to the Board a framework of remuneration for each Director and key management personnel that are competitive and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate key management personnel of the required quality to run the Company successfully;

(b) Reviewing and determining specific remuneration packages and terms of employment for each Director and key management personnel, which cover all aspect of remuneration including Directors' fee, salaries, allowances, bonuses and benefits-in-kind;

(c) Determining the appropriateness of the remuneration of the Independent Directors takings into consideration the level of their contribution; and

(d) Reviewing and recommending to the Board the terms of renewal of the service contracts of Directors.

During FY2013, the RC had met once to review, determine, and recommend to the Board:

(a) A framework of remuneration and the specific remuneration packages and terms of employment for each Director and key management personnel, to ensure that Directors are adequately but not excessively remunerated; and

(b) The payment of Directors' fees for the financial year ending 31 December 2014 ("FY2014"), which are subject to the shareholders' approval at the AGM of the Company.

The RC also considered, in consultation with the CEO, amongst other things, their responsibilities, skills, expertise and contributions to the Group's performance and whether the remuneration packages are competitive and sufficient to ensure that the Group is able to attract and retain the best available executive talent.

The recommendations of the RC would be submitted to the Board for endorsement. The RC has full authority to engage any external professional to advise on matters relating to remunerations as and when the need arises.

No individual Director is involved in fixing his own remuneration. Independent Directors are paid Directors' fees annually on a standard fee basis.

Each member of the RC abstains from making any recommendation on or voting on any resolutions in respect of his own remuneration package, except for providing information and documents specifically requested by the RC to assist it in its deliberations.

The RC reviews the terms and conditions of service agreements of the CEO before their execution. In the course of such review, the RC will consider the Group's obligations arising in the event of termination of Executive Director and key management personnel, to ensure that the service agreements contain fair and reasonable termination clauses and are not overly generous so as to avoid rewarding poor performance.

None of the Non-Executive Directors is on a service contract with the Company.

LEVEL AND MIX OF REMUNERATION

Principle 8: Level of remuneration of Directors should be appropriate but not excessive

The annual reviews of the compensation are carried out by the RC to ensure that the remuneration of the CEO and key management personnel commensurate with their performance and that of the Company, giving due regard to the financial and commercial health and business needs of the Group. The performance of the CEO (together with other key management personnel) is reviewed periodically by the RC and the Board.

The remuneration of the CEO and the key management personnel comprises primarily a basic salary component, an annual supplement equivalent to one month basic salary during each Muslim Hari Raya month and a variable component which is inclusive of bonuses and other benefits.

Currently, the Company does not have any long-term incentive schemes.

Directors' fees are set in accordance with a remuneration framework based on the level of responsibility and scope of work. The CEO does not receive any Directors' fee, whilst the Non-Executive Directors are paid Directors' fees in accordance with their level of contributions, taking into account factors such as efforts and time spent, as well as responsibilities and obligations of the Directors. Directors' fees are recommended by the Board for approval by the shareholders at the AGM of the Company. The Board has endorsed the remuneration framework.

The Company does not use contractual provisions to allow the Group to reclaim incentive components of remuneration from the CEO and key management personnel in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial results, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company. The CEO owes a fiduciary duty to the Company. The Company should be able to avail itself to remedies against the CEO in the event of such breach of fiduciary duties.

DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION

Principle 9: Clear disclosure of remuneration policy, level and mix of remuneration, and procedure for setting remuneration

The Board has not included a separate annual remuneration report to shareholders in the Annual Report on the remuneration of Directors and the top five key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO) as the Board is of the view that the matters which are required to be disclosed in such annual remuneration report have already been sufficiently disclosed in this report and in the financial statements of the Company.

During the financial year, there were no termination, retirement and post-employment benefits granted to Directors (including the CEO) and the top five key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO) of the Company and the Group.

The remuneration of each individual Director and key management personnel of the Group and the aggregate total remuneration to key management personnel are however not disclosed as the Company believes that disclosure may be prejudicial to its business interests given the highly competitive environment it is operating in. The RC has reviewed the practice of the industry in this regard, weighing the advantages and disadvantages of such disclosure.

A breakdown of the level and mix of the remuneration payable to each individual Director for FY2013 are set out below:

Name of Director	Remuneration Band S$	Salary %	Director Fees %	Performance Based Bonuses %	Other Benefits %	Total %
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim	$500,000 and <$750,000	100	–	–	–	100
Koh Boon Hong	<$250,000	–	100	–	–	100
Michael Joseph Sampoerna	<$250,000	–	100	–	–	100
Eka Dharmajanto Kasih	<$250,000	–	100	–	–	100
Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko	<$250,000	–	100	–	–	100
Ng Cher Yan	<$250,000	–	100	–	–	100
Sim Idrus Munandar	<$250,000	–	100	–	–	100
Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John	<$250,000	–	100	–	–	100

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO)

The Company advocates a performance-based remuneration system taking into account the performance of individuals and the Company's performance.

A breakdown of the ranges of gross remuneration paid in FY2013 to the Group's key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO) in the Company and in the Group's subsidiaries, excluding any associated companies, are set out below:

Name of Key Executive Officers	Position	Remuneration Band S$	Salary %	Performance Based Bonuses %	Other Benefits %	Total %
Johan Yanto	Chief Financial Officer	<$250,000	88	11	1	100
Iwan Lee	Group Financial Controller	<$250,000	84	15	1	100
Untoro Angkawijaya	Head of distribution and housing component division	$250,000 to <$500,000	93	6	1	100
Wihartono	Deputy head of distribution and housing component division	<$250,000	88	11	1	100
Harry Handojo	Head of Plantation Division	<$250,000	88	11	1	100
Yusran Mustary	Head of Decking Division	<$250,000	87	11	2	100
The Victor Diputra	Head of Plywood Division	<$250,000	83	16	1	100
Trenggono Purwosuprodjo	Commissioner of a subsidiary and Chairman of the BRC	<$250,000	88	11	1	100

There are no employees who are immediate family members of any of the Directors and/or the CEO whose remuneration exceeded S$50,000 for FY2013.

No remuneration or compensation was paid or is to be paid in the form of share options, since the Company does not currently have any plan to implement share option or share incentive plans. However this does not rule out the possibility of the Company doing so in the future.

III. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

ACCOUNTABILITY

Principle 10: Presentation of a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects

The Board recognises that it is accountable to shareholders for the performance of the Group. In discharging this responsibility, the Board ensures the timely release of the Group's financial results and that the results provide a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, financial position and prospects.

To assist the Board in discharging its responsibility, the Company has established a system whereby business and finance heads of individual subsidiaries and business units provide written representations, to Management who would in turn furnish an overall representation to the AC and the Board confirming, inter alia, the integrity of the Group's financial statements.

Management keeps the Board regularly updated on the Group's business activities and financial performance by providing operations reports on a regular basis. Such reports include information on:

- The Group's actual performance against the approved budget and where appropriate, against forecast; and
- Key business indicators and major issues that are relevant to the Group's performance.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Principle 11: Sound system of risk management and internal controls

The Board is responsible for the governance of risk and sets the direction for the Group in the way risks are managed in the Group's businesses. The Board believes in the importance of maintaining a sound system of internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls, and risk management systems to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and the Group's assets. To achieve this, internal reviews are constantly being undertaken to ensure that the system of internal controls maintained by the Group is sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the Group's assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition, transactions are properly authorised and proper financial records are being maintained.

The Board had established a BRC to assist the Board to ensure that the Group maintains a robust and effective system of internal controls and to evaluate the adequacy of the Group's internal controls that address the Group's financial, operational, compliance controls and risk management systems.

The BRC comprises the following five members, of whom one CEO, two Independent Directors and two key management personnel:

Trenggono Purwosuprodjo	Chairman
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim	Member
Ng Cher Yan	Member
Sim Idrus Munandar	Member
Johan Yanto	Member

The BRC had adopted a set of written Terms of Reference defining its membership and its duties and responsibilities, which include:

(a) Monitoring of all material enterprise risks within the framework of enterprise risk management as approved by the Board. The BRC recognises that there are responsibilities delegated by the Board to its Board Committees and understands that the Board Committees may emphasise specific risk monitoring through their respective activities;

(b) Reviewing and discussing with Management the Company's risk assessment and risk management practices and related guidelines, policies and processes, as well as the adequacy of resources to perform its risk management responsibilities under the risk governance;

(c) Reviewing and discussing with Management the Company's risk appetite and strategy relating to key risks, including credit risk, liquidity and funding risks, market risk, operational risk, compliance risk and information technology risk, as well as the guidelines, policies and processes for their control, monitor and mitigating actions;

(d) Overseeing the standards in relation to risk tolerances adopted by the Company. The standards will be reviewed annually to take into account changes in the internal and external environments as well as reports of the AC and findings from the internal auditors;

(e) Meeting with the Chairman and/or other members of the Board Committees to discuss the Company's corporate risk management framework and internal control areas;

(f) Reviewing and recommending to the Board the approval of any major transactions or decisions affecting the Company's risk profile or exposure (if any); and

(g) Reporting to the Board regarding the BRC's regular findings and recommendations, including any major transaction covered by the BRC at each BRC meeting, and providing additional reports to the Board as the BRC may determine appropriate.

The BRC met four times during FY2013 to review the enterprise risk management which focused on the operational, financial and compliance aspects of the Group. The Chairman of the BRC had reported the findings and recommendations to the Board during the Board meetings.

The BRC has reviewed the Group's financial controls and risk management policies and processes, and based on its assessment and reports of the external auditors and internal auditors, the BRC is assured that adequate internal controls are in place.

As for the operational and compliance controls, the Group has periodically reviewed these control areas through the various heads of department, and has continuously made improvements with the assistance of the internal auditors.

For FY2013, the Board has received assurance from the CEO and the CFO of the Company that the financial records of the Group have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's operations and finances.

Based on the internal controls maintained by the Group, work performed by the internal audit team and the BRC during the financial year under review, as well as the statutory audit by the external auditors, and the reviews performed by Management, the Board, received assurance from the CEO and the CFO, together with the concurrence of the AC, is of the opinion that the system of internal controls in place by the Group, is adequate and effective to address all material aspects of the financial, operational, compliance controls, and the risk management systems are within the current scope of the Group's business operations.

The system of internal controls and risk management established by the Group provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the Group will not be adversely affected by any event that can be reasonably foreseen as the Group strives to achieve its' business objectives. However, the Board also notes that no system of internal controls and risk management can provide absolute assurance in this regard, or absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgment in decision-making, human error, losses, fraud or other irregularities.

Information in relation to the Group's risk management objectives and policies is disclosed in the notes to the financial statement on pages 139 to 142.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Principle 12: Establishment of Audit Committee with written terms of reference

The AC comprises the following three members, all of whom are Non-Executive and Independent Directors.

Ng Cher Yan	Chairman
Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John	Member
Sim Idrus Munandar	Member

The Board is of the opinion that the AC members are appropriately qualified to discharge their responsibilities. Two of the members, Messrs Ng Cher Yan and Sim Idrus Munandar, have accounting or related financial management background, while Wee Ewe Lay Laurence is the Managing Partner of a law firm. All members are familiar with financial statements.

As the Lead Independent Director and the AC Chairman, Mr Ng Cher Yan's scope of work also include leading the AC in its' role in reviewing interested person transactions undertaken by the Group and being available to shareholders where they have concerns which have been raised through the normal channels of the Chairman or the CFO but have not been resolved or for which such contact is inappropriate.

The AC is regulated by a set of written Terms of Reference. The principal functions of the AC include:

(a) Reviewing the financial reporting process including but not limited to the audit plans of the external auditors and, where applicable, the internal auditors, including the results of the auditors' review and evaluation of the Group's system of internal accounting, operational and compliance controls and risk management policies and systems and ensuring co-ordination between the internal and external auditors and Management at least annually. The AC also ensures that a review of the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls is conducted at least annually;

(b) Reviewing the Group's financial results announcements before submission to the Board for approval prior to release to the SGX-ST;

(c) Reviewing the consolidated financial statements and the external auditors' report on those financial statements, and discussing any significant adjustments, major risk areas, changes in accounting policies, compliance with Financial Reporting Standard, concerns and issues arising from their audits including any matters which the external auditors may wish to highlight and discuss in the absence of Management, where necessary, before submission to the Board for approval;

(d) Reviewing and discussing with the external auditors any suspected fraud, irregularity or infringement of any relevant laws, rules or regulations, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the operating results and/or financial position and Management's response;

(e) Reviewing the co-operation of Management with the auditors;

(f) Reviewing the non-audit services provided by the external auditors as part of the AC's assessment of the external auditors' independence;

(g) Considering the appointment, re-appointment and removal, approving the remuneration and engagement of the external auditors and reviewing the independence and objectivity of the external auditors annually;

(h) Reviewing any transactions falling within the scope of Chapters 9 and 10 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual;

(i) Reviewing all hedging policies of, and instruments used for hedging by, the Group (if any);

(j) Undertaking other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board and reporting to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the AC;

(k) Reviewing potential conflicts of interest (if any);

(l) Ensuring that arrangements are in place for employees to raise concerns, in confidence, about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters; and

(m) Undertaking such other functions and duties as may be required by applicable law or the SGX-ST Listing Manual, and by such amendments made thereto from time to time.

Apart from the duties listed above, the AC will:

(i) Commission and review the findings of internal investigations into any matters where there is any suspected fraud or irregularity, or failure of internal controls or infringement of any Singapore law, rule or regulation which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Company's operating results and/or financial position; and

(ii) Ensure that the appropriate follow-up actions are taken.

The AC met four times during FY2013 to review the audit plan/report, the audit findings, the reports on interested person transactions, the reports on internal audit activities for the year (including updates on the findings in relation thereto) and the announcements of the quarterly and full-year results before being approved by the Board for release to the SGX-ST.

The AC is authorised by the Board to investigate any matters within its Terms of Reference. It has unrestricted access to information pertaining to the Group, to both internal and external auditors, and to all employees of the Group. Reasonable resources have been made available to the AC to enable it to discharge its duties properly.

The AC has met with the external auditors and internal auditor, without the presence of the Company's Management. As there are no non-audit services provided by the external auditors for the year under review, the AC is of the view that the objectivity and independence of the external auditors in 2013 were not prejudiced. The AC is satisfied that the appointment of external auditors is in compliance with the requirements of Rule 712 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual. Accordingly, the AC has recommended the re-appointment of Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as external auditors for the ensuing year at the forthcoming AGM of the Company. The fees payable to auditors is set out on page 107 of this annual report.

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 715 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual, the AC and the Board, having reviewed the appointment of different auditors for the Company's subsidiaries, are satisfied that these appointments would not compromise the standard and effectiveness of the audit of the Group.

The Company has put in place a whistle-blowing policy in August 2008 to provide employees with an avenue to raise concerns about possible improprieties in financial reporting of other matters, and the AC is satisfied that arrangements are in place for the independent investigation of such matters and for appropriate follow-up action. Details of the policy and arrangements have been made available to the employees. As at the date of this report, there was no report received through the whistle-blowing mechanism.

INTERNAL AUDIT

Principle 13: Effective and independent internal audit function

The Board recognises the importance of maintaining a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard the shareholders' investments and the Group's assets. The AC has been assigned to oversee and ensure that such a system has been appropriately implemented and monitored.

The Company has an in-house internal audit team to review the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls, including the adequacy of the Group's internal financial, operational, compliance controls. Internal audit findings, recommendations and actions taken by Management on the recommendations were reported to the AC.

The in-house internal audit team is independent of the activities of it audits. The internal auditor's ("**IA**") primary line of reporting is to the AC Chairman and the AC will continue on an annual basis:

- To review the adequacy of the Group's internal controls;
- To review the adequacy of the internal audit function, its activities and organizational structure to ensure that no unjustified restrictions or limitations are imposed;
- To review and approve the annual internal audit plan to ensure that there is sufficient coverage of the Group' activities; and
- To oversee the implementation of the internal audit plan and ensure that Management provides the necessary co-operation to enable the IA to perform his functions and duties. All improvements to controls recommended by the IA and accepted by the AC will be monitored for implementation.

The AC is satisfied that the IA is qualified and experienced personnel.

The IA plans its internal audit schedules in consultation with, but independent of, Management. The audit plan is submitted to the AC for approval prior to the commencement of the internal audit work.

The AC reviews the activities of the IA on a regular basis, including overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the improvements required on internal control weaknesses identified. The AC reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function on an annual basis and is satisfied with its adequacy and effectiveness.

IV. SHAREHOLDERS RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Principle 14: Shareholders Rights

Principle 15: Communication with Shareholders

Principle 16: Conduct of Shareholder Meetings

In line with the continuous disclosure obligations of the Company, under the SGX-ST Listing Manual and the Act, the Board has established a policy to inform shareholders promptly of all major developments that may impact materially on the Company and/or the Group.

The Board embraces openness and transparency in the conduct of the Group's affairs, whilst safeguarding the commercial interests of the Group. The Company does not practice selective disclosure.

The Group's results and other material information are released through the SGXNet on a timely basis for dissemination to shareholders and the public in accordance with the listing requirements of SGX-ST. Copies of the Annual Report, the Circular and the Notices of the AGM and/or Extraordinary General Meeting ("**EGM**"), where applicable, are sent to every shareholder of the Company. The Notices of the general meetings are also published in a major local newspaper and announced via SGXNet and made available on the Company's website at http://www.samkotimber.com/web/html/index.php.

Each distinct issue requiring shareholders' approval is proposed as a separate resolution at the general meetings. In addition, shareholders' participation is encouraged at the general meetings to ensure a high level of accountability and to be informed of the Group's strategy and goals. The AGM and/or EGM are the principal forum for dialogue with shareholders. The Board welcomes questions from shareholders who have an opportunity to raise issues either informally or formally before or at the general meetings. The Board including the Chairmen of the AC, RC, NC and BRC, as well as the key management of the Company are present and available to address questions of the shareholders with the assistance of the external auditors, when necessary.

The Company allows any shareholder, who is unable to attend the general meetings in person, to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her place at the general meetings via proxy forms submitted in advance (i.e. not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the general meeting). The proxy form is sent with the notice of general meetings to all shareholders. The Company is not implementing absentia voting methods such as by mail, e-mail or fax until security, integrity and other pertinent issues are satisfactorily resolved. Pending legislation reform, the Company will consider amending its Articles to allow corporations which provide nominee or custodial services to appoint more than two proxies so that shareholders who hold shares through such corporations can attend and participate in general meetings as proxies.

The Company records minutes of all general meetings and questions and comments from shareholders together with the responses of the Board and Management. These are available to shareholders at their request.

The Company does not have a formal dividend policy. The form, frequency and amount of dividends will depend on the Group's earnings, financial position, results or operations, capital needs, plans for expansion, and other factors as the Board may deem appropriate.

DEALINGS IN SECURITIES

The Company has adopted an internal Code of Best Practices on dealings in the securities to provide guidance to the officers, including Directors, of both the Company and its subsidiaries with regard to dealings in the Company's securities.

The Code of Best Practices prohibits the officers of the Group from dealing in the Company's securities during the period commencing two weeks before the announcement of each of the Company's quarterly financial results and one month before the announcement of the Company's full year financial results and ending on the date of announcement of such results on the SGX-ST, or when they are in possession of the unpublished price sensitive information of the Group. Notifications of the 'closed window' periods are sent to all officers concerned.

The Directors are also required to notify the Company of any dealings in the Company's securities within two (2) days of the transaction and to submit an annual confirmation on their compliance with the Code of Best Practices.

In addition, the Directors and Officers of the Group are discouraged from dealing in the Company's securities on short-term considerations.

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

The Company has established internal control procedures to ensure the transactions with interested persons are properly reviewed and approved by the AC and conducted at arm's length basis, on normal commercial terms and will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Company and its minority shareholders.

The following is the aggregate value of all transactions with interested persons (as defined in Chapter 9 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual) for FY2013:

Name of interested person	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions during the financial period under review (excluding transactions less than $100,000 and transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920)	Aggregate value of all interested person transactions conducted during the financial period under review under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 (excluding transactions less than $100,000)
	2013 Rp'million	2013 Rp'million
PT Pelayaran Nelly Dwi Putri		
Time charter of tug and barges; and freight expense. Transactions entered into pursuant to contract approved by shareholders on 10 August 2010 and ended in September 2013	26,375	–
PT Pelayaran Nelly Dwi Putri		
Time charter of tug and barges; and freight expense. Contracts effective in September 2013	7,345	–
PT Wahana Sekar Agro		
Cooperation for cultivation of trees	3,262	–
PT Sampoerna Land (formerly known as PT Buana Sakti)		
Office rental	3,479	–

The Company does not have any shareholders' mandate for interested person transactions.

Prior to entering into an interested person transactions by the Group, the Board and the AC will review such a transaction to ensure that the relevant rules under Chapter 9 of the SGX-ST Listing Manual are complied with.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in the financial statements, there were no other material contracts of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, involving the interests of the CEO, any Director or controlling shareholder subsisting at the end of FY2013 or have been entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

The directors are pleased to present their report to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Samko Timber Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2013.

Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are:

Koh Boon Hong – Chairman
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim – Chief Executive Officer
Michael Joseph Sampoerna
Eka Dharmajanto Kasih
Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko
Ng Cher Yan
Sim Idrus Munandar
Wee Ewe Lay Laurence John

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Except as described in the subsequent paragraph, neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The following directors, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, an interest in shares and share options of the Company and related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) as stated below:

	Direct interest		Deemed interest	
Name of director	**At the beginning of financial year**	**At the end of financial year**	**At the beginning of financial year**	**At the end of financial year**
Ordinary shares of the Company				
Koh Boon Hong[(1), (2) & (3)]	12,750,000	12,750,000	43,903,346	43,903,346
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim[(2), (3) & (4)]	34,698,231	34,698,231	190,100,346	190,100,346
Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko[(2)]	139,473,231	139,473,231	33,846,346	33,846,346

There was no change in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 January 2014.

Notes:

1. Mr. Koh Boon Hong is deemed interested in the 4,400,000 shares held by Ms See Kim Hua.

2. Mr. Koh Boon Hong, Mr. Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim and Mr Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko are deemed to be interested in 33,846,346 shares held by Hasan Holding Pte Ltd, by virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act.

3. Mr. Koh Boon Hong and Mr. Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim are deemed to be interested in 5,657,000 shares held by Noah Shipping Pte Ltd, by virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act.

4. Mr. Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim is deemed to be interested in the 150,597,000 shares held by First Fortuna Holdings Pte Ltd, by virtue of Section 7 of the Company Act.

Except as disclosed in this report, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had interests in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year, or at the end of the financial year.

Directors' contractual benefits

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, since the end of the previous financial year, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director, or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

Audit Committee

The audit committee ("AC") carried out its functions in accordance with section 201B (5) of the Singapore Companies Act, Cap. 50, including the following:

- Reviewed the audit plans of the internal and external auditors of the Group and the Company, and reviewed the internal auditor's evaluation of the adequacy of the Company's system of internal accounting controls and the assistance given by the Group and the Company's management to the external and internal auditors;

- Reviewed the quarterly and annual financial statements and the auditor's report on the annual financial statements of the Group and the Company before their submission to the board of directors;

Audit Committee (cont'd)

- Reviewed effectiveness of the Group and the Company's material internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management via reviews carried out by the internal auditor;

- Met with the external auditor, other committees, and management in separate executive sessions to discuss any matters that these groups believe should be discussed privately with the AC;

- Reviewed legal and regulatory matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements, related compliance policies and programmes and any reports received from regulators;

- Reviewed the cost effectiveness and the independence and objectivity of the external auditor;

- Reviewed the nature and extent of non-audit services provided by the external auditor;

- Recommended to the board of directors the external auditor to be nominated, approved the compensation of the external auditor, and reviewed the scope and results of the audit;

- Reported actions and minutes of the AC to the board of directors with such recommendations as the AC considered appropriate; and

- Reviewed interested person transactions in accordance with the requirements of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited's Listing Manual.

There were no non-audit service provided by the external auditors to the Group. The AC has also conducted a review of interested person transactions.

The AC convened four meetings during the year with full attendance from all members. The AC has also met with internal and external auditors, without the presence of the Company's management, at least once a year.

Further details regarding the AC are disclosed in the Report on Corporate Governance.

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept reappointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors:

Koh Boon Hong Chairman	Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim Director – Chief Executive Officer

Singapore
21 March 2014

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

We, Koh Boon Hong and Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim, being two of the directors of Samko Timber Limited, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors,

(i) the accompanying balance sheets, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and consolidated cash flow statement together with notes thereto are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2013 and the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date, and

(ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

On behalf of the board of directors:

Koh Boon Hong
Chairman

Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim
Director – Chief Executive Officer

Singapore
21 March 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013
TO THE MEMBERS OF SAMKO TIMBER LIMITED

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Samko Timber Limited, (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") set out on pages 61 to 150 which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2013, the statements of changes in equity of the Group and the Company and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated cash flow statement of the Group for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and to maintain accountability of assets.

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2013 and the results, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
21 March 2014

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	Group 2013 Rp'million	2012 Rp'million
Revenue	4	**3,048,823**	2,760,580
Cost of sales		**(2,559,097)**	(2,276,560)
Gross profit		**489,726**	484,020
Other items of income			
Finance income	5	**920**	1,138
Other income	6	**13,778**	18,721
Other items of expenses			
Selling expenses		**(119,517)**	(102,683)
General and administrative expenses		**(228,508)**	(209,719)
Finance expenses	7	**(48,824)**	(46,829)
Other expenses	8	**(76,163)**	(29,773)
Profit before tax	9	**31,412**	114,875
Income tax expense	10	**(12,663)**	(31,118)
Profit for the year		**18,749**	83,757
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**12,866**	83,059
Non-controlling interests		**5,883**	698
		18,749	83,757
Earnings per share (in Rupiah)			
Basic and diluted	11	**9**	60

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

	Group	
	2013	2012 (Restated)
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Profit for the year	**18,749**	83,757
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Net actuarial gain/(loss) on post-employment benefit (Note 2.2)	**32,765**	(24,929)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Foreign currency translation (loss)/gain	**(2,951)**	2,171
Total comprehensive income for the year	**48,563**	60,999
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	**42,868**	60,278
Non-controlling interests	**5,695**	721
	48,563	60,999

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2013

		Group			Company	
		31 December	31 December	1 January		
	Notes	**2013**	2012	2012	**2013**	2012
			(Restated)	(Restated)		
		Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	12	**641,103**	663,142	639,465	**327**	14
Intangible assets	13	**37,199**	38,315	–	**–**	–
Investment in subsidiaries	30	**–**	–	–	**672,822**	642,072
Investment in an associate	31	**–**	–	–	**–**	–
Biological assets	14	**59,782**	56,876	9,170	**–**	–
Land use rights	15	**60,582**	57,966	59,951	**–**	–
Deferred tax assets	16	**60,390**	50,846	25,005	**1,437**	3,661
Other non-current assets	17	**14,397**	17,988	16,841	**41**	40
		873,453	885,133	750,432	**674,627**	645,787
Current assets						
Inventories	18	**412,464**	342,078	210,297	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	19	**165,487**	127,539	85,728	**37,961**	67,784
Prepaid operating expenses		**38,248**	35,027	29,086	**2,015**	76
Advances to suppliers	20	**82,444**	72,741	121,256	**–**	–
Restricted deposits	21	**27,814**	15,763	15,312	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents	22	**102,841**	90,350	95,028	**6,864**	1,487
		829,298	683,498	556,707	**46,840**	69,347
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	23	**207,914**	195,644	174,623	**3,236**	3,380
Other liabilities	24	**127,084**	101,329	69,444	**3,311**	2,384
Advances from customers	25	**29,565**	31,808	63,834	**–**	–
Income tax payable		**19,397**	30,166	31,002	**–**	–
Loans and borrowings	26	**249,068**	153,367	66,889	**–**	–
		633,028	512,314	405,792	**6,547**	5,764
Net current assets		**196,270**	171,184	150,915	**40,293**	63,583

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2013

		Group			Company	
	Notes	**31 December 2013**	31 December 2012 (Restated)	1 January 2012 (Restated)	**2013**	2012
		Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Non-current liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	26	**275,111**	283,929	304,561	**–**	–
Post-employment benefits	27	**147,565**	168,897	115,553	**–**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	16	**6,376**	11,383	6,109	**–**	–
		429,052	464,209	426,223	**–**	–
Net assets		**640,671**	592,108	475,124	**714,920**	709,370
Equity attributable to owners of the Company						
Share capital	28	**2,188,645**	2,188,645	2,134,271	**2,188,645**	2,188,645
Accumulated losses		**(1,868,263)**	(1,914,121)	(1,972,251)	**(1,473,725)**	(1,479,275)
Other reserves		**308,445**	311,435	309,287	**–**	–
		628,827	585,959	471,307	**714,920**	709,370
Non-controlling interests		**11,844**	6,149	3,817	**–**	–
Total equity		**640,671**	592,108	475,124	**714,920**	709,370

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company							
Group	Share capital (Note 28) Rp'million	Accumulated losses Rp'million	Other Reserve, total Rp'million	Restructuring reserves (Note 29) Rp'million	Foreign currency translation reserve[1] Rp'million	Equity attributable to owners of the Company, total Rp'million	Non-controlling Interests Rp'million	Total equity Rp'million
Balance at 31 December 2012 (As previously stated)	2,188,645	(1,850,868)	311,435	309,050	2,385	649,212	6,149	655,361
Effect of adopting FRS 19 – Revised (Note 2.2)	–	(63,253)	–	–	–	(63,253)	–	(63,253)
Balance at 1 January 2013 (As restated)	2,188,645	(1,914,121)	311,435	309,050	2,385	585,959	6,149	592,108
Profit for the year	–	12,866	–	–	–	12,866	5,883	18,749
Other comprehensive income								
Net actuarial gain on post-employment benefits (Note 2.2)	–	32,992	–	–	–	32,992	(227)	32,765
Foreign currency translation loss	–	–	(2,990)	–	(2,990)	(2,990)	39	(2,951)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	32,992	(2,990)	–	(2,990)	30,002	(188)	29,814
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	45,858	(2,990)	–	(2,990)	42,868	5,695	48,563
Balance at 31 December 2013	2,188,645	(1,868,263)	308,445	309,050	(605)	628,827	11,844	640,671

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

Group	Share capital (Note 28) Rp'million	Accumulated losses Rp'million	Other Reserve, total Rp'million	Restructuring reserves (Note 29) Rp'million	Foreign currency translation reserve(1) Rp'million	Equity attributable to owners of the Company, total Rp'million	Non-controlling interests Rp'million	Total equity Rp'million
	Attributable to equity holders of the Company							
Balance at 1 January 2012 (As previously stated)	2,134,271	(1,933,927)	309,287	309,050	237	509,631	3,817	513,448
Effect of adopting FRS 19 – Revised (Note 2.2)	–	(38,324)	–	–	–	(38,324)	–	(38,324)
Balance at 1 January 2012 (As restated)	2,134,271	(1,972,251)	309,287	309,050	237	471,307	3,817	475,124
Profit for the year	–	83,059	–	–	–	83,059	698	83,757
Other comprehensive income								
Net actuarial loss on post-employment benefits (Note 2.2)	–	(24,929)	–	–	–	(24,929)	–	(24,929)
Foreign currency translation gain	–	–	2,148	–	2,148	2,148	23	2,171
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	(24,929)	2,148	–	2,148	(22,781)	23	(22,758)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	58,130	2,148	–	2,148	60,278	721	60,999
Contributions by and distributions to owner								
Issued of new shares during the year	54,374	–	–	–	–	54,374	–	54,374
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries								
Acquisition of new subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	(139)	(139)
Others								
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,750	1,750
Balance at 31 December 2012	2,188,645	(1,914,121)	311,435	309,050	2,385	585,959	6,149	592,108

(1) Foreign currency translation reserve represents exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currencies are different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

Company	**Share capital (Note 28)** Rp'million	**Accumulated losses** Rp'million	**Total equity** Rp'million
Balance at 1 January 2013	2,188,645	(1,479,275)	709,370
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	5,550	5,550
Balance at 31 December 2013	2,188,645	(1,473,725)	714,920
Balance at 1 January 2012	2,134,271	(1,478,022)	656,249
Issue of new shares during the year	54,374	–	54,374
Total comprehensive income for the year – loss	–	(1,253)	(1,253)
Balance at 31 December 2012	2,188,645	(1,479,275)	709,370

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	**2013** **Rp'million**	2012 Rp'million
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		**31,412**	114,875
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	12	**105,229**	99,359
Interest expense	7	**44,756**	44,072
Foreign exchange loss		**42,752**	14,659
Post-employment benefits expense	27	**29,535**	24,939
Allowance for doubtful receivables	8	**1,826**	934
Allowance for advance to supplier	8	**2,777**	2,923
Amortisation of land use rights	8	**3,109**	4,768
Inventories written-down	8	**1,545**	–
Loss/(gain) on change in fair value of biological assets	8, 6	**1,542**	(9,177)
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	**1,273**	873
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8, 6	**2,722**	(1,375)
Interest income	5	**(920)**	(1,138)
Gain on sales of other non-current assets	6	**(2,103)**	–
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		**265,455**	295,712
Changes in working capital			
Inventories		**(71,931)**	(131,686)
Trade and other receivables		**(39,773)**	(39,681)
Prepaid operating expenses		**(7,367)**	(2,664)
Advances to suppliers		**(21,883)**	22,392
Trade and other payables		**12,270**	21,021
Other liabilities		**25,020**	27,560
Advances from customers		**(2,243)**	(32,026)
Other non-current assets		**5,694**	(1,147)
Cash flow from operating activities		**165,242**	159,481
Income taxes paid		**(44,884)**	(49,418)
Post employment benefits paid		**(6,781)**	(3,795)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**113,577**	106,268

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	**2013 Rp'million**	2012 Rp'million
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment (Note (i))		**(81,096)**	(120,819)
Additions of biological assets	14	**(4,448)**	(22,962)
Interest received		**920**	1,138
Additions of land use rights	15	**(3,830)**	(2,783)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**4,584**	606
Net cash inflow on acquisition of subsidiaries	30	**–**	21,688
Capital contribution from non-controlling interest		**–**	1,750
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(83,870)**	(121,382)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		**679,187**	276,649
Repayments of loans and borrowings		**(668,999)**	(240,073)
Proceeds from sale and lease back transactions – finance lease arrangements		**14,031**	9,925
Interest paid		**(42,064)**	(37,221)
Placement of restricted deposits		**(9,526)**	–
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by financing activities		**(27,371)**	9,280
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**2,336**	(5,834)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**10,155**	1,156
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**90,350**	95,028
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	22	**102,841**	90,350
(i) Purchase of property, plant and equipment			
Property, plant and equipment were purchased by:–			
Cash payment		**81,096**	120,819
Advances for property, plant and equipment (Note 20)		**9,402**	–
Finance lease		**19,416**	15,295
		109,914	136,114

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. General

Corporate information

Samko Timber Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company which is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore in December 2005 and is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST).

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 7500A Beach Road #08-305/307, The Plaza, Singapore 199591.

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and general wholesale trade. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 30.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Indonesia Rupiah (Rp) and all values in the tables are rounded to the nearest million as indicated.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards which are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company except as disclosed below:

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

Revised FRS 19 *Employee Benefits*

On 1 January 2013, the Group adopted the revised FRS 19 Employee Benefits.

For defined benefit plans, the Revised FRS 19 requires all actuarial gains and losses to be recognised in other comprehensive income and unvested past services costs previously recognised over the average vesting period to be recognised immediately in profit or loss when incurred.

Prior to adoption of the Revised FRS 19, the Group recognised actuarial gains and losses as income or expense when the net cumulative unrecognised gains and losses for each individual plan at the end of the previous period exceeded 10% of the higher of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets and recognised unvested past service costs as and expense on a straight line basis over the average vesting period until the benefits become vested. Upon adoption of the revised FRS 19, the Group changed its accounting policy to recognise all actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income and all past service costs in profit or loss in the period they occur.

The change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively. The effect of adoption on the financial statements are as follows:

	Group					
	31 December 2012			31 December 2011		
	As previously reported	Effect of Amendments to Revised FRS 19	As restated	As previously reported	Effect of Amendments to Revised FRS 19	As restated
	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million
Consolidated balance sheet						
Post-employment benefits	91,340	84,338	175,678	68,249	51,099	119,348
Deferred tax assets	29,761	21,085	50,846	12,230	12,775	25,005
Accumulated losses	1,850,868	63,253	1,914,121	1,933,927	38,324	1,972,251
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income						
Net actuarial gain on post-employment benefit	–	(24,929)	(24,929)			

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Group has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	*Effective for annual periods beginning on or after*
Revised FRS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*	1 January 2014
Revised FRS 28 *Investment in associate and Joint Venture*	1 January 2014
Revised FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements*	1 January 2014
FRS 111 *Joint Arrangement*	1 January 2014
FRS 112 *Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities*	1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 32 *Offsetting Financial assets and Financial Liabilities*	1 January 2014

Except for FRS 112, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. The nature of the impending changes in accounting policy on adoption of FRS 112 is described below.

FRS 112 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

FRS 112 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities is effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

FRS 112 is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheets vehicles. FRS 112 requires an entity to disclose information that helps users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial statements. As this is a disclosure standard, it will have no impact to the financial position and financial performance of the Group when applied in 2014.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations

(a) Basis of consolidation

Basis of consolidation from 1 January 2010

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

– De-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost;

– De-recognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;

– De-recognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;

– Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;

– Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;

– Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;

– Reclassifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Basis of consolidation prior to 1 January 2010

Certain of the above-mentioned requirements were applied on a prospective basis. The following differences, however, are carried forward in certain instances from the previous basis of consolidation:

- Acquisition of non-controlling interests, prior to 1 January 2010, was accounted for using the parent entity extension method, whereby, the difference between the consideration and the book value of the share of the net assets acquired were recognised in goodwill.

- Losses incurred by the Group were attributed to the non-controlling interest until the balance was reduced to nil. Any further losses were attributed to the Group, unless the non-controlling interest had a binding obligation to cover these. Losses prior to 1 January 2010 were not reallocated between non-controlling interest and the owners of the Company.

- Upon loss of control, the Group accounted for the investment retained at its proportionate share of net asset value at the date control was lost. The carrying value of such investments as at 1 January 2010 has not been restated.

(b) Business combination

Business combination from 1 January 2010

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)

(b) Business combination (cont'd)

Business combination from 1 January 2010 (cont'd)

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in accordance with FRS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

In business combinations achieved in stages, previously held equity interests in the acquiree are remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and any corresponding gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation, is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by another FRS.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. The accounting policy for goodwill is set out in Note 2.8. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)

(b) Business combination (cont'd)

Business combination prior to 1 January 2010

In comparison to the above mentioned requirements, the following differences applied:

Business combinations were accounted for by applying the purchase method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition formed part of the acquisition costs. The non-controlling interest was measured at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Business combinations achieved in stages were accounted for as separate steps. Adjustments to those fair values relating to previously held interests are treated as a revaluation and recognised in equity. Any additional acquired share of interest did not affect previously recognised goodwill.

When the Group acquired a business, embedded derivatives separated from the host contract by the acquiree were not reassessed on acquisition unless the business combination resulted in a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modified the cash flows that otherwise would have been required under the contract.

Contingent consideration was recognised if, and only if, the Group had a present obligation, the economic outflow was more likely than not and a reliable estimate was determinable. Subsequent adjustments to the contingent consideration were recognised as part of goodwill.

2.5 Transactions with non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in Indonesia Rupiah, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

(a) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss except for exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations, which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign currency translation reserve in equity. The foreign currency translation reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the Group on disposal of the foreign operation.

(b) Consolidated financial statements

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Indonesia Rupiah at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Foreign currency (cont'd)

(b) Consolidated financial statements (cont'd)

In the case of a partial disposal without loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interest and are not recognised in profit or loss. For partial disposals of associates or jointly controlled entities that are foreign operations, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment other than freehold land and building are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying property, plant and equipment. The accounting policy for borrowing costs is set out in Note 2.21. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings and improvements	:	20 years
Machinery and heavy equipment	:	8 to 20 years
Electrical installations	:	5 to 15 years
Vehicles	:	4 to 8 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	:	4 to 10 years

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.7 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Assets under construction included in plant and equipment are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.8 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

The cash-generating units to which goodwill have been allocated is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.8 Intangible assets (cont'd)

(a) Goodwill (cont'd)

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that cash-generating unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative fair values of the operations disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(b) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial acquisition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditures is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if the events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is reviewed annually to determine whether the useful life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.8 Intangible assets (cont'd)

(b) Other intangible assets (cont'd)

Gain or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Technical know-how

This technical know-how was acquired in business combinations, relates to the development of technology to genetically duplicate elite tree candidates, thereby producing seedlings that have the same desirable characteristics as the mother tree. This technology is applicable for certain tree species, which are popular trees used in the plywood industry in Indonesia.

The valuation of the intangible assets is calculated based on the discounted cash flow model whereby the fair value is calculated using cash flows arising from the intangible assets as the developed technology for the remaining useful life of the assets, less all applicable contributory asset charges.

This asset is amortised using the straight line method over the period of 10 years starting from the acquisition date and the amortisation has been included in profit or loss.

2.9 Biological assets

Biological assets are stated at fair value less estimated point-of-sales costs, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the profit or loss.

2.10 Land use rights

Land use rights are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, land use rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. The land use rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease term of 20 – 30 (2012: 7 – 30) years.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.12 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

2.13 Associates

An associate is an entity, not being a subsidiary or a joint venture, in which the Group has significant influence. An associate is equity accounted for from the date the Group obtains significant influence until the date the Group ceases to have significant influence over the associate.

The Group's investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in associates is carried in the balance sheets at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates. Goodwill relating to associates is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor tested individually for impairment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as income in the determination of the Group's share of results of the associate in the period in which the investment is acquired.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.13 Associates (cont'd)

The profit or loss reflects the share of the results of operations of the associates. Where there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income by the associates, the Group recognises its share of such changes in other comprehensive income. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associates.

The Group's share of the profit or loss of its associates is the profit attributable to equity holders of the associate and, therefore is the profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of associates.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associates. The Group determines at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in profit or loss.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared as of the same reporting date as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the aggregate of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by FRS 39. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

The Group has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences, interest and dividend income.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (cont'd)

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold the investment to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the held-to-maturity investments are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is de-recognised.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets (cont'd)

Regular way purchase or sale of a financial asset

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

(b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (cont'd)

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheets, when and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.15 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.15 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (cont'd)

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence (such as significant adverse changes in the business environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost had been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence of impairment include (i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, (ii) information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in equity instrument may not be recovered; and (iii) a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its costs. 'Significant' is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses in respect of equity instruments are not recognised in profit or loss; increase in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.15 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets (cont'd)

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed in profit or loss.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.17 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for using the average method for finished goods, work in progress and raw materials and first-in, first-out method for indirect materials and spare parts.

Where necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.18 Provisions

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.19 Financial guarantee

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantees are recognised as income in profit or loss over the period of the guarantee. If it is probable that the liability will be higher than the amount initially recognised less amortisation, the liability is recorded at the higher amount with the difference charged to profit or loss.

No financial guarantee is recognised on the balance sheets of the Group.

2.20 Interest bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.21 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.22 Employee benefit

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. In particular, the Singapore companies in the Group make contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement age in accordance with the provision of the employment contract and/or local labour laws.

(c) Pension benefits

The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan for severance and service benefits, which is required under the labour laws in Indonesia and is unfunded.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, is recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.22 Employee benefit (cont'd)

(c) Pension benefits (cont'd)

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

– The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

– The date that the Group recognises restructuring-related costs

The Group recognises service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements in the net defined benefit obligation under 'administration expenses' in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.23 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date: whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 January 2005, the date of inception is deemed to be 1 January 2005 in accordance with the transitional requirements of INT FRS 104.

As lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.23 Leases (cont'd)

As lessee (cont'd)

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

2.24 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

(a) Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer, usually on delivery of goods. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(c) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

2.25 Income taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.25 Income taxes (cont'd)

(a) Current income tax (cont'd)

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.25 Income taxes (cont'd)

(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.25 Income taxes (cont'd)

(c) Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred in a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheets.

2.26 Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their products and services which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge. The segment manages report directly to the management of the Company who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 37, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

2.27 Share capital and share issue expenses

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.28 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

(a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

(i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

(ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheets of the Group, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

2.29 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group and Company if that person:

(i) Has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or Company or of a parent of the Company.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.29 Related parties (cont'd)

(b) An entity is related to the Group and the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity)

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (cont'd)

3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements

(a) Determination of functional currency

The Group measures foreign currency transactions in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries. In determining the functional currencies of the entities in the Group, judgment is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currencies of the entities in the Group are determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the entities operate and the entities' process of determining sales prices.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are disclosed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur

(a) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Property, plant and equipment and investment in an associate are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (cont'd)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(a) Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the Group's property, plant, and equipment and investment in an associate at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Notes 12 and 31.

(b) Impairment of loans and receivables

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the Group's loans and receivable at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 19.

(c) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line method over the estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates of the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment are within 4 to 20 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the integrated timber processing industries. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment as of 31 December 2013 was Rp641,103 million (2012: Rp663,142 million).

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (cont'd)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(d) Income taxes

The Group has exposure to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is involved in determining the Group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computation for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final income tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred income tax in the year in which such decision is made by the taxation authority. The carrying amount of income tax payable and deferred tax liabilities as of 31 December 2013 was Rp19,397 million (2012: Rp30,166 million) and Rp6,376 million (2012: Rp11,383 million), respectively.

(e) Deferred tax assets

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheets date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. There is no assurance that sufficient taxable profit will be generated to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2013 was Rp60,390 million (2012: Rp50,846 million – restated).

(f) Goodwill

As disclosed in Note 13, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit which goodwill has been allocated to have been determined based on value in use calculation. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow models. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows. The key assumptions applied in the determination of the value in use including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 13.

3. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (cont'd)

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(g) Biological assets

Certain assumptions are made in the valuation of biological assets and the calculation required the use of estimates in relation to the future cash flows and the suitable discount rate as disclose in Note 14. The carrying amount of biological assets as at 31 December 2013 was Rp59,782 million (2012: Rp56,876 million).

(h) Employee benefits

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Post-employment liabilities as of 31 December 2013 amounted to Rp154,744 million (2012: Rp175,678 million – restated). Further details about pension obligations are disclosed in Note 27.

4. Revenue

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Domestic sales	**2,263,843**	2,134,879
Export sales	**784,980**	625,701
	3,048,823	2,760,580

5. Finance income

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Interest income from:		
Fixed deposit	**153**	284
Current account	**767**	854
	920	1,138

6. Other income

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Insurance claim	**10,377**	7,070
Gain on sales of other non-current assets	**2,103**	–
Gain on change in fair value of biological assets	**–**	9,177
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**–**	1,375
Miscellaneous income	**1,298**	1,099
	13,778	18,721

7. Finance expenses

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Interest expense on:		
Bank borrowings and convertible loan	**40,392**	40,776
Finance lease	**4,364**	3,296
Bank charges	**4,068**	2,757
	48,824	46,829

8. Other expenses

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Foreign exchange loss, net	**53,962**	17,010
Tax penalties	**7,407**	3,265
Amortisation of land use rights	**3,109**	4,768
Allowance for doubtful advance to suppliers	**2,777**	2,923
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**2,722**	–
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**1,826**	934
Inventories written-down	**1,545**	–
Loss on change in fair value of biological assets	**1,542**	–
Amortisation of intangible assets	**1,273**	873
	76,163	29,773

9. Profit before tax

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following items have been included in arriving at profit before tax:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Audit fees paid to:		
– Auditor of the Company	**1,259**	1,141
– Other auditors	**1,918**	1,865
Factory overhead	**687,750**	623,056
Salaries and employees' benefits	**705,440**	567,656
– Salaries	**662,099**	530,493
– Defined plan benefit	**26,833**	23,035
– Other short-term benefits	**16,508**	14,128
Post-employment benefits (Note 27)	**29,535**	24,939
Rental expenses	**10,451**	8,745
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**105,229**	99,359
Transportation charges	**100,155**	87,367

There were no non-audit fees paid to auditor of the Company and other auditors during the financial years ended 2013 and 2012.

10. Income tax expense

(a) Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December are:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Consolidated income statement:		
Current income tax:		
Current year	**33,230**	45,131
Under provision in respect of previous years	**5,032**	294
	38,262	45,425
Deferred income tax (Note 16)	**(25,599)**	(14,307)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**12,663**	31,118

	2013	2012 (Restated)
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Statement of comprehensive income:		
Deferred tax expense related to other comprehensive income:		
Net actuarial gain/(loss) on post-employment benefits	**10,922**	(8,310)

10. Income tax expense (cont'd)

(b) Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial years ended 31 December can be analysed as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Profit before tax	**31,412**	114,875
Tax at domestic rates applicable in the countries where the Group operates	**4,991**	27,309
Income not subject to taxation	**(1,124)**	(430)
Non-deductible expenses	**13,162**	9,906
Under provision of prior year income tax	**5,032**	294
Deferred tax assets not recognised for the current year tax losses	**6,783**	5,894
Utilisation of fiscal losses which were not recognised as deferred tax assets in previous years	**(10,024)**	(3,079)
Utilisation of other timing differences which were not recognised in the previous years	**(5,828)**	(7,170)
Recognition of deferred tax assets on prior year fiscal losses	**–**	(2,100)
Others	**(329)**	494
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**12,663**	31,118

The above reconciliation is prepared by aggregating separate reconciliation for each national jurisdiction.

10. Income tax expense (cont'd)

(b) Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit *(cont'd)*

Tax losses

As of 31 December 2013, the Group has tax losses of approximately Rp332,408 million (2012: Rp464,985 million) that is available for offset against future taxable profits, subjected to a maximum of five years period. Out of these tax losses, approximately Rp231,393 million (2012: Rp401,992 million) that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The use of these tax losses is subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation in the country in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate.

11. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended 31 December:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Profit attributable to owners of the Company used in computation of earnings per share	**12,866**	83,059
	Number of shares	**Number of shares**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used for basic and diluted earnings per share computation	**1,401,445,464**	1,377,240,357

12. Property, plant and equipment

Group

						Construction in progress		Leased assets		
	Buildings and improve-ments Rp'million	Machinery and heavy equipment Rp'million	Electrical installations Rp'million	Vehicles Rp'million	Furniture, fixtures and equipment Rp'million	Buildings Rp'million	Machinery Rp'million	Machinery and heavy equipment Rp'million	Vehicles Rp'million	Total Rp'million
Cost										
At 1 January 2013	308,165	1,138,737	31,621	45,602	58,596	16,791	87,628	57,698	–	1,744,838
Additions	39	14,595	1,819	4,210	6,734	18,725	63,110	682	–	109,914
Disposals	(14,744)	(19,407)	(119)	(1,244)	(1,159)	(115)	(20,727)	–	–	(57,515)
Reclassifications	19,577	73,667	3,500	1,484	4,249	(24,571)	(100,972)	21,171	–	(1,895)
Translation reserve	–	83	–	–	65	–	–	–	–	148
At 31 December 2013	313,037	1,207,675	36,821	50,052	68,485	10,830	29,039	79,551	–	1,795,490
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
At 1 January 2013	111,472	863,662	18,779	30,952	40,147	–	–	16,684	–	1,081,696
Depreciation charge for the year	15,207	65,442	3,661	4,350	6,017	–	–	10,552	–	105,229
Disposals	(6,149)	(24,278)	(119)	(972)	(1,159)	–	–	–	–	(32,677)
Reclassifications	–	(51)	(186)	–	186	–	–	51	–	–
Translation reserve	–	83	26	–	30	–	–	–	–	139
At 31 December 2013	120,530	904,858	22,161	34,330	45,221	–	–	27,287	–	1,154,387
Net carrying amount										
At 31 December 2013	192,507	302,817	14,660	15,722	23,264	10,830	29,039	52,264	–	641,103

12. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Group (cont'd)

						Construction in progress		Leased assets		
	Buildings and improve-ments Rp'million	Machinery and heavy equipment Rp'million	Electrical installations Rp'million	Vehicles Rp'million	Furniture, fixtures and equipment Rp'million	Buildings Rp'million	Machinery Rp'million	Machinery and heavy equipment Rp'million	Vehicles Rp'million	Total Rp'million
Cost										
At 1 January 2012	286,607	1,230,064	28,094	39,641	54,138	8,375	53,533	47,719	1,510	1,749,681
Additions	1,524	5,449	1,797	5,376	6,016	28,859	78,693	8,400	–	136,114
Disposals	–	585	–	(618)	(1,775)	–	(17,105)	–	–	(18,913)
Reclassifications	20,034	(97,404)	1,730	1,203	(102)	(20,443)	(27,493)	1,579	(1,510)	(122,406)
Translation reserve	–	24	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	30
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 30)	–	19	–	–	313	–	–	–	–	332
At 31 December 2012	308,165	1,138,737	31,621	45,602	58,596	16,791	87,628	57,698	–	1,744,838
Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
At 1 January 2012	97,289	923,960	15,852	27,183	37,561	–	–	7,579	792	1,110,216
Depreciation charge for the year	14,183	63,344	3,154	3,659	5,627	–	–	9,336	56	99,359
Disposals	–	(3,283)	–	(470)	(1,748)	–	–	–	–	(5,501)
Reclassifications	–	(120,383)	(227)	580	(1,297)	–	–	(231)	(848)	(122,406)
Translation reserve	–	24	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	28
At 31 December 2012	111,472	863,662	18,779	30,952	40,147	–	–	16,684	–	1,081,696
Net carrying amount										
At 31 December 2012	196,693	275,075	12,842	14,650	18,449	16,791	87,628	41,014	–	663,142

12. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Company

	Furniture, fixtures and equipment Rp'million	Electrical installations Rp'million	Total Rp'million
Cost			
At 1 January 2013	**1,542**	**119**	**1,661**
Addition	**348**	**–**	**348**
Disposal	**(1,159)**	**(119)**	**(1,278)**
At 31 December 2013	**731**	**–**	**731**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2013	**1,528**	**119**	**1,647**
Depreciation charge for the year	**35**	**–**	**35**
Disposal	**(1,159)**	**(119)**	**(1,278)**
At 31 December 2013	**404**	**–**	**404**
Net carrying amount			
At 31 December 2013	**327**	**–**	**327**
Cost			
At 1 January 2012	1,542	119	1,661
Addition	–	–	–
At 31 December 2012	1,542	119	1,661
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2012	1,426	112	1,538
Depreciation charge for the year	102	7	109
At 31 December 2012	1,528	119	1,647
Net carrying amount			
At 31 December 2012	14	–	14

Assets pledged as security

Buildings and improvements, machinery and heavy equipment with aggregate net book value of Rp406,891 million in 2013 (2012: Rp379,496 million) are pledged as collateral for interest bearing loans (Note 26).

13. Intangible assets

Group	Goodwill Rp'million	Technical know-how Rp'million	Total Rp'million
Cost:			
At 1 January 2012	–	–	–
Addition from acquisition of a subsidiary (Restated)	25,992	13,024	39,016
At 31 December 2012, 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013 (Restated)	25,992	13,024	39,016
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2012	–	–	–
Amortisation for the year	–	873	873
Effect of translation difference	–	(172)	(172)
At 31 December 2012 and 1 January 2013	–	701	701
Amortisation for the year	–	1,273	1,273
Effect of translation difference	–	(157)	(157)
At 31 December 2013	–	1,817	1,817
Net carrying amounts:			
At 31 December 2013	25,992	11,207	37,199
At 31 December 2012	25,992	12,323	38,315

Technical know-how

Technical know-how relates to the development of technology to genetically duplicate elite tree candidates, thereby producing seedlings that have the same desirable characteristics as the mother tree. This technology is applicable for certain tree species, which are popular trees used in the plywood industry in Indonesia.

The Group obtained this technical know-how and goodwill from its acquisition of Bioforest as completed in June 2012 (Note 30).

13. Intangible assets (cont'd)

Amortisation expense

The amortisation of technical know-how is included in the "Other expenses" line items in profit or loss.

Impairment testing of goodwill and technical know-how

Goodwill acquired through business combination has been allocated to plantation business as a single cash-generating unit (CGU). The recoverable amount has been determined based on value in use calculations using cash flow projection from financial budget prepared by management covering two cycles planting period of twelve years with the pre-tax discount rate at 11.28%. Growth rate was assumed at 5.5% with logs yield per hectare at 150 cubic meters.

Key assumption used in the value in use calculation

The calculations of value in use for the CGU are most sensitive to the following assumption:

Discount rate – Discount rate derived from cost of capital of 7.78% based on the market data on forest product industry consist of 21 companies with beta of 1.34 and Indonesia's country risk premium of 3.3% as the income is generated by the planting on Indonesia's land under the subsidiary of Bioforest.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regards to the assessment of value in use calculation, management believes that no reasonably possible changes in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value to materially exceed its recoverable amounts.

The valuation of the intangible assets is calculated based on the discounted cash flow model whereby the fair value is calculated using cash flows arising from the intangible assets as the developed technology for the remaining useful life of the assets, less all applicable contributory asset charges.

This asset is amortised using the straight line method over the period of 10 years starting from the acquisition date and the amortisation has been included in profit or loss.

14. Biological assets

The Group's plantation forests are recognised and measured at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs at harvest. The valuation of the biological assets is calculated by the independent valuer based on the discounted cash flow model whereby the fair value is calculated using cash flows from continuous operations, assuming sustainable forest management plans, taking into account the growth potential from their industrial forest plantations. The yearly harvest made from the forecasted tree growth is multiplied by actual wood pines and the cost of fertilizer, before the deduction of harvesting. The fair value is measured as the present value of the harvest from one growth cycle based on the productive forestland.

Biological assets comprise of standing trees in a plantation forest, separate from the land on which these assets are located. Movements in the carrying value are as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
At fair value		
At 1 January	**56,876**	9,170
Additions during the year	**4,448**	22,962
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 30)	**–**	15,567
(Loss)/gain on change in fair value	**(1,542)**	9,177
At 31 December	**59,782**	56,876

Our plantations are located in Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi with total planted areas that cover 1,985 hectares in 2013 (2012: 1,848 hectares). Plantation trees consist of Gmelina Arborea, Paraserianthes Falcataria, Anthocepalus Cadamba and Tectona Grandis with 82% aged between 1 – 7 years (2012: 81%). Up to the date of this report, the Group has yet to harvest those trees.

Fair value determination

The fair value of biological assets is estimated with reference to a professional valuation using the present value of expected net cash flows from the biological assets. The valuations are based on the following significant assumptions:

(a) The economic life of each standing tree is 6 – 7 years;

(b) Yield is 204 – 220 cubic meter per hectare;

14. Biological assets (cont'd)

Fair value determination (cont'd)

(c) Average inflation rate is 5.77% per annum;

(d) Discount rate is 10% per annum; and

(e) Market price is derived from the proportion of log price (20%) and woodchips price (80%).

As at 31 December 2013, there was no biological asset pledged as collateral for interest bearing loans (2012: Rp15,825 million) (Note 26).

Financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activities

The Group is exposed to financial risk in respect of agricultural activity. The agricultural activity of the Group consists of the management of biological assets to produce marketable output. The primary financial risk associated with this activity occurs due to the length of time between expending cash on the purchase or planting and maintenance of biological assets and on harvesting and ultimately receiving cash from the sale of the marketable output. The Group plans for cash flow requirements for such activities and manages its debt and equity portfolio actively.

15. Land use rights

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Cost:		
At 1 January	**87,624**	84,841
Additions	**3,830**	2,783
Reclassification	**1,895**	–
At 31 December	**93,349**	87,624
Accumulated amortisation:		
At 1 January	**29,658**	24,890
Amortisation	**3,109**	4,768
At 31 December	**32,767**	29,658
Net carrying amount	**60,582**	57,966

Land use rights with the aggregate carrying amount of Rp59,174 million in 2013 (2012: Rp44,019 million) are pledged as collateral for interest bearing loans (Note 26).

16. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 31 December relates to the following:

	Group					Company	
	Consolidated balance sheets			Consolidated income statement		Balance sheets	
	31 December 2013	31 December 2012 (Restated)	1 January 2012 (Restated)	**2013**	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Deferred tax assets:							
Unutilised tax losses	**22,194**	14,076	3,190	**8,118**	10,886	**1,385**	3,554
Difference in employees' benefits obligation	**31,970**	38,100	20,593	**5,190**	9,275	**–**	–
Difference in amortisation of land use rights	**6,201**	5,419	4,217	**782**	1,202	**–**	–
Allowance for incentives	**1,872**	–	–	**1,872**	–	**–**	–
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	**393**	97	–	**296**	97	**108**	–
Effect of change in value of biological assets	**450**	411	–	**39**	411	**–**	–
Difference in accounting and tax treatment of finance lease	**(152)**	(2,787)	(2,956)	**2,635**	169	**–**	–
Difference in depreciation for tax purposes	**(3,505)**	(4,470)	(39)	**965**	(4,509)	**(56)**	107
Other items	**967**	–	–	**967**	–	**–**	–
	60,390	50,846	25,005			**1,437**	3,661
Deferred tax liabilities:							
Difference in employees' benefits obligation	**1,853**	1,399	5,507	**454**	(4,108)	**–**	–
Difference in accounting and tax treatment of finance lease	**(4,344)**	(3,474)	(3,751)	**(870)**	277	**–**	–
Effect of change in value of biological assets	**(2,367)**	(2,705)	(131)	**338**	(2,574)	**–**	–
Difference in depreciation for tax purposes	**(619)**	(4,952)	(8,837)	**4,061**	3,885	**–**	–
Difference in amortisation of land use rights	**265**	317	374	**(52)**	(57)	**–**	–
Difference in intangible assets	**(1,403)**	(1,909)	–	**506**	141	**–**	–
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	**–**	–	97	**–**	(97)	**–**	–
Other items	**239**	(59)	632	**298**	(691)	**–**	–
	(6,376)	(11,383)	(6,109)			**–**	–
Deferred income tax (Note 10)				**25,599**	14,307		

17. Other non-current assets

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Payment for acquiring industrial forest plantation right	**10,436**	10,436	**–**	–
Prepaid rental	**1,952**	2,689	**–**	–
Guarantee deposits – net	**1,658**	2,183	**41**	40
Others	**351**	2,680	**–**	–
	14,397	17,988	**41**	40

18. Inventories

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Balance sheets:		
At cost		
Raw materials	**50,338**	44,868
Work in progress	**86,948**	80,495
Indirect materials and spare parts	**69,412**	68,380
Goods in transit	**18,116**	22,694
At cost or net realisable value		
Finished goods	**187,650**	125,641
	412,464	342,078
Income statement:		
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	**1,271,108**	1,183,462
Inventories written-down in other expenses	**1,545**	–

Inventories with the aggregate carrying amount of Rp271,283 million in 2013 (2012: Rp225,115 million) are pledged as collateral for interest bearing loans (Note 26).

19. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Trade receivables				
– Third parties	**149,135**	120,862	**–**	55
Other receivables				
– Third parties	**16,023**	6,416	**–**	–
– Related parties	**329**	261	**329**	262
– Subsidiary companies	**–**	–	**37,632**	67,467
Total trade and other receivables	**165,487**	127,539	**37,961**	67,784
Add:				
– Cash and cash equivalents (Note 22)	**102,841**	90,350	**6,864**	1,487
– Restricted deposits (Note 21)	**27,814**	15,763	**–**	–
– Guarantee deposits – net (Note 17)	**1,658**	2,183	**41**	40
Total loans and receivables	**297,800**	235,835	**44,866**	69,311

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their values on initial recognition.

Trade receivables with the aggregate carrying amount of Rp137,435 million in 2013 (2012: Rp104,834 million) are pledged as collateral for interest bearing loans (Note 26).

Other receivables from related parties and subsidiary companies are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

At the end of the reporting period, trade receivables arising from export sales amounting to Rp19,454 million (2012: Rp16,797 million) are arranged to be settled via letters of credits issued by reputable banks in countries where the customers are based.

19. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables amounting to Rp14,023 million (2012: Rp14,125 million) that are past due date at the balance sheets date but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their aging at the balance sheets date is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
61-90 days	**3,384**	2,592	**5**	–
More than 90 days	**10,639**	11,533	**33,148**	66,791
Total	**14,023**	14,125	**33,153**	66,791

Receivables that are impaired

The Group's trade and other receivables that are impaired at the balance sheets date and the movement of the allowance accounts used to record the impairment are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Trade receivables	**4,285**	2,512	**–**	–
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(4,285)**	(2,512)	**–**	–
Other receivables	**578**	418	**578**	418
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(578)**	(418)	**(578)**	(418)
Total	**–**	–	**–**	–
Movement in allowance accounts:				
At 1 January	**2,930**	2,568	**418**	418
Charge for the year	**1,826**	934	**–**	–
Written-off	**(357)**	(572)	**–**	–
Translation	**464**	–	**160**	–
At 31 December	**4,863**	2,930	**578**	418

19. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Receivables that are impaired (cont'd)

At the balance sheet date, trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Indonesian Rupiah	**136,482**	103,310	**–**	–
United States Dollar	**26,605**	23,495	**30,479**	58,402
Singapore Dollar	**–**	55	**7,482**	9,382
Malaysian Ringgit	**2,400**	679	**–**	–
	165,487	127,539	**37,961**	67,784

20. Advances to suppliers

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
For the procurement of:		
Logs	**51,227**	39,385
Spare parts	**11,031**	2,995
Property, plant and equipment	**10,983**	20,385
Others	**9,203**	9,976
	82,444	72,741

21. Restricted deposits

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Indonesian Rupiah	**15,613**	8,501
United States Dollar	**12,201**	7,262
	27,814	15,763

This represents escrow accounts opened and maintained with a lender and are pledged as collateral for interest bearing loans (Note 26).

22. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Cash on hand	**3,468**	1,601	**4**	1
Cash in banks	**99,373**	84,507	**6,860**	1,486
Short-term deposits	**–**	4,242	**–**	–
	102,841	90,350	**6,864**	1,487
Interest rate per annum	**0.1% – 2.5%**	0.3%-5.3%	**0.1%**	0.6%

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and one month depending on the immediate cash requirement of the Group and the Company, and earn interests at the respective short-term deposit rates.

At the balance sheet date, cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Indonesian Rupiah	**50,983**	40,306	**–**	–
United States Dollar	**32,384**	28,262	**5,776**	372
Singapore Dollar	**19,373**	21,276	**1,088**	1,107
Others	**101**	506	**–**	8
	102,841	90,350	**6,864**	1,487

23. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Trade payable				
– Third parties	**198,152**	189,154	**–**	–
– Related parties	**9,762**	6,490	**–**	–
– Subsidiary company	**–**	–	**3,236**	24
Other payables				
– Subsidiary company	**–**	–	**–**	3,356
Total trade and other payables	**207,914**	195,644	**3,236**	3,380
Add:				
– Other liabilities (Note 24)	**127,084**	101,329	**3,311**	2,384
– Loans and borrowings (Note 26)	**524,179**	437,296	**–**	–
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	**859,177**	734,269	**6,547**	5,764

At the balance sheet date, trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Indonesian Rupiah	**132,646**	87,154	**–**	52
United States Dollar	**72,542**	107,820	**3,236**	3,328
Singapore Dollar	**860**	117	**–**	–
Others	**1,866**	553	**–**	–
	207,914	195,644	**3,236**	3,380

Trade payable – third parties

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade payables are normally settled on 60-days terms while other payables have an average term of 3 months.

Trade payable – related parties

These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

24. Other liabilities

	Group			Company	
	31 December 2013	31 December 2012 (Restated)	1 January 2012 (Restated)	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Accrual for operating expenses	**78,652**	66,960	50,428	**3,066**	2,255
Value-added tax	**32,444**	20,028	10,622	**201**	–
Post-employment benefits (Note 27)	**7,179**	6,781	3,795	**–**	–
Accrued interest	**5,550**	5,214	2,342	**–**	–
Other	**3,259**	2,346	2,257	**44**	129
	127,084	101,329	69,444	**3,311**	2,384

25. Advances from customers

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Local	**18,204**	16,974
Export	**11,361**	14,834
	29,565	31,808

This account represents advances received from customers for sales of the Group's products.

26. Loans and borrowings

	Group 2013 Rp'million	Group 2012 Rp'million
Current		
Interest bearing loans	**236,017**	138,836
Obligation under finance lease	**13,051**	13,221
Reforestation fund payable	**–**	1,310
	249,068	153,367
Non-current		
Interest bearing loans	**263,208**	274,455
Obligation under finance lease	**11,903**	9,474
	275,111	283,929
Total loans and borrowings	**524,179**	437,296

(i) Interest bearing loans

	Group 2013 Rp'million	Group 2012 Rp'million
(a) Total facilities up to US$30,000,000 and Rp291,700 million (2012: US$24,000,000 and Rp229,700 million) comprising term loans, demand loans, pre and post export financing, bank guarantee and foreign exchange line. Term loans are repayable in 20 quarterly instalments. Interest for US$ and Rp loan is at LIBOR plus 5.25% and JIBOR plus 4.75% per annum, respectively. The loan includes financial covenants which require a group of subsidiaries to maintain EBITDA to debt service ratio not less than 1.5 times, adjusted leverage ratio not more than 2.5 times, consolidated debt to EBITDA not more than 3 times, and loan to value ratio not more than 66.67%.	**348,333**	346,756

26. Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

(i) Interest bearing loans (cont'd)

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
(b) S$10,000,000 (2012: S$5,000,000) convertible loan and is repayable in two equal instalments in June 2014 and July 2016. Interest is payable at 9% per annum.	**96,280**	39,535
(c) Total facilities up to Rp58,000 million for *Post Import Financing Non Letter of Credit*. The loans are repayable within 90 to 120 days from withdrawal and bear interest at JIBOR plus 4.75% per annum. The loans include financial covenants which require the lenders to maintain EBITDA to debt service ratio not less than 1.25 times and debt to equity ratio not more than 2.5 times.	**54,612**	–
(d) Rp30,000 million working capital facility. Interest is payable at 11.5% per annum.	**–**	27,000
	499,225	413,291
Effective interest rate per annum	**5.5%-11.9%**	5.8%-11.5%

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Within one year	**236,017**	138,836
Between two and five years	**263,208**	274,455
	499,225	413,291

The convertible loan of S$10,000,000 (2012: S$5,000,000) carries an option which allows the lender to subscribe for new shares in a subsidiary if the subsidiary is unable to repay its obligation loan at maturity date, and or when the entity is undertaking a public offering and or when the Company intends to change in the legal and or beneficial ownership of the entity.

26. Loans and borrowings (cont'd)

(i) Interest bearing loans (cont'd)

The interest bearing loans are secured as follows:

(a) Guarantee undertaking from two major shareholders of the Company, the Company and certain subsidiaries; and

(b) Secured over the land use rights, buildings, machinery, inventories, account receivables, bank balances of certain subsidiaries. All other assets of these subsidiaries are on negative pledge to the financial institution and some restriction on dividend payment is imposed on them.

(ii) Obligation under finance lease

The Group has finance leases for certain items of machinery and heavy equipment and vehicles. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

The future minimum lease payments under the lease agreements are as follows:

	Group			
	2013 Rp'million		2012 Rp'million	
	Minimum payments	**Present value of minimum payments**	Minimum payments	Present value of minimum payments
Within one year	**14,272**	**13,051**	15,663	13,221
Between two and five years	**13,102**	**11,903**	10,372	9,474
Total minimum lease payments	**27,374**	**24,954**	26,035	22,695
Less: interest	**(2,420)**	**–**	(3,340)	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	**24,954**	**24,954**	22,695	22,695
Effective interest rate per annum	**8% – 16%**		15% – 16%	

All assets acquired under finance leases are secured against the assets under lease.

The net book value of assets under finance lease amounts to Rp52,264 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2013 (2012: Rp41,014 million).

27. Post-employment benefits

The Group and its subsidiaries calculate and record post-employment benefits for its qualified employees based on Labour Law No. 13/2003 dated March 2003. The number of employees entitled to the benefits as at 31 December 2013 was 8,265 people (2012: 7,091 people).

The following tables summarise the components of provision for post employment benefits included in salaries and employee allowances and employee benefits under "general and administrative expenses" in consolidated income statement and "post-employment benefits" in the consolidated balance sheets.

	Group		
	2013	2012 (Restated)	2011 (Restated)
	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million
Benefit liabilities:			
Beginning of the year	**175,678**	119,348	111,665
Addition from acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 30)	**–**	140	–
Expenses during the year	**29,535**	24,939	19,708
Actual payments during the year	**(6,781)**	(3,795)	(5,603)
Actuarial (gain)/loss during the year	**(43,688)**	35,046	(6,422)
Ending of the year	**154,744**	175,678	119,348
Less: current portion (Note 24)	**7,179**	6,781	3,795
Non-current portion	**147,565**	168,897	115,553
Net benefit expense:			
Current service costs	**19,357**	18,100	12,600
Interest costs	**10,810**	6,962	6,086
Curtailments effect or termination	**(632)**	(123)	(48)
Present value of additional employment	**–**	–	1,070
Net benefit expense	**29,535**	24,939	19,708
Actuarial (gain) and losses:			
Beginning of the year	**84,338**	49,292	55,714
Addition during the year	**(43,688)**	35,046	(6,422)
	40,650	84,338	49,292

27. Post-employment benefits (cont'd)

The cost of providing post-employment benefits is calculated by an independent actuary, using the following key assumptions:

	Group		
	2013	2012	2011
Discount rate per annum	**9.1%-9.3%**	6.2%-6.4%	7.8%
Mortality table*	**TMI II – 1999**	TMI II – 1999	TMI II – 1999
Rates of increase in compensation per annum	**10%**	10%	10%
Retirement age	**55 years old**	55 years old	55 years old

* TMI II – 1999 refer to Table of Mortality in Indonesia

28. Share capital

	Group and Company			
	2013		2012	
	Number of shares	**Rp'million**	Number of shares	Rp'million
Issued and fully paid				
At 1 January	**1,401,445,464**	**2,188,645**	1,347,243,843	2,134,271
Issuance of ordinary shares	**–**	**–**	54,201,621	54,374
At 31 December	**1,401,445,464**	**2,188,645**	1,401,445,464	2,188,645

In June 2012, the Company issued 54,201,621 new shares at issue price of S$0.01362 per share as the consideration for its acquisition of a new subsidiary as disclosed in Note 30.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Group. Each ordinary share carries one vote per share without restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

29. Restructuring reserves

	2013 Rp'million	2012 Rp'million
Balance at beginning and the end of year	**309,050**	309,050

Restructuring reserves represent the difference between the nominal value of shares issued in exchange for the nominal value of shares and reserves of subsidiaries acquired under common control, in accordance with the principles of merger accounting.

30. Investment in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2013 Rp'million	2012 Rp'million
Cost:		
1 January	**2,055,947**	2,001,573
Addition during the year	**30,750**	54,374
31 December	**2,086,697**	2,055,947
Provision for impairment:		
At 1 January and 31 December	**(1,413,875)**	(1,413,875)
Net carrying amount	**672,822**	642,072

30. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)

The principal subsidiaries of the Group are as follow:

	Name (Country of incorporation)	Principal activities	Percentage of effective equity interest held by the Company	
			2013	2012
@	PT Sumber Graha Sejahtera (Indonesia)	Production of plywood, laminated veneer lumber wood panels and wood based furniture	**99.99**	99.99
#	Samko Trading Pte Ltd (Singapore)	Wholesale of plywood, sawn timber, logs and related products	**100.00**	100.00
#	Bioforest Pte Ltd (Singapore)	Production and marketing of elite tree seedlings and provision of consultation services	**100.00**	100.00
@	PT Panca Usaha Palopo Plywood (Indonesia)	Production of plywood, sawn timber, wood mouldings and construction materials	**98.45**	98.45
@	PT Sejahtera Usaha Bersama (Indonesia)	Production of plywood and building materials	**99.98**	99.98
@	PT Makmur Alam Sentosa (Indonesia)	Production of plywood and veneers	**99.98**	99.98
&	PT Makmur Alam Lestari (Indonesia)	Production of veneers	**99.92**	99.92
@	PT Putra Sumber Utama Timber (Indonesia)	Production of plywood and laminated veneer lumber, wood mouldings and building material components	**99.58**	99.58

\# Audited by Ernst & Young LLP Singapore

@ Audited by Purwantono, Suherman & Surja, Jakarta – a member of Ernst & Young Global Limited

& Audited by Tanubrata Sutanto Fahmi & Rekan, Jakarta – a member of BDO International Limited

30. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Acquisition of Bioforest Pte Ltd

On 12 June 2012 (the "acquisition date"), the Company acquired the entire equity interest in Bioforest Pte Ltd ("Bioforest"), a bio-technology company established in 2006 in Singapore to develop micropropogation systems to enable mass production of tree seedling for the plantation industry. Upon the acquisition, Bioforest became a subsidiary of the Company.

The Company has acquired Bioforest to create synergies with the Group's operations and to support the Company's long term strategy to move upstream into tree planting. The acquisition will transform the Group into a fully integrated timber product player. It is expected that Bioforest's seedling technology will enable the Company to secure sufficient quality seedlings to support its plantation program, and at a cheaper price compared to open market purchases.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Bioforest as at the acquisition date were:

	Final allocation	**As previously reported in 2012**
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Fair value recognised on acquisition		
Property, plant and equipment	332	332
Intangible assets	2,652	2,652
Biological assets	15,567	15,567
Inventories	95	95
Receivable and prepayments	3,212	3,212
Cash and cash equivalents	21,652	21,652
	43,510	43,510
Other liabilities	276	276
Advance from customer	23,147	23,147
Provision for taxation	28	28
Post-employment benefits	140	140
	23,591	23,591
Net identifiable assets at fair value	19,919	19,919
Non-controlling interest	139	139
Intangible assets arising from acquisition	10,029	36,364
Deferred tax liability arising from acquisition	(1,705)	(2,048)
Goodwill arising from acquisition	25,992	–
	54,374	54,374

30. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)

Acquisition of Bioforest Pte Ltd (cont'd)

In 2012, the Group accounted the value of intangibles assets of Bioforest on a provisional basis. Subsequently in June 2013, the purchase price allocation process has been completed by the Group based on an independent valuation report. No retrospective adjustments were made except for a classification of the assets.

Effect of the acquisition of Bioforest on cash flows

	2012 Rp'million
Total consideration for 100% equity interest acquired	54,374
Less: non-cash consideration	(54,374)
Consideration settle in cash	–
Less: Cash and cash equivalent of a subsidiary acquired	(21,652)
Net cash inflow on acquisition	21,652

31. Investment in an associate

	Group	
	2013 Rp'million	2012 Rp'million
At equity		
At 1 January and 31 December	**73,275**	73,275
Less provision for impairment	**(73,275)**	(73,275)
Net carrying amount	**–**	–
Fair value of investment in an associate for which there is published price quotation	**56,697**	81,215

31. Investment in an associate (cont'd)

Name (Country of incorporation)	Principal activities	Percentage of effective equity interest held by the Company 2013	2012
PT SLJ Global Tbk (formerly PT Sumalindo Lestari Jaya Tbk ("Sumalindo") – Indonesia	Forest exploration, industrial timber estate and utilisation of forest products	**24.6**	31.0

Audited by *Purwantono, Suherman & Surja, Jakarta – a member of Ernst & Young Global Limited*

In January 2013, Sumalindo completed its debt to equity exercise by issuing 639,356,400 new ordinary shares to its creditors. This transaction was approved in the extraordinary shareholder meeting on 18 December 2012. Upon completion of this exercise, the Group's effective equity interest is diluted from 31.0% to 24.6%.

The summarised unaudited financial information of the associate, not adjusted for the proportion of ownership interest held by the Group, is as follows:

	2013 Rp'million	2012 Rp'million
Assets and liabilities:		
Total assets	**946,420**	1,482,482
Total liabilities	**(1,312,851)**	(1,776,810)
Net liabilities	**(366,431)**	(294,328)
Results:		
Revenue	**177,698**	310,035
Loss for the year	**(170,729)**	(335,310)

32. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

As of 31 December 2013 and 2012, the Group has no material commitments.

Operating lease commitments – as lessee

The Group has various operating lease agreements for the rental of office. Office leases have an average life of between 1 and 5 years and contain renewable options. Lease terms do not contain escalation clauses or contingent rentals and do not contain restrictions on the Group's activities concerning dividends, additional debt or further leasing. Operating lease payments recognised as an expense in the profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2013 amounted to Rp4,261 million (2012: Rp4,999 million).

In January 2012, the Group entered into a non-cancellable office lease agreement with a related party, PT Sampoerna Land (formerly PT Buana Sakti), for a period of three years commencing on 10 January 2012.

Future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Not later than one year	**4,500**	3,867
Later than one year but not later than five years	**2,630**	6,027
	7,130	9,894

32. Commitments and contingencies (cont'd)

Contingent liability

In January 2013, Sumalindo, an associate, Mr. Amir Sunarko, a Non-executive Director of the Company, and PT Sumber Graha Sejahtera ("SGS"), a subsidiary, have received a summons from the South Jakarta District Court with regard to a tort claim filed by a shareholder of Sumalindo regarding certain corporate actions undertook by Sumalindo in 2009 and 2010.

In December 2013, the South Jakarta District Court rejected the plaintiff's claim and subsequently in February 2014, the shareholder has appealed the decision. Up to the date of this report, the process is on-going.

SGS' management has appointed a legal counsel to assist them in handling this case and is of the view that the claim against SGS is without merit and no provision of any material costs is provided. SGS will disclaim any liability and is defending the action.

This incident will not have any impact to the Company's investment in Sumalindo as the carrying cost of the investment has been fully impaired since March 2010 and the Company has no further obligation to the associated company.

33. Related party disclosures

An entity or individual is considered a related party of the Group for the purposes of the financial statements if:

(i) it possesses the ability (directly or indirectly) to control or exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the Group or vice versa; or

(ii) it is subject to common control or common significant influence.

In addition to those related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions between the Group and related parties who are not members of the Group took place during the year at terms agreed between the parties.

33. Related party disclosures (cont'd)

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
PT Pelayaran Nelly Dwi Putri Tbk		
– *Freight charges*	**33,720**	21,478
PT Wahana Sekar Agro		
– *Cooperation for cultivation of trees*	**3,262**	10,024
PT Sampoerna Land (formerly PT Buana Sakti)		
– *Office rental*	**3,479**	3,067
Bioforest Private Limited		
– *Acquisition of Bioforest*	**–**	17,541
– *Payment for purchase of trees*	**–**	2,030
PT National Sago Prima		
– *Construction of houses*	**–**	675

PT Pelayaran Nelly Dwi Putri Tbk is a listed company in Indonesia with majority shares owned by the Sunarko family, which is related to a substantial shareholder of the Company.

PT Sampoerna Land (formerly PT Buana Sakti), PT Wahana Sekar Agro and PT National Sago Prima are controlled by the Sampoerna family, which is related to a substantial shareholder of the Company.

Prior to June 2012, Bioforest Private Limited was controlled by the Sunarko family, which is related to a substantial shareholder of the Company. As disclosed in Note 30, Bioforest was acquired by the Company in June 2012 and became a subsidiary.

33. Related party disclosures (cont'd)

Compensation to key management personnel

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Short-term benefits		
– Directors	**8,745**	5,954
– Executive officers	**15,738**	16,420
	24,483	22,374

Compensation to key management personnel consist of salaries, bonus, and car allowance.

Financial guarantee

The Company has granted financial guarantee to the lenders for interest bearing loans for certain subsidiaries (Note 26).

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group and the Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Board of directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the Chief Financial Officer, Head of Treasury and Head of Credit Control. The audit committee provides independent oversight to the effectiveness of the risk management process. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Group's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken except for the use as hedging instruments where appropriate and cost-efficient. The Group and the Company do not apply hedge accounting.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's and Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There have been no changes to the Group's exposure to these financial risks, or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's and the Company's exposure to interest rates risk arises primarily from their loans and borrowings and cash in bank.

The Group's policy is to manage interest cost using a mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings. The objectives for the mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings are set to reduce the impact of an upward change in interest rate while enabling benefits to be enjoyed if interest rates fall.

Interest on financial instruments classified as floating rate is repriced at intervals of less than one year. Interest on financial instruments classified as fixed rate is fixed until the maturity of the instrument. Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks and financial institutions which generate interest income for the Group.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

The Group's borrowing interest rates are mainly floating rates. At the end of each reporting period, if the borrowing interest rates had been 100 basis points lower/higher with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit after tax in 2013 would have been Rp4,011 million higher/lower (2012: Rp3,370 million higher/lower).

(b) Foreign currency risk

Substantially all of the Group's export sales are denominated in US$. Prices of products sold in domestic market are also influenced by the international prices of timber products which are denominated in US$.

The Group has practices that include the periodic review of the impact of movements in foreign exchange rates on profitability so that appropriate action is taken to mitigate these risks. The Group uses derivative financial instruments when it is available in the market to hedge foreign exchange exposure arising from US$ denominated loans. Derivative financial instruments require bank line which is quite often difficult for companies operating in Indonesia given the limited risk appetite of the bank in providing US$/IDR swap facility. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit after tax from a reasonably possible change in the Indonesian Rupiah exchange rate against US$, with all other variables held constant.

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Strengthened 4%	**5,781**	6,017
Weakened 4%	**(5,781)**	(6,017)
Strengthened 8%	**11,561**	12,034
Weakened 8%	**(11,561)**	(12,034)
Strengthened 12%	**17,342**	18,051
Weakened 12%	**(17,342)**	(18,051)
Strengthened 16%	**23,122**	24,068
Weakened 16%	**(23,122)**	(24,068)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations.

The Group's and the Company's exposures to credit risk are primarily from trade and other receivables and bank balances. It is the Group's policy to monitor the financial standing of these receivables on an on-going basis to ensure that the Group is exposed to minimal credit risk. Bank balances are placed with credit worthy financial institutions. More than 95% of the Group's customers have been customers for more than 5 years with good credit standing. The Group adopts prudent credit risk assessment on new and existing customers by implementing a 'know-your-customer' policy.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and cash equivalents, and derivatives that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 19 (Trade and other receivables).

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds.

The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity and cash flow risk arise mainly from general funding and business activities. Its objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and advances from related parties. The Group adopts prudent liquidity risk management by maintaining sufficient cash balances.

As at balance sheets date, approximately 48% (2012: 35%) of the Group's loans and borrowings (Note 26) will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements. The Group will continue to monitor and address this risk by monitoring liquidity ratios (including projecting cash flow) and maintaining debt financing plans.

The following table sets out the carrying amount, by maturity, of the Group's financial instruments that are exposed to liquidity risk:

31 December 2013	**Within 1 year Rp'million**	**1-2 Years Rp'million**	**2-3 years Rp'million**	**3-4 Years Rp'million**	**Total undiscounted financial liabilities Rp'million**
Trade and other payables	**207,914**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**207,914**
Interest bearing loans	**282,179**	**93,134**	**208,741**	**–**	**584,054**
Obligations under finance lease	**14,272**	**9,999**	**3,104**	**–**	**27,375**

31 December 2012	Within 1 year Rp'million	1-2 Years Rp'million	2-3 years Rp'million	3-4 Years Rp'million	Total undiscounted financial liabilities Rp'million
Trade and other payables	195,644	–	–	–	195,644
Interest bearing loans	176,921	109,220	78,464	137,520	502,125
Obligations under finance lease	15,664	7,842	2,529	–	26,035
Reforestation fund payable	1,310	–	–	–	1,310

35. Fair value of assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Group classifies fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date,

- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

- Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety is the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

(b) Assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period:

	Group			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**	**Total**
	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million
31 December 2013				
Non-financial assets				
Biological assets	**–**	**–**	**59,782**	**59,782**
31 December 2012				
Non-financial assets				
Biological assets	–	–	56,876	56,876

35. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(b) Assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value (cont'd)

The following table shows the information about fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Biological assets – Standing Timber

Type	Key unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Standing timber older than 7 years (the age at which it becomes marketable)	Estimated harvest and rental costs (Rp150,000 to Rp187,698, weighted average Rp178,048)	The estimated fair value increases the lower are the estimated harvest transportation costs.
Younger standing timber	• Estimated future timber market price per cubic meter (Rp492,200 to Rp742,971, weighted average of Rp633,545) • Yield per hectare (129 m^3 to 154 m^3, weighted average of 144 m^3) • Discount rate at 10%	The estimated fair value increases, the higher is the estimated timber price and the yield per hectare and the lower is the discount rate.

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 during the financial years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012.

35. Fair value of assets and liabilities (cont'd)

(c) Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

The following table shows an analysis of each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period but for which fair value is disclosed:

	Group			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**	**Total**
	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million	Rp'million
31 December 2013				
Non-financial assets				
Investment in associates	**56,697**	**–**	**–**	**56,697**
31 December 2012				
Non-financial assets				
Investment in associates	81,215	–	–	81,215

(d) Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value are as follows:

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value are as follows:

	2013 Rp'million		2012 Rp'million	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	Carrying amount	Fair value
Group				
Liabilities				
Loan and borrowings (non-current)	**524,179**	**524,861**	437,296	436,760

36. Capital management

Capital includes debt and equity items as disclosed in the table below.

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure the Group's ability to operate as a going concern and to maintain a healthy capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012.

One of the methods the Group uses to monitor its capital is the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated based on net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio not exceeding 75%. The Group includes within net debt, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, other liabilities, less restricted deposits, cash and cash equivalents. Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

	Group	
Description	**2013**	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Loans and borrowings (Note 26)	**524,179**	437,296
Trade and other payables (Note 23)	**207,914**	195,644
Other liabilities (Note 24)	**119,905**	94,548
Less: Restricted deposits (Note 21)	**(27,814)**	(15,763)
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 22)	**(102,841)**	(90,350)
Net debt	**721,343**	621,375
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	**628,827**	585,959
Capital and net debt	**1,350,170**	1,207,334
Gearing ratio	**53%**	51%

37. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business divisions based on their products and services, and has two reportable segments as follows:

1. SGS division – refers to the operations of PT Sumber Graha Sejahtera group of entities. This division principally in the business of manufacturing and sales of 1) primary processed timber products (main) such as general plywood and laminated veneer lumber and 2) secondary processed timber products such as truck, piano body parts and decking.

2. ST division – refers to the operations of Samko Timber Limited and Samko Trading Pte Ltd group of entities. This division principally trade in all types of timber products manufactured by the division, SGS division and third parties. This division also produces mainly secondary timber products such as doors and windows.

Except as indicated above, no operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss after tax which in certain respects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from profit or loss after tax in the consolidated financial statements. Group corporate expenses are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

37. Segment information (cont'd)

	SGS division		ST division		Adjustments and eliminations		Notes	Per consolidated financial statements	
	2013	2012 (Restated)	**2013**	2012 (Restated)	**2013**	2012 (Restated)		**2013**	2012 (Restated)
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million		**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Revenue:									
External customers	**1,925,297**	2,028,436	**1,123,526**	732,144	**–**	–		**3,048,823**	2,760,580
Inter-segment	**1,015,746**	645,739	**–**	–	**(1,015,746)**	(645,739)		**–**	–
Total revenue	**2,941,043**	2,674,175	**1,123,526**	732,144	**(1,015,746)**	(645,739)		**3,048,823**	2,760,580
Results:									
Finance income	**852**	912	**68**	226	**–**	–		**920**	1,138
Finance expenses	**(36,719)**	(40,235)	**(12,105)**	(6,580)	**–**	(14)		**(48,824)**	(46,829)
Depreciation	**(102,461)**	(97,673)	**(2,768)**	(1,578)	**–**	(108)		**(105,229)**	(99,359)
Amortisation of land use rights	**(3,109)**	(4,768)	**–**	–	**–**	–		**(3,109)**	(4,768)
Post employment benefit expenses	**(28,245)**	(24,200)	**(1,290)**	(739)	**–**	–		**(29,535)**	(24,939)
Tax expenses	**(8,671)**	(31,534)	**(4,141)**	(3,245)	**149**	3,661		**(12,663)**	(31,118)
Segment profit	**(9,064)**	75,642	**28,968**	9,224	**(1,155)**	(1,109)	A	**18,749**	83,757
Assets:									
Deferred tax assets	**55,672**	44,391	**4,569**	2,794	**149**	3,661		**60,390**	50,846
Segment assets	**1,479,572**	1,438,350	**362,683**	256,034	**(139,504)**	(125,753)	B	**1,702,751**	1,568,631
Liabilities:									
Loans and borrowings	**373,002**	370,134	**151,177**	67,162	**–**	–		**524,179**	437,296
Income tax payable	**11,969**	24,061	**7,428**	6,105	**–**	–		**19,397**	30,166
Deferred tax liabilities	**6,294**	11,377	**82**	6	**–**	–		**6,376**	11,383
Segment liabilities	**990,113**	975,666	**243,797**	223,312	**(171,830)**	(226,455)	C	**1,062,080**	976,523

37. Segment information (cont'd)

Revenue and other non-current assets information based on the geographical location of the customers and assets respectively are as follows:

Notes Nature of adjustments and elimination to arrive at amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements

A. The following items are deducted from segment profit to arrive at "profit after tax" presented in the consolidated income statements:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Unrealised profit/(loss) from inter-segment sales	**(1,155)**	67
Unallocated corporate expenses, net	**–**	(1,176)
	(1,155)	(1,109)

B. The following items are deducted from segment assets to arrive at total assets reported in consolidated balance sheets:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Assets managed by corporate department	**–**	5,351
Inter-segment assets	**(139,504)**	(131,104)
	(139,504)	(125,753)

C. The following items are deducted from segment liabilities to arrive at total liabilities reported in consolidated balance sheets:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	Rp'million	Rp'million
Liabilities managed by corporate department	**–**	(6,005)
Inter-segment liabilities	**(171,830)**	(220,450)
	(171,830)	(226,455)

37. Segment information (cont'd)

Geographical information

Revenue and other non-current assets information based on the geographical location of the customers and assets respectively are as follows:

	Revenue		Non-current assets	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012 (Restated)
	Rp'million	Rp'million	**Rp'million**	Rp'million
Indonesia	**2,210,379**	2,092,892	**759,987**	777,936
North Asia	**619,187**	568,157	**–**	–
Malaysia	**65,209**	19,202	**4**	–
Singapore	**49,919**	36,121	**38,675**	38,363
United States of America	**35,736**	20,576	**–**	–
Timor Leste	**9,398**	10,545	**–**	–
Others	**58,995**	13,087	**–**	–
	3,048,823	2,760,580	**798,666**	816,299

Non-current assets information presented above consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, biological assets and land use rights as presented in the consolidated balance sheets.

39. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 21 March 2014.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 21 March 2014

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

Class of shares	:	Ordinary Shares
Number of issued shares excluding treasury shares	:	1,401,445,464
Voting rights	:	One vote per Ordinary Share
Treasury shares	:	Nil

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholding	Number of Shareholders	%	Number of Shares	%
1 – 999	29	2.83	2,955	0.00
1,000 – 10,000	383	37.44	2,080,126	0.15
10,001 – 1,000,000	575	56.21	57,909,138	4.13
1,000,001 and above	36	3.52	1,341,453,245	95.72
	1,023	100.00	1,401,445,464	100.00

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

(As recorded in the Register of Substantial Shareholders)

	Direct Interest	%	Deemed Interest	%
Sampoerna Forestry Limited	572,254,305	40.83	–	–
First Fortuna Holdings Pte Ltd	150,597,000	10.75	–	–
Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko (1)	139,473,231	9.95	33,846,346	2.42
Cindy Sunarko or Koh Tji Beng @ Ambran Sunarko	138,473,230	9.88	–	–
Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim (2)	34,698,231	2.48	190,100,346	13.56

Notes:

(1) Mr Koh Tji Kiong @ Amir Sunarko is deemed to be interested in the 33,846,346 shares held by Hasan Holdings Pte Ltd, by virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50.

(2) Mr Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim is deemed to be interested by virtue of Section 7 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50, in the following shares:

(a) 5,657,000 shares held by Noah Shipping Pte Ltd;
(b) 33,846,346 shares held by Hasan Holdings Pte Ltd; and
(c) 150,597,000 shares held by First Fortuna Holdings Pte Ltd.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

As at 21 March 2014

PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDING IN PUBLIC'S HANDS

22.07% of the Company's shares are held in the hands of public. Accordingly, the Company has complied with Rule 723 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Name of Shareholders	Number of Shares	%
1	UOB Kay Hian Private Limited	894,491,767	63.83
2	Cindy Sunarko or Koh Tji Beng @ Ambran Sunarko	138,473,230	9.88
3	Temasek Life Sciences Ventures Private Limited	52,701,621	3.76
4	Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd	49,398,500	3.52
5	HSBC (Singapore) Nominees Pte Ltd	47,019,275	3.36
6	Hasan Holdings Pte Ltd	33,846,346	2.42
7	Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim	17,225,000	1.23
8	United Overseas Bank Nominees (Private) Limited	13,462,000	0.96
9	DBS Nominees (Private) Limited	13,259,006	0.95
10	Koh Boon Hong	12,750,000	0.91
11	First Fortuna Holdings Pte Ltd	10,597,000	0.76
12	Noah Shipping Pte Ltd	5,657,000	0.40
13	Bank of Singapore Nominees Pte. Ltd.	5,050,000	0.36
14	Natalia Tanwir Tan	4,608,000	0.33
15	See Kim Hua @ Tan Kim Hua	4,400,000	0.31
16	Horng Jiin Shuh @ Hung Ching Hsu	3,410,000	0.24
17	Phillip Securities Pte Ltd	3,182,500	0.23
18	Lily Leo	2,829,000	0.20
19	DMG & Partners Securities Pte Ltd	2,693,000	0.19
20	OCBC Securities Private Limited	2,255,000	0.16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Samko Timber Limited (the "Company") will be held at Fairmont Singapore, Mercury Room – Level 4, Raffles City Convention Centre, 80 Bras Basah Road, Singapore 189560 on Friday, 25 April 2014, at 3:00 p.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 together with the Auditors' Report thereon. **(Resolution 1)**

2. To re-elect the following Directors of the Company retiring pursuant to Article 94 of the Articles of Association of the Company:

   Mr Aris Sunarko @ Ko Tji Kim **(Resolution 2)**
   Mr Michael Joseph Sampoerna **(Resolution 3)**
   Mr Ng Cher Yan **(Resolution 4)**

   Mr Ng Cher Yan will, upon re-election as a Director of the Company, remain as the Lead Independent Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committees and will be considered independent.

3. To re-appoint Mr Koh Boon Hong, a Director of the Company retiring under Section 153(6) of the Companies Act, Cap. 50, to hold office from the date of this Annual General Meeting until the next Annual General Meeting of the Company. [See Explanatory Note (i)] **(Resolution 5)**

4. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of S$245,300 for the year ending 31 December 2014, payable quarterly in arrears. (2013: S$223,000) **(Resolution 6)**

5. To re-appoint Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as the Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors of the Company to fix their remuneration. **(Resolution 7)**

6. To transact any other ordinary business which may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as Ordinary Resolutions, with or without any modifications:

7. **Authority to issue shares**

That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 and Rule 806 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("SGX-ST"), the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to:

(a) (i) issue shares in the Company ("shares") whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or

(ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "Instruments") that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) options, warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares,

at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors of the Company may in their absolute discretion deem fit; and

(b) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue shares in pursuance of any Instruments made or granted by the Directors of the Company while this Resolution was in force,

provided that:

(1) the aggregate number of shares (including shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) to be issued pursuant to this Resolution shall not exceed fifty per centum (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below), of which the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of the Company shall not exceed twenty per centum (20%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company (as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below);

(2) (subject to such calculation as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1) above, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) shall be based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time of the passing of this Resolution, after adjusting for:

(a) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities;

(b) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of this Resolution; and

(c) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;

(3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Articles of Association of the Company; and

(4) unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, such authority shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier.
[See Explanatory Note (ii)] **(Resolution 8)**

By Order of the Board

Lynn Wan Tiew Leng
Secretary
Singapore, 9 April 2014

Explanatory Notes:

(i) The effect of the Ordinary Resolution 5 proposed in item 3 above, is to re-appoint a Director of the Company who is over 70 years of age.

(ii) The Ordinary Resolution 8 in item 7 above, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, effective until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, or the date by which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held or such authority is varied or revoked by the Company in a general meeting, whichever is the earlier, to issue shares, make or grant Instruments convertible into shares and to issue shares pursuant to such Instruments, up to a number not exceeding, in total, 50% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company, of which up to 20% may be issued other than on a pro-rata basis to shareholders.

For determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued, the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) will be calculated based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time this Ordinary Resolution is passed after adjusting for new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities or share options or vesting of share awards which are outstanding or subsisting at the time when this Ordinary Resolution is passed and any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares.

Notes:

1. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (the "Meeting") is entitled to appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

2. The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at 7500A Beach Road, #08-305/307, The Plaza, Singapore 199591 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

SAMKO TIMBER LIMITED

7500A Beach Road
#08-305/307 The Plaza,
Singapore 199591
Tel: (65) 6298 2189
Fax: (65) 6298 2187

www.samkotimber.com