TAPPING OPPORTUNITIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

Ramba ENERGY

Ramba Energy Limited ("Ramba" or "the Group") is an Indonesia-focused oil and gas exploration and production company listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange.

The Group ventured into the energy sector in 2008 with the goal of becoming a significant energy producer in Indonesia.

The Group holds a 70% interest in the Jatirarangon TAC block ("Jatirarangon block"), located in West Java, Indonesia; a 100% interest in the West Jambi KSO block ("West Jambi block"), located in Sumatra, Indonesia; and a 51% interest in the Lemang PSC block ("Lemang block"), also located in Sumatra, Indonesia. All of the Group's assets are located in onshore regions on the Western Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra.

Ramba's logistics business unit, RichLand Logistics ("Richland"), provides supply chain services including inbound and outbound transportation activities, distribution management, seaport and airport cargo handling services. RichLand employs over 1,000 employees and has a fleet of over 400 trucks and trailers.

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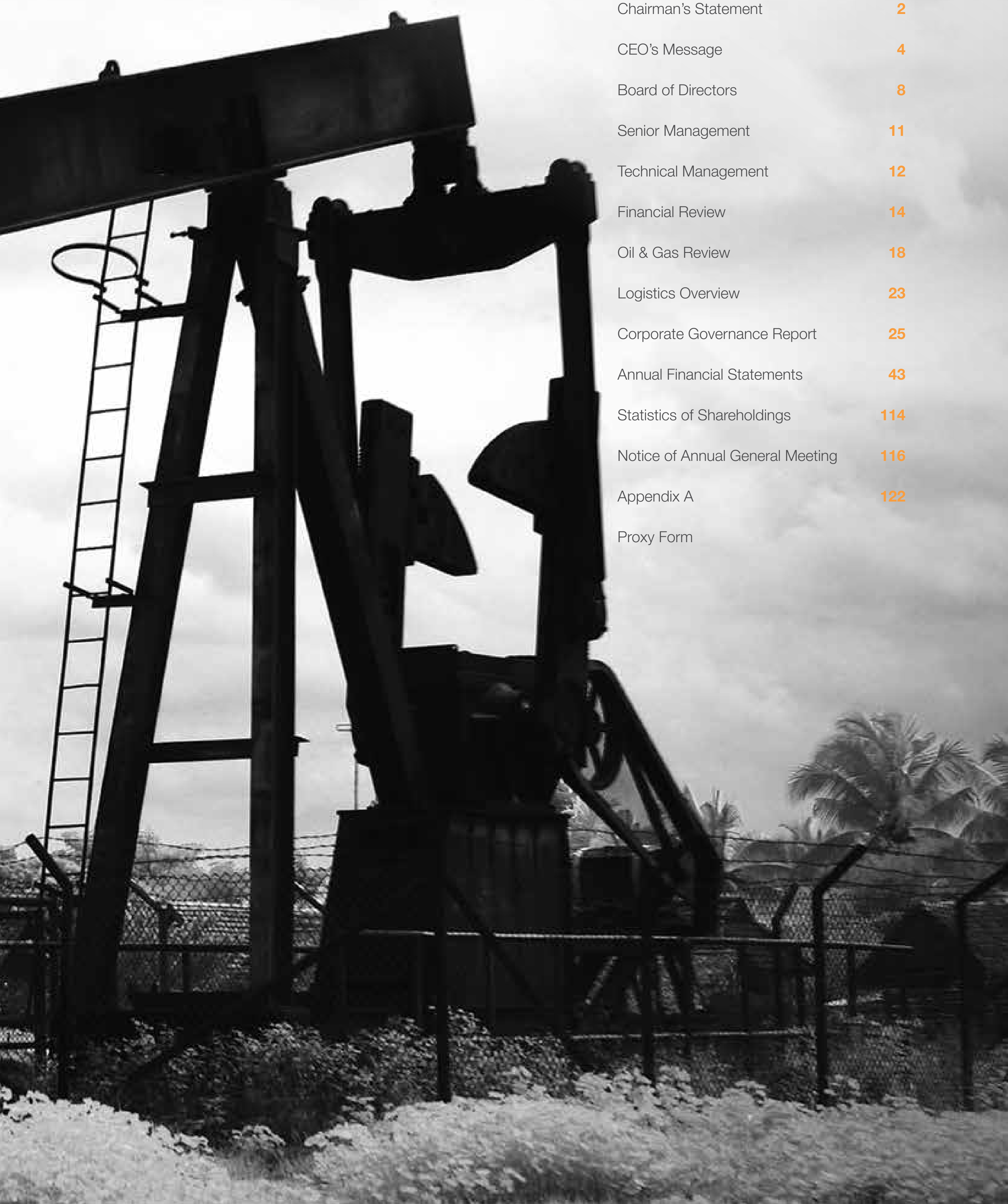


CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Ramba Energy Limited, I would like to present the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2014.

TAPPING OPPORTUNITIES

The title of this year's annual report is "Tapping Opportunities," a reference to our Group's strategy to create shareholder value from Indonesia's vast natural resources, and affirmation of our oil and gas exploration work programme.

Despite recent volatility in global oil prices, the Group remains steadfast in its strategy to explore, exploit and produce oil and gas from our Indonesian asset portfolio. While macroeconomic conditions have created a climate of uncertainty, we remain confident in our corporate strategy, as well as continued high demand for energy in the ASEAN region, and energy market stabilisation in the future.

With increased risk and uncertainty in global financial markets, we remain optimistic in the potential of the ASEAN region, specifically Indonesia.

OPERATIONAL SUCCESS

Ramba operates a portfolio of lower-risk, lower-cost assets located in proven basins in Indonesia. Geographically, Ramba's portfolio is located in the Western Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra.

Ramba's primary focus has been to prepare the Group's Lemang block for future production. The Lemang block – Ramba's largest asset by acreage and resource potential – is located in Sumatra, Indonesia, and has been the location of three commercial oil and gas discoveries by the Group since 2012.

The past year marked another step forward in the maturation of the Lemang block, as in February 2014, Ramba announced the third oil and gas discovery at the Lemang block's Selong and Akatara structures.

This success was further affirmed in April 2014, when international petroleum consultancy RISC Operations Pty Ltd ("RISC") completed an independent evaluation of the Lemang block, which estimated potential peak production of 11,000 barrels of oil per day ("bopd") and 26 million standard cubic feet of natural gas per day ("mmscfd").

The RISC evaluation comes following Ramba's February 2014 announcement stating that the Government of Indonesia has mandated that the Group immediately transition its work program from exploration to the Plan of Development ("POD") for the Lemang block for the commencement of commercial production ("COCP").

The Group is currently preparing the POD to be submitted to the Government of Indonesia.

COMMITTED TO SINGAPORE

The Group remains committed to Singapore, as the country is home to not only our shareholder base, but also our Group's thriving and longstanding logistics business.

For over 20 years, RichLand has been a premier player in logistics operations in Singapore, and has established itself as a leader in airport terminal handling and domestic distribution within the country. In 2014, RichLand continued to retain its position as a leader in Singapore, whilst using the country as a base for its regional growth. The past year saw RichLand continue to provide logistics solutions to key players in the local market, as the Group was awarded a major contract with Singapore's leading telecommunications company SingTel in October 2014.

As the gateway to ASEAN, Singapore has provided the Group with the necessary foundation to enact its vision. The Group remains committed to maintaining Singapore as its headquarters and its regional base.

Lastly, as Singapore celebrates its 50th anniversary as a nation in 2015, we wish to extend our deepest respects to the small, yet important nation that we call home.

"The past year marked another step forward in the maturation of the Lemang block, as in February 2014, Ramba announced the third oil and gas discovery at the Lemang block's Selong and Akatara structures."

Mr Tan Chong Huat
Non-Executive Chairman

In the past 50 years, Singapore has experienced an economic miracle to become one of the most important international commerce hubs in the world. Located in proximity to vital growth markets, such as Indonesia, Singapore has proven to be an ideal home for Ramba as we build our long-term business.

We look forward to the next 50 years.

FUTURE AMBITIONS

As we look to 2015 and beyond, our immediate priority will be to continue to create value for shareholders as we continue to responsibly grow our business.

Our immediate challenge will be to continue to build upon our past successes while managing our limited resources responsibly. As oil and gas exploration is a high-risk, high-cost business, the capital expenditure required to optimise our asset portfolio is high and the process lengthy. With that said, we wish to thank shareholders for their continued patience and support as we get closer to our ultimate goal.

GRATITUDE

Lastly, we would like to thank all shareholders and stakeholders who have helped Ramba in our company's journey throughout 2014.

Furthermore, we would like to thank our Board of Directors, key management, and our external advisors for their on-going and invaluable guidance. Each member has contributed a specific set of skills, experience and values to his or her role in moving the Group forward.

While the journey has been a long one, as proven in this past year, Ramba is closer to reaching its ultimate goal.

We remain highly optimistic for the future, and we are excited to turn our vision into a reality.

Sincerely,

Mr Tan Chong Huat
Non-Executive Chairman

CEO'S STATEMENT

Dear Shareholders,

As you know, the past 12 months have been a period of great accomplishments for Ramba, as we have made significant progress in our journey to deliver value to our shareholders. The Group has experienced numerous successes in 2014.

Since the Group's inception in 2008, Ramba has worked to develop both the oil and gas and logistics business units. The Group has invested heavily in technical and operational capacities and human capital for the future.

We are laying the foundation for future growth, and are moving closer to creating value for shareholders.

OIL AND GAS

The past year has proven to be transformational for our oil and gas business unit. In following our Group's proven strategy to explore, develop and produce oil and gas from lower-risk, lower-cost assets in Western Indonesia, Ramba's oil and gas business unit may be on the verge of what we expect to be dynamic growth curve.

Our most notable success has been our continued success at the Lemang block, located in Sumatra, Indonesia.

In February 2014, the Group announced its third oil and gas discovery at the Lemang block, at the block's Akatara and Selong structures. The Selong and Akatara structures have been the location of the Group's exploration activities.

Ramba's strategy has always been to explore and produce oil and gas from assets located in proven basins in Western Indonesia, as evident by our asset portfolio and oil and gas work programme. This strategy is beginning to yield tangible results, as the three discoveries at the Lemang block represent the Group's largest discoveries to date.

Moving ahead, the Group will continue in our efforts to create value from these oil and gas assets for the benefit of our shareholders. In addition to preparing the POD for the Lemang block, the Group will continue in its exploration efforts in the coming years.

THE RIGHT TIME FOR INDONESIA

The past year has been a year of transformational accomplishments for the Group and for Indonesia as an investment destination, as continued economic growth and a milestone election have affirmed the country's position as a global economic power and a growth driver in ASEAN.

With strong growth in key economic sectors such as energy and infrastructure, Indonesia is continuing in the country's path forward.

Already Southeast Asia's largest economy, more impressive has been Indonesia's political maturation in the past year and commitment to democracy, as proven during the successful presidential election in July 2014. The recent election, one of the largest in the world, saw a peaceful transition of power and affirmed Indonesia's place not only as one of the world's largest economies, but also as one of the world's largest democracies.

The presidential election is evident of political stability and continuance in this country's growth story.

The election of new President Joko Widodo may indeed mark a new era for foreign investment in Indonesia.

Elected overwhelmingly on a platform of increasing trade and foreign investment, reducing bureaucracy, combatting corruption, and prioritising energy and infrastructure projects, Mr Widodo's victory was met with confidence from the business community and foreign investors, as total realisation of foreign direct investment in Indonesia increased by 16.9% in Q3 2014 (the first quarter of measurement following Mr. Widodo's confirmation as president) to reach US$6.4 billion.*

"Ramba's strategy has always been to explore and produce oil and gas from assets located in proven basins in Western Indonesia, as evident by our asset portfolio and oil and gas work programme."

Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya
Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director

With a new presidential administration, reforms to bureaucratic elements, and ongoing anti-corruption efforts by the Corruption Eradication Commission (*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi*), Indonesia is well-positioned to make progress and establish itself as an economy of the future.

Ramba is confident that these political reforms will positively impact the country's energy sector, and create an improved business climate across the archipelago.

The Group looks forward to watching as Indonesia's political system continually matures in the coming years and remains committed to growing alongside this remarkable nation.

FUTURE PLANS

In 2015, the Group will focus on appraising and developing the Selong and Akatara discoveries. Ramba is currently working closely with the Government of Indonesia in its Plan of Development.

Additionally, the Group plans to drill two exploration wells at the West Jambi block, also located in Sumatra, Indonesia. In its 2014 evaluation, international petroleum consultancy RISC reviewed a total of nine prospects and eight leads at the West Jambi block.

Furthermore, the Group has plans to further study the Lemang block's Wajik prospect, a prospect approximately two times the size of the Akatara and Selong structures combined.

We remain confident that our Group's proven strategy of tapping opportunities will result in continued success for our oil and gas business unit in 2015 and beyond.

LOGISTICS

The Group's wholly-owned logistics subsidiary, RichLand, continues to establish itself as a leading logistics company in Singapore with regional capabilities.

With over 20 years of experience in the domestic market, RichLand has established itself in Singapore as a leader for airport terminal handling and domestic distribution. However, in line with the Group's vision, RichLand has embraced strategies to make the company a regional logistics solutions provider, most notably through the company's success in the Indonesian market.

In March 2014, RichLand commenced a major marine spread project in Indonesia's Natuna Sea for an international oil and gas consortium, which saw the company provide vital logistics support for oil and gas exploration operations.

Additionally, in September 2014, RichLand commenced a major oil barging contract for an oil and gas exploration and production company in Indonesia. For the contract, RichLand transported major domestic shipments of oil to a refinery in Sumatra.

Both contracts serve as examples of RichLand's diversification in service offerings, as the company now has capabilities in warehousing, distribution, airport terminal handling, full container haulage, marine logistics and project logistics.

TAPPING OPPORTUNITIES

The past year has come with successes in the face of adversity, as global volatility and risk have created a climate of uncertainty for the world economy. However, the Group remains committed to tapping opportunities that exist in Indonesia's robust economy.

We remain as confident as ever in Ramba's strategy for its oil and gas and logistics business units, and are excited for what the coming year will bring for our Group and our shareholders.

Sincerely,

Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya
Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director

* *The Jakarta Post,* 18 October 2014.

"Ramba is ***committed*** to producing ***energy*** to fuel Indonesia's continued economic ***growth and success***."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR TAN CHONG HUAT
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Tan Chong Huat is the Managing Partner and one of the founding members of RHTLaw Taylor Wessing. He is the Head of the Firm's Banking and Finance Practice, and Capital Markets Practice. He also serves as a member of the International Management Board of Taylor Wessing.

Mr Tan has extensive experience in corporate, banking and project finance law in Singapore and the region, and acted in numerous significant corporate transactions. He has been named a leading practitioner in many reputable professional publications, with a recent recognition by IFLR1000 as a "Leading Lawyer" and by Legal 500 Asia Pacific as a "Leading Individual" for Corporate and Mergers & Acquisitions.

Despite his active practice and management duties, Mr Tan continues to serve as an adjunct faculty and lecture on a regular basis. He was Associate Professor at the Law Faculty, National University of Singapore (AY 2007-2013), Business School, National University of Singapore (AY 2008/2009) and Nanyang Business School, Nanyang Technological University (AY 2008-2012). Besides authoring two leading literature on PRC Investment laws, he has co-authored a title on Corporate Governance of Listed Companies in Singapore and is a co-editor for a new title on Corporate Governance: The Good, The Bad and The Ugly.

A Fellow with the Singapore Institute of Directors, Mr Tan sits on the boards as an independent director of Ascendas Hospitality Fund Management Pte Ltd, Ascendas Hospitality Trust Management Pte Ltd, SIIC Environment Holdings Ltd and as a non-executive chairman of Ramba Energy Limited.

The Financial Planning Association of Singapore has also recently conferred on Mr Tan an honorary membership.

Mr Tan is also active in public service and charity work. He is currently a council member of the Football Association of Singapore and the Singapore Road Safety Council. He also sits as a Lay Person on the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants' Investigation and Disciplinary Panel. He was until recently a council member of the Corporate Governance Council set up by the Monetary Authority of Singapore and a board member of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Singapore. He has also established a National University of Singapore Grant in favour of the Law Faculty under the name of his deceased father.

MR ADITYA WISNUWARDANA SEKY SOERYADJAYA
Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director

Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya is the Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Director of Ramba, and a founding member of the Group in its current form.

Mr Soeryadjaya has helped develop the Group's logistics and oil and gas business units into what they are today. His vision is to make Ramba a significant energy producer in Indonesia through continued diversification and growth.

Prior to joining Ramba, he gained international work experience in the United States, working with the New York office of Ernst & Young. Additionally, he founded a real estate and mortgage brokerage company in Irvine, California that was eventually acquired by a major real estate brokerage.

In 2007, he returned to Indonesia to pursue a career in the energy sector.

Mr Soeryadjaya graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, California, U.S.

MR DANIEL ZIER JOHANNES JOL

Commercial Director and Executive Director

Mr Daniel Zier Johannes Jol is the Commercial Director and the Executive Director of Ramba, and a founding member of the Group in its current form. He is responsible for the organisation's strategic direction and oversees the logistics and oil and gas businesses, including the supervision of business development, rebranding, value creation and streamlining of the business. He proactively targets, assesses and executes merger and acquisition opportunities and is heavily involved in the organisation's investment, fundraising and budget preparation. Mr Jol's continuous dedication to develop the Group's oil and gas business has helped transform Ramba into a growing oil and gas company, in addition to being a stable logistics enterprise.

His prior experience includes Upstream Business Development at Marking Services Inc, and Operations at Ballast Ham Dredging, where he was assigned to various reclamation, soil improvement and dredging projects in Southeast Asia.

Mr Jol graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, U.S., and a Master's Degree in Business Administration from National University of Singapore.

MS LANYMARTA GANADJAJA

Executive Director

Ms Lanymarta Ganadjaja is the Executive Director at Ramba. She heads the Internal Compliance Group with teams in Singapore and Indonesia. She also drives the Risk Management Committee, which reports quarterly to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. Ms Ganadjaja brings with her over 25 years of experience in finance, accounting and auditing. She provides valuable guidance to oil and gas accounting, tax and finance function in Indonesia.

Prior to joining Ramba, she was the Chief Financial Officer at Tristar. Additionally, Ms Ganadjaja was the Financial Controller and Management Accounting Director at PT Tirta Investama, the holding company of Aqua-Danone in Indonesia. Her previous positions include Finance and Accounting Manager at PT Ika Muda Seafoods International and Internal Auditor at Astra Group.

Ms Ganadjaja holds a degree in Economics with a major in Accounting from Parahyangan Catholic University in Bandung, Indonesia. She also holds certificates in Certified Management Accounting, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, Actuary Calculation, Effective Budgeting, Accounting for Mergers and Consolidation Financial Reporting, and Oil & Gas Accounting and Financial Reporting.

MR BAMBANG NUGROHO

Executive Director and Technical Director

Mr Bambang Nugroho is Executive Director of Ramba and a veteran in the oil and gas industry.

Prior to joining Ramba, Mr Nugroho was the Vice President of Business Development at Elnusa Tristar Ramba Limited, where he was responsible for project creation to develop existing oil reserves and increase production. He was also with Indonesian state-owned oil and gas company Pertamina, assuming various positions including Director and CEO of the Upstream Business, Vice President of Corporate HSE, ATD of E&P Business Development, General Manager of JOB Pertamina Talisman Canada Ltd, and Exploitation Manager of South Sumatra Region.

Subsequent to Mr Nugroho's appointment at Ramba, he has since been appointed as President and CEO of Elnusa Tristar Ramba Limited. Mr Nugroho has published many papers including "Asset Management: Optimizing the Natural Resources Assets."

Mr Nugroho graduated with a degree in Petroleum Engineering from Bandung Institute of Technology in Bandung, Indonesia.

Mr Nugroho is currently a Member of the Indonesian Petroleum Association, the Society of Petroleum Engineers and the Society of Indonesian Petroleum Engineers.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR CHEE TECK KWONG PATRICK
Independent Director

Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick, PBM, was appointed as an Independent Director in 2005.

Mr Chee is an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Singapore since 1980 and is also admitted as a solicitor of the Senior Courts of England and Wales.

He is currently practicing as a Senior Legal Consultant with KhattarWong LLP. Mr Chee is a Notary Public and a Commissioner for Oaths. He is a member of Singapore Institute of Arbitrators and Singapore Institute of Directors. He also sits on the board of China International Holdings Limited, Hanwell Holdings Limited, CSC Holdings Limited, Tat Seng Packaging Group Ltd, Hai Leck Holdings Limited and Hengxin Technology Ltd.

Mr Chee is active in community service and he is also the recipient of the National Day Awards 2003 – The Public Service Medal from the President of the Republic of Singapore.

Mr Chee holds a Bachelor of Laws (Hons) Degree from the University of Singapore.

MR TAY AH KONG BERNARD
Independent Director

Mr Bernard Tay Ah Kong is currently the Non-Executive Chairman of Crowe Horwath First Trust LLP, which is a Singapore Chartered Accountants firm and Chairman of the Risk Committee of RHT Capital Pte Ltd (RHT). RHT is an approved SGX (Catalist) Continuing Sponsor's Company. Mr Tay is an Independent Director of several public companies listed on the SGX Mainboard (including a Secondary Listing) and Catalist, including a Listing on SEHK Mainboard.

He is the President of the Automobile Association of Singapore and Chairman of Singapore Road Safety Council. Mr Tay is the Region 2 (Asia Pacific) Vice President of the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) and member of the World Council for Automobile & Tourism; concurrently he is also a member of the FIA Audit Committee. Currently, he is the Vice President of the Singapore Productivity Association and a Member of Ministry of Home Affairs - Community Involvement Steering Committee. He was appointed Senior Advisor to the Government of Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province of the People's Republic of China.

He is a recipient of the Service to Education Award and Community Service Medal and was conferred the Bintang Bakti Masyarakat (Public Service Star) and Pingat Bakti Masyarakat (Public Service Medal) by the President of the Republic of Singapore.

In addition, he was a Member of the Resource Panel of the Government Parliamentary Committees for Home Affairs and Communications. He had also sat on several committees under the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority which includes the Complaints and Disciplinary Panel - Public Accountants Oversight Committee, Standing Law Review Focus Group and Directors' Duties Study Team. He was also a Member of the Singapore Corporate Awards Judging Panel for the Best Annual Report Award.

Mr Tay is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (U.K.), the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and the Singapore Institute of Directors. He is also a Chartered Accountant of Malaysia.

Mr Tay has a wide range of experience, from having worked in public accounting firms in the United Kingdom and Singapore, the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore and companies in commerce, industry and management consulting for a period over 30 years.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

MR COLIN MORAN
Logistics Director

Mr Colin Moran is the Logistics Director for Ramba, and a member of the Board of Directors of Richland Global Pte Ltd, the holding company of Richland Logistics. He joined the Group in 2010.

Mr Moran brings over 25 years of experience, expertise and leadership to the organisation, and is fully responsible for the development of the logistics business unit. His ambition is to make RichLand one of the largest Southeast Asian-based logistics companies through continued geographic growth and business diversification within the region.

He has in-depth experience in the contract logistics, express courier and freight forwarding industries specific to the Southeast Asia region, having spent 19 years based in Singapore and Indonesia.

Prior to joining Ramba, he was the Vice President of Business Development for CEVA Logistics for the APAC region. He was also the Managing Director of TNT Logistics Asia for five years, responsible for the management of over 6,000 employees.

Mr Moran holds several certificates in leadship and supply chain management from leading international educational institutions.

MR LEE SECK HWEE
Chief Financial Officer

Mr Lee Seck Hwee is the Chief Financial Officer for Ramba, joining the Group since 2008. He is responsible for matters related to corporate finance and treasury, reporting, accounting and taxation for the Group.

He is actively involved in the financial and related administrative functions concerning the Group's acquisition and business opportunities.

Mr Lee brings with him over 30 years of finance experience, which includes serving as Head of Finance at the group level of SMOE, Sembcorp Engineers & Constructors, Trans Eurokars, and Beloit Asia Pacific.

Mr Lee is a Chartered Certified Accountant and a Singapore CPA. He holds a Master of Applied Finance from Macquarie University in Australia. Mr Lee is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (U.K.) and the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore.

TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT

MR CHRIS WHITMEE
Senior Advisor

An industry veteran with over 40 years of oil and gas experience, Mr Chris Whitmee provides counsel to Ramba for technical operations related to the Group's assets.

Mr Whitmee has provided previous consulting services to major multinational oil and gas companies in various countries.

He has extensive experience in the Southeast Asia region as he has provided consulting services in Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Thailand, the Philippines and Myanmar. He has also worked in the United States, Europe and Africa in various industry positions.

Mr Whitmee holds a degree in Oil Technology from the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, University of London.

MR BAMBANG SATYA MUTRI
Head of Exploration

Mr Bambang Satya Murti is the Head of Exploration for the Group.

Mr Murti is a geoscientist and lead interpreter with over 20 years of experience in the petroleum industry. Prior to joining Ramba, he worked with Caltex, Huffco, ConocoPhillips, and Halliburton. His last posting was to manage a team to maximise the productivity of seven brown fields in South Sumatra.

Mr Murti is an expert in conducting and leading integrated sub-surface interpretation teams, block acquisition and evaluation. Additionally, he has published many papers and is an active member of the Indonesia Petroleum Association (IPA), and the Indonesia Geologist Association (IGA).

Mr Murti graduated with a degree in Geology from Gadjah Mada University in Jakarta, Indonesia.

He was appointed a Qualified Person by the Group in 2014.

MR SUTIKNO YUDI SUHARJO
General Manager

Mr Sutikno Yudi Suharjo was appointed General Manager for Ramba in early 2012.

A veteran of the Indonesian oil and gas industry with nearly 30 years of experience, he has worked for several multinational oil and gas exploration and production companies operating in Indonesia, gaining experience in both onshore and offshore operations. His previous work experience includes Asamera Oil, Gulf Resources, and ConocoPhillips. Furthermore, Mr Suharjo gained international experience with Gulf Resources, as he was responsible for the company's engineering operations at sites in Western Canada.

Mr Suharjo holds a master's degree in petroleum engineering from Tulsa University in Tulsa, Oklahoma, U.S.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

APRIL 2014
International petroleum consultancy RISC estimates Lemang block potential peak production of 11,000 bopd and 26 mmscfd

FEBRUARY 2014
Group announces its third oil and gas discovery at the Lemang block's Akatara structure

MAY 2014
Group receives formal approval from Government of Indonesia to transition to POD for the Lemang Block

OVERVIEW

The Group continues to tap into new opportunities for the benefit of its shareholders, as the Group once again booked record revenue for FY 2014, recording S$77.0 million for the year.

The increase in revenue is attributed to the expansion of the Group's logistics business unit, as RichLand continues to undertake larger and more diversified logistics projects in Singapore and in Indonesia.

Furthermore, the Group has experienced continued success in local equity markets, as it completed a successful private share placement in November 2014, which generated S$15 million in gross proceeds from the issuance of 37,500,000 new ordinary shares.

The majority of the proceeds from the share placement were used for the Group's on-going oil and gas work programme.

Moving ahead, the group will continue to generate revenue from both business units and allocate its proceeds appropriately for the benefit of its shareholders.

GREATER CONTRIBUTION FROM LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

The Group's logistics business unit, RichLand, continues to be the source of the majority of the Group's revenue, as the business unit is benefitting from the Group's strategic decision to undertake greater logistics operations, namely marine logistics, project logistics and oil and gas services.

For the year, RichLand generated revenue of S$68.4 million, an increase of 3.8% from the previous year.

The largest contributor to revenue for the year was a major marine logistics project undertaken by RichLand in supporting oil and gas operations for a major, multinational consortium in Indonesia's South East Sumatra block, a commercial offshore oil and gas field.

The successful project is a testament to the Group's strategies of regionalisation and diversification in logistics operations.

TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES

Total costs and operating expenses were lower by approximately S$0.7 million mainly for FY 2014 due to lower royalties payment as a result of natural decline in oil and gas production.

Additionally, the losses were further reduced due to lower other operating expenses of S$2.9 million mainly from exchange gain of S$0.5 million recorded in FY 2014 versus an exchange loss of S$1.6 million in FY 2013, a write back of doubtful debt of S$0.6 million in FY 2014 which was provided for in FY 2013, offset against higher manpower costs mainly due to increased headcount and higher finance costs mainly due to the interest incurred on other loan.

OCTOBER 2014
Group announces renewal of gas sales contract from Jatirarangon block; price increases to US$6.55/mmbtu

NOVEMBER 2014
Group successfully raises S$15 million in share placement from issuing 37,500,000 new shares

DECEMBER 2014
Group achieves record revenue of S$77.0 million for FY 2014

OIL AND GAS: TAPPING INTO FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

As the Group's oil and gas business unit continues to mature, it will strategically invest in its oil and gas work program with the goal to increase commercial production of oil and gas in the future.

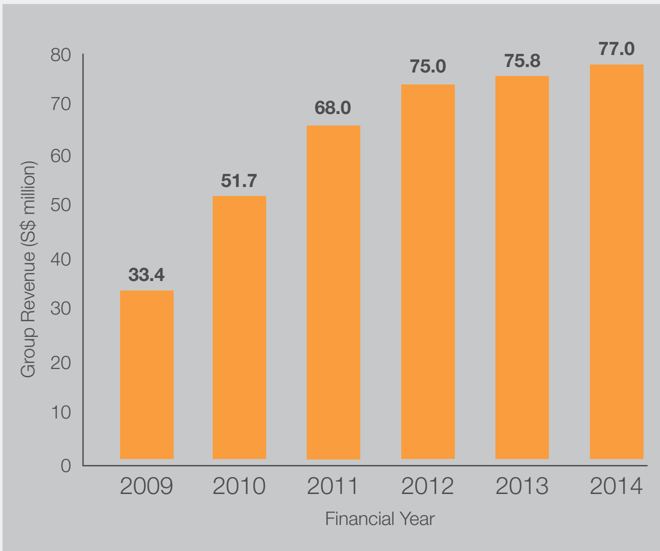
The past year marked another year of success in the Group's exploration efforts, most notably with the Lemang block. In February 2014, the Group announced its third commercial discovery at the Lemang block, at the Akatara-2 exploration well. As a result of the successful discovery, the Government of Indonesia mandated that the Group transition to its Plan of Development ("POD").

As oil and gas exploration is a high-risk, high-cost business with intensive capital expenditure required in the initial stages, the Group recorded a loss attributable to shareholders of S$11.9 million for the year.

The loss was the result of the Group's strategic investment in its oil and gas work programme, and includes exploration and production activities, comprising operating costs, equipment costs, and greater headcount for additional employees.

Despite the high costs associated with exploration which increased the Group's oil and gas assets, management remains confident that its current financial position remains viable. Furthermore, the Group is highly optimistic that the on-going investment in its Indonesian assets will be beneficial for the Group and its shareholders in the future.

YEAR-ON-YEAR REVENUE GROWTH




PROD SEPARATOR
NO. 03
PROD SEPARATOR
NO. 03

"With ***vast natural resources***, ***economic expansion***, and ***political stability***, Indonesia is proving to be an ***economy of the future***. Ramba is eager to grow ***alongside*** Indonesia for **years** to come."

OIL & GAS REVIEW

OVERVIEW

TAPPING INTO THE INDONESIA OPPORTUNITY

Despite macroeconomic uncertainties in energy markets, Indonesia continues to offer unique opportunities for energy investment in a challenging time globally for energy explorers.

As Southeast Asia's largest economy with favourable geological terrain for oil and gas exploration, Indonesia remains a premier market for oil and gas investment.

Understanding the abundance of opportunities in the Indonesian market, the Group is committed operating to the country for years to come.

Indonesia holds energy reserves of approximately 3.7 billion barrels of oil and 103.3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas*, making it one of the more favourable countries in Southeast Asia for oil and gas exploration and production.

Furthermore, with increasing domestic demand for energy to fuel the country's continued economic growth, access to oil and gas will be an essential element in Indonesia's journey forward.

Ramba understands the unique opportunity to exploit oil and gas from the Group's Indonesian asset portfolio and to contribute to the country's future energy needs. The Group remains committed to the country for years to come.

CONFIDENT IN OUR STRATEGY

Ramba's strategy is to explore, develop and exploit onshore assets located in proven geological basins in Western Indonesia within proximity to necessary infrastructure and domestic energy markets.

The Group is already producing oil and gas from the Jatirarangon block, located in West Java, which has been in Ramba's portfolio since 2010. Ramba successfully doubled gas production from the Jatirarangon block in 2011, resulting in a 61% increase in oil and gas revenue for the Group for that fiscal year.

The Group's primary focus in the past year has been to prepare the Lemang Block, located in Sumatra, for commercial production. The Lemang block is the group's largest asset, and has been the location of three oil and gas discoveries.

These three exploration discoveries mark the largest in the Group's history, and affirm Ramba's strategy to create value from lower-risk, lower-cost assets.

Additionally, the West Jambi block, located in Sumatra, Indonesia, is the most recent addition to Ramba's asset portfolio. After being awarded the KSO agreement in 2011 by Indonesian State-owned oil and gas company Pertamina, Ramba has made substantial progress in its geophysical and geological work and has plans to drill two exploration wells in 2015.

* BP plc, *"BP Statistical Review of World Energy."* 2014.

RESERVES

The below table comprises Reserves of Ramba's oil and gas portfolio in Indonesia as of 31 December 2014. The Executive Summary of the report can be found in Appendix A.

	Gross Reserves			Working-Interest Reserves		
	Oil (Mbbl)	Condensate (Mbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)	Oil (Mbbl)	Condensate (Mbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)
Proved	4,023	33	13,128	2,054	17	7,134
Probable	11,366	182	46,627	5,797	93	23,885
Possible	34,812	83	56,751	17,755	42	29,226

Notes:

1. Working-interest reserves should not be construed to be equal to or represent net entitlement reserves from interests owned by Ramba.
2. Probable and possible reserves have not been risk adjusted to make them comparable to proved reserves.

CONTINGENT RESOURCES

The below table comprises Contingent Resources of Ramba's oil and gas portfolio in Indonesia as of 31 December 2014. The Executive Summary of the report can be found in Appendix A.

	Gross Contingent Resources			Working-Interest Contingent Resources		
	Oil (Mbbl)	Condensate (Mbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)	Oil (Mbbl)	Condensate (Mbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)
1C	666	137	16,528	666	137	16,528
2C	1,849	247	29,804	1,849	247	29,804
3C	23,057	808	97,480	23,057	808	97,480

Notes:

1. Application of any risk factor to contingent quantities does not equate contingent resources with reserves.
2. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources evaluated.
3. All contingent resources have an economic status of Undetermined, since the evaluations of those contingent resources are at a stage such that it is premature to clearly define the ultimate chance of commerciality.

OIL & GAS REVIEW

JATIRARANGON BLOCK, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

OVERVIEW

The Jatirarangon block – Ramba's sole producing asset – is located in West Java, Indonesia, approximately 40 kilometres from the capital of Jakarta. As the block is strategically located in one of the most populous areas in Indonesia, it provides the Group with proximity to necessary infrastructure and domestic energy markets.

Ramba obtained 70% participating interest in the block in 2010, recording its first revenue from oil and gas production in that same year. The remaining 30% working interest is held by PT Wahana Sad Karya as a non-operator.

The Jatirarangon block has been in commercial production since 2004. The block comprises an area of approximately 123 square kilometres and has six known formations, Cisubuh, Cibulakan, Parigi, Baturaja, Talang Akar and Jatibarang.

Since coming into Ramba's portfolio, the Jatirarangon block has been one of the sources of revenue for the Group's emerging oil and gas business unit.

GAS PRICE INCREASE

Ramba is under an agreement to supply the gas produced at the Jatirarangon block to the Indonesian gas distribution firm PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Pesero) ("PGN").

In April 2011, Ramba successfully negotiated a 70% increase in the sale price of gas with PGN to US$4.332/mmbtu with a 3% escalation per annum. In 2013, the gas sale price increased to US$4.59/mmbtu.

The Group successfully negotiated another increase in gas sale to PGN in October 2014 to US$6.55/mmbtu.

The Group looks forward to continuing to supply gas to PGN in the future to contribute to Indonesia's growing domestic energy demand.

LONG-TERM REVENUE FROM GAS PRODUCTION

In 2010, Ramba recorded its first oil and gas revenue of S$5.2 million.

In 2011, Ramba successfully doubled gas production from the Western closure of the block, with the JRR-7 well reaching peak production levels of 4.0 mmscfd. The increase in gas production led to the Group recording S$8.3 million in gas sales revenue in FY 2011, a 61% increase from 2010.

The revenue from the on-going production from the Jatirarangon block has been beneficial as the Group's emerging oil and gas business unit continues its exploration work program.

Additionally, in 2013, the Group successfully completed development drilling at the block's JRR-1 well, deepening the well to approximately 8,900 feet. Hydrocarbons were confirmed in well log analysis, and extended well testing will be conducted in the future.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Group expects to maintain production from the Jatirarangon block in 2015 and beyond, and to continue to generate oil and gas revenue from the block.

As the Group's first producing asset, the Jatirarangon block serves as an example to the Group's technical capabilities in commercialising oil and gas resources.

LEMANG BLOCK, SUMATRA, INDONESIA

OVERVIEW

The Lemang block is located in Jambi and Riau provinces, Sumatra, Indonesia, and is the current focus of Ramba's oil and gas exploration operations. The block is located in the South Sumatra basin, a proven geological basin with one of the highest technical success rates for oil and gas exploration in Indonesia.

Covering an initial area of 4,238 square kilometres, the Lemang block is the largest asset in Ramba's portfolio with many prospects and leads.

The Lemang block is adjacent to the Jabung block, a currently producing block operated by PetroChina with output of approximately 53,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day ("boepd") of oil and gas.*

In 2009, Ramba purchased a 41% participating interest and operating rights to the block for a purchase price of US$7 million. The Group later increased its interest in the asset, obtaining 51% participating interest in December 2011.

The Lemang PSC agreement expires in 2037.

INDEPENDENT VALUATION OF THE BLOCK

In July 2011, Ramba announced the results of an independent third party report by international petroleum consultancy DeGolyer & MacNaughton, which estimates the block as holding 511 million barrels of oil and 468 billion cubic feet of gas (gross potential prospective recoverable resources).

EXPLORATION SUCCESS

Since 2011, the Group's primary focus has been to explore the Lemang block's Akatara and Selong oil and gas bearing structures, located in the southeast area of the block.

The Group has made three major hydrocarbon discoveries at the Akatara and Selong structures.

In December 2012, the Group announced its first discovery at the Lemang block, at the Selong-1 exploration well. During exploration drilling, Ramba successfully encountered 222 feet of gross pay (approximately 790 bopd and 16.8 mmscfd).

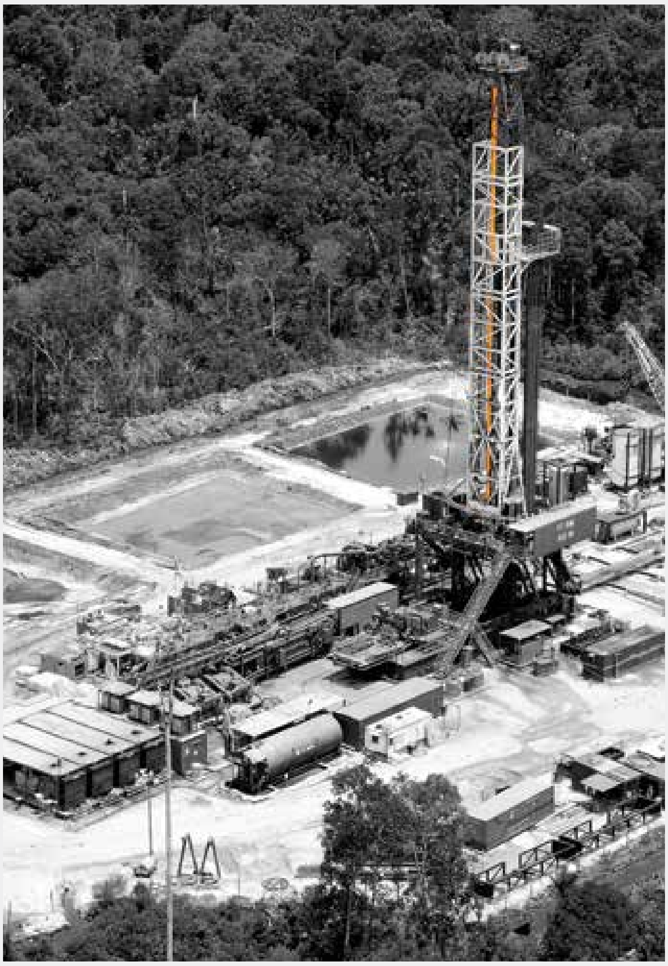
In May 2013, the Group announced its second discovery at the block's Akatara-1 exploration well, encountering 274 feet of gross pay (approximately 11.0 mmscfd and 380 barrels of condensate per day).

Most recently, in February 2014, the Group announced its third discovery at the block, after successfully completing drilling at the Akatara-2 appraisal well. The intent of appraisal drilling was to prove up the Akatara and Selong structures for potential additional hydrocarbon resources. Drill Stem Test ("DST") results were positive, indicating flow rates of 2,300 bopd and 5.4 mmscfd.

The discoveries mark the largest exploration discoveries in Ramba's history, and validate the Group's long-term strategy in exploring the Lemang block.

PREPARATION FOR FUTURE PRODUCTION

As a result of the exploration success at the Akatara and Selong structures, the Government of Indonesia has mandated that the Group work on the POD for the Lemang block. As this is an important step forward in the development and appraisal of the block, the Group is highly optimistic in the potential for future commercial production from the asset.



Exploration operations at the Selong and Akatara structures at the Lemang Block (2013).

* *The Jakarta Post,* 2012.

OIL & GAS REVIEW

WEST JAMBI BLOCK, SUMATRA, INDONESIA

OVERVIEW

The West Jambi block – located in Sumatra, Indonesia – is the newest addition to Ramba's oil and gas portfolio. The block is located in the northern area of the hydrocarbon-rich South Sumatra basin, tectonically known as the back-arc basin. The block is located in one of the most favourable areas for oil and gas exploration in Indonesia, as the block is strategically located in proximity to necessary infrastructure, such as the Trans Sumatra Pipeline.

Ramba holds a 100% working interest in the West Jambi block.

SUCCESSFUL BID FOR ASSET

In June 2011, Ramba formally executed a KSO agreement with Pertamina following a successful bid for the West Jambi block in October 2010. The KSO gives Ramba the rights to explore and exploit the asset for 20 years.

Ramba has performed G&G studies and is currently completing the acquisition of 2D seismic.

FUTURE PLANS

The Group plans to drill two exploration wells in 2015, and continue in its exploration work program for the block.

LOGISTICS OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

The Group's wholly owned subsidiary, RichLand, continues to increase its service offerings in Singapore and in the region. Already a successful logistics enterprise in Singapore with over 20 years of experience in the market, RichLand has made a concerted effort to expand overseas in recent years, by first entering Indonesia, Southeast Asia's largest economy and a growth market for logistics services.

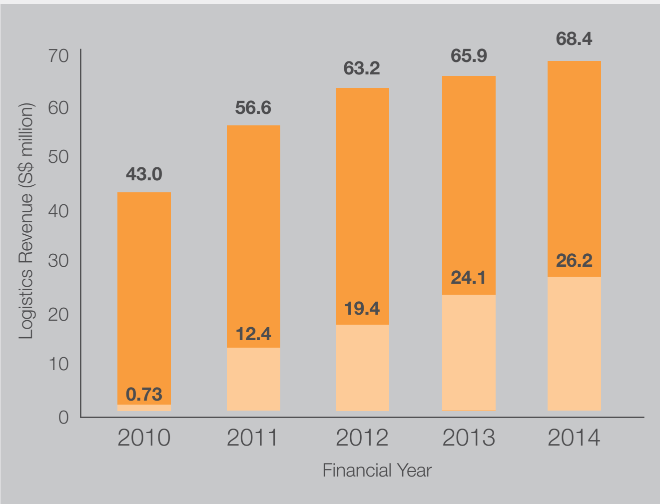
RichLand has focused on Indonesia as an immediate market for growth whilst retaining its position as an established logistics solutions provider in Singapore.

RichLand presently employs more than 1,000 staff throughout the region. Additionally, RichLand operates a transport fleet of more than 400 trucks and trailers. Furthermore, RichLand manages more than 1,250,000 square feet of warehousing capacity, delivering more than 2.1 million tonnes per year.

2014: SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR OF REVENUE GROWTH

The past year saw RichLand achieve record revenue once again, as it continued its six-year trend of booking year-on-year revenue growth. In FY 2014, RichLand recorded year-end revenue of S$68.4 million for the year, a 3.8% increase from FY 2013. The increase in revenue is largely attributed to the increasing scale and volume of the Group's Indonesia operations and new project logistics contracts within the oil and gas industry, a result of RichLand's strategy to expand into new areas within the logistics sector.

REGIONAL GROWTH: INDONESIA VS. LOGISTICS SEGMENT



LONG-TERM SUCCESS IN SINGAPORE

RichLand's Singapore operations remained sound throughout the past year in spite of adverse trends throughout the logistics industry.

In 2014, RichLand continued to win business from major, multinational companies for logistics operations, underscoring RichLand's longstanding reputation in the market as a leading logistics company for warehousing and distribution, airport terminal handling and full container haulage in the Singapore market.

RichLand commenced a new three-year VMI contract with multinational information technology company Hewett-Packard for inbound, just-in-time delivery shuttle to production facilities in Singapore. As a result of this contract, Richland now keeps Hewett-Packard production running 24/7 in Singapore, and is responsible for managing the inbound supply chain of production parts.

Additionally, RichLand was awarded a three-year contract with SingTel, one of the largest mobile operators in Singapore, representing another major domestic win for the company. For the contract, RichLand will manage logistics operations for SingTel and local broadband provider OpenNet to support in fibreoptic broadband cable projects.

The awarding of these contracts by major international companies – both leaders in their respective fields – represents a major accomplishment for RichLand's Singapore operations team.

Moving forward, RichLand will continue to prioritise customer retention in Singapore and maintaining its position as a leader in the local market.

CONTINUED GROWTH IN INDONESIA

Since refocusing on the Indonesian market in 2010, RichLand has continued to increase its presence in the country.

RichLand is now a diversified logistics provider in Indonesia, as the company now has capabilities in warehousing, transport, marine logistics and project logistics.

The past year saw RichLand enter its third year of the Group's multi-year warehousing and distribution contract with PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk ("CAP"), a leading Indonesian petrochemical company. The contract is the largest in the Group's history, and sees RichLand provide warehousing and distribution support to CAP at four sites throughout Java.

RichLand now employs over 500 staff in Indonesia and manages five domestic facilities in Java with over 700,000 square feet of warehousing capacity.

LOGISTICS OVERVIEW

Additionally, RichLand delivers over 1 million tonnes of cargo throughout the archipelago, amounting to approximately 4,000 truckloads per month.

PROJECT LOGISTICS

RichLand is continuing to provide highly complex and sophisticated project logistics support through the Group's project logistics business unit. In recent years, RichLand has prioritised taking on projects specific to the oil and gas sector, as oil and gas logistics operations are integral in meeting the region's energy needs.

As one of the core economic sectors in the Southeast Asia region, RichLand understands the importance of establishing itself as a player within the oil and gas sector. After successfully completing the Group's inaugural project logistics contract in 2010 – a marine spread project in Indonesia's Natuna Sea for a major oil and gas services company – the Group has continued to develop its capabilities within the oil and gas sector.

RichLand completed work on a major marine spread project at the South East Sumatra block, a shallow water oil and gas field located in the Java Sea, off the southeastern coast of Sumatra. The block is 8,098 sq km and consists of 34 fields and 360 production wells.

The project saw RichLand provide logistics services to an international consortium comprising China Offshore Oil Engineering Co., a subsidiary of the China National Offshore Oil Company, and Indonesian state-owned shipbuilding company PT PAL Indonesia (Persero), further validating RichLand's efforts to undertake challenging operations in this space.

Additionally, in September, RichLand embarked on its second project logistics contract for the year after the Group was awarded an oil barging contract for an Indonesian oil and gas exploration and production company.

The contract sees RichLand transport oil produced from the Selat Panjang field – a producing oil and gas field located in central Sumatra – to the Sungai Pakning refinery.

For the contract, RichLand transports an estimated 20,000 barrels of oil per month.

As RichLand has made greater efforts to increase its service offerings to partners within the oil and gas industry, these new ad hoc contracts mark new opportunities for the Group in this sector.

ON-GOING INVESTMENTS IN INNOVATION

As an asset owner and operator, RichLand is continuously investing in assets and systems to offer its customers considerably greater control in the management of services and operations. The past year saw RichLand continue to invest in assets, technology and personnel with the goal of improving its service offerings to clients.

RichLand is pleased to have made a further S$1-million investment in SAP, the world leader in enterprise software and software-related services, for the group's Singapore logistics operations.

The investment is part of the company's ongoing efforts to remain at the forefront of innovation within the logistics industry.

This strategic and operational fit between RichLand Logistics and SAP creates an asset-based solution to further meet RichLand's customers' needs as SAP will improve data flow and processes for operations, as well as help deliver improvements in productivity. RichLand believes that this long-term investment will benefit the company throughout its entire operational process.

FUTURE PLANS

Looking ahead, RichLand will continue to develop new business within the 3PL contract logistics industry in Singapore and in Indonesia, as well as continue to focus on value-add project logistics opportunities.

As RichLand further increases its presence in Indonesia, it will work to achieve sustainability within all logistics operations in the market.

Additionally, RichLand will further drive operational efficiency and increase the company's margins to further strengthen its bottom line for the benefit of shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Ramba Energy Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**Group**"), are committed to setting in place corporate governance practices to provide the structure through which the objectives of protecting the shareholders' interests and enhancing long term shareholders' value are met. This report outlines the Company's corporate governance practices with specific reference made to the revised Code of Corporate Governance 2012 issued on 2 May 2012 (the "**Code**"), which is effective from financial year commencing on or after 1 November 2012.

BOARD MATTERS

The Board's Conduct of its Affairs

Principle 1: **Every company should be headed by an effective Board to lead and control the company. The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the company. The Board works with the Management to achieve this objective and Management remains accountable to the Board.**

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") comprises seven directors of whom four are executive directors, one is a non-executive and non-independent director, and two are independent directors. Their combined wealth and diversity of skills, experience, gender and knowledge of the Company enables them to contribute effectively to the strategic growth and governance of the Group.

The role of the Board, apart from its statutory responsibilities is to:

- Set the Group's values and standards and provide entrepreneurial leadership, set the overall strategy and direction of the Group, taking into account the sustainability of the Group as part of its strategic formulation;
- Review and oversee the management of the Group's business affairs, financial controls, performance and ensure that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the company to meet its objectives;
- Approve the Group's strategic plans, key business initiatives, acquisition and disposal of assets, significant investments and funding decisions and major corporate policies;
- Establish a framework of prudent and effective controls and oversee the processes of risk management, financial reporting and compliance, evaluate the adequacy of internal controls and safeguarding of shareholders' interests and the Group's assets;
- Approve the release of the Group's quarterly and full-year financial results, related party transactions of material nature and the submission of the relevant checklists to the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**");
- Identify the key stakeholder groups and recognise that their perceptions affect the company's reputation;
- Appoint directors and key management staff, including the review of performance and remuneration packages; and
- Assume the responsibilities for corporate governance.

All directors have objectively discharged their duties and responsibilities at all times as fiduciaries in the interests of the company.

To ensure that specific issues are subject to due consideration and review before the Board makes its decisions, the Board has established three Board Committees, namely, the Audit Committee ("**AC**"), Nominating Committee ("**NC**") and the Remuneration Committee ("**RC**"), responsible for making recommendations to the Board. These committees, which operate within clearly defined terms of reference, play an important role in ensuring good corporate governance in the Company and within the Group. These terms of reference are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure their continued relevance.

The Board meets regularly throughout the year. The schedule of all the Board Committee meetings for the calendar year is usually given to all the directors well in advance. During the financial year ended 31 December 2014, the Board held a total of seven meetings. Besides the scheduled meetings, the Board meets on a regular basis as and when necessary, to address any specific significant matters that may arise.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD MATTERS (cont'd)

The Company's Articles of Association (the "**Articles**") provide for meetings of the Directors to be held by means of telephone conference or other methods of simultaneous communication by electronic or telegraphic means when necessary. The Board also approves transactions through circular resolutions, which are circulated to the Board together with all the relevant information to the proposed transaction.

The frequency of meetings and the attendance of each director at every Board and Board Committee meetings are disclosed in the table below:

Attendance Report of Directors

	Board		AC		RC		NC	
	No. of meetings		No. of meetings		No. of meetings		No. of meetings	
Name of Director	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Mr Tan Chong Huat	7	7	4	4	2	2	1	1
Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya	7	6	4	4*	2	2*	1	1*
Mr Daniel Zier Johannes Jol	7	7	4	4*	2	2*	1	1*
Ms Lanymarta Ganadjaja	7	6	4	3*	2	2*	1	1*
Mr Bambang Nugroho	7	6	4	4*	2	2*	1	1*
Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick	7	7	4	4	2	2	1	1
Mr Tay Ah Kong Bernard	7	7	4	4	2	2	1	1

* By Invitation

Matters Requiring Board Approval

Aside from carrying out its normal duties, the Board of Directors also deliberated on material transactions such as the appointment of the Qualified Person; potential farm-out opportunities of the Group's oil and gas interests and various fund raising activities during the financial year.

Director Orientation and Training

No new director was appointed by the Company during the financial year ended 31 December 2014. The Company conducts comprehensive orientation programs for new directors to familiarise themselves with the Company's structure and organisation, businesses and governance policies. The aim of the orientation program is to give directors a better understanding of the Company's businesses and allow them to assimilate into their new roles. Any director who has no prior experience as a director of a listed company will have to undergo intensive training and briefing on the roles and responsibilities of a director of a listed company. Where appropriate, the Company will provide training for first-time directors in areas such as accounting, legal and industry-specific knowledge.

New directors are also informed about matters such as the Code of Dealing in the Company's shares. Changes to regulations and accounting standards are monitored closely by the Management. To keep pace with such regulatory changes, the Company provides opportunities for on-going education on Board processes and best practices as well as updates on changes in legislation and financial reporting standards, regulations and guidelines from the SGX-ST that affect the Company and/or the directors in discharging their duties.

The Company has adopted a policy where directors are encouraged to make enquiries on any aspects of the Company's operations or business issues from Management. The Chairman or the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") or the Company Secretary will make the necessry arrangements for the briefings, informal discussions or explanations as and when required.

Directors also have the opportunity to visit the Group's operational facilities and meet with Management to gain a better understanding of the business operations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD MATTERS (cont'd)

The Board as a whole is updated regularly on risk management, corporate governance, insider trading and key changes in the relevant regulatory requirements and financial standards, so as to enable them to properly discharge their duties as Board or Board Committee members. In addition, the Directors are encouraged to attend appropriate or relevant courses, conference and seminars conducted by professional organisation, which may be funded by the Company.

New releases issued by the SGX-ST and Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("**ACRA**"), which are relevant to the directors are circulated to the Board. The Company Secretary also informs the directors of upcoming conferences and seminars relevant to their roles as directors of the Company. Annually, the external auditors update the AC and the Board on the new and revised financial reporting standards.

BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE

Principle 2: There should be a strong and independent element on the Board, which is able to exercise objective judgment on corporate affairs independently, in particular, from Management and 10% shareholders. No individual or small group of individuals should be allowed to dominate the Board's decision making.

As of the date of this report, the Board comprises the following directors:

Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director

Mr Tan Chong Huat (Chairman)

Executive Directors

Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya
Mr Daniel Zier Johannes Jol
Ms Lanymarta Ganadjaja
Mr Bambang Nugroho

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick
Mr Tay Ah Kong Bernard

The Board has adopted the Code's criteria of an independent director in its review and is of the view that all independent non-executive directors have satisfied the criteria of independence. Although the independent directors do not make up one-third of the Board, there is a strong and independent element. Matters requiring the Board's approval are discussed and deliberated with participation from each member of the Board. The decisions are based on collective decisions without any individual influencing or dominating the decision making process. In line with guideline 2.4 of the Code, the NC had conducted a rigorous review on the independence of the non-executive director, Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick, who has served the Board beyond 9 years. The relevant factors that were taken into consideration in determining the independence of Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick are set out under Principle 4 in pages 30 to 31.

The Board regularly examines its size and, with a view to determining the impact of its number upon effectiveness, decides on what it considers an appropriate size for itself taking into account the scope and nature of the Company's operations. The composition of the Board is reviewed annually by the NC to ensure that there is an appropriate mix of expertise and experience to enable Management to benefit from a diverse perspective of issues that are brought before the Board. Together, the directors as a group provide core competencies in business, investment, legal, audit, accounting, tax matters, management experience and industry knowledge.

The profiles of the Board are set out in pages 8 to 10 of the Annual Report. To-date, none of the non-executive directors of the Company has been appointed as director of the Company's principal subsidiary, which is based in Singapore.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD COMPOSITION AND GUIDANCE (cont'd)

The non-executive and independent directors participate actively during Board meetings. The Company has benefited from Management's access to its directors for guidance and exchange of views both within and outside of the meetings of the Board and Board Committees. The non-executive and independent directors communicate amongst themselves and with the Company's auditors and senior management. When necessary, the Company co-ordinates informal meetings for non-executive and independent directors to meet without the presence of the executive directors and/or Management.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Principle 3: There should be a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and the executives responsible for managing the company's business. No one individual should represent a considerable concentration of power.

The Company has a separate Chairman and CEO to ensure an appropriate balance of power, increased accountability and greater capacity for the Board in terms of independent decision making.

The Chairman of the Board is Mr Tan Chong Huat ("Mr Tan"). As the Chairman, Mr Tan is responsible for amongst others, the proper carrying out of the business of the Board at its meeting, and represents the collective leadership of the Company's Board of Directors, the exercise of control over quantity, quality and timeliness of the flow of information between the Board, Management and Shareholders of the Company. The Chairman, with the assistance of the Company Secretary, ensures that Board meetings are held when necessary. He consults the CEO in setting the board meeting agenda and ensures that adequate time is available for discussion of all agenda items. The Chairman ensures that Management provides the Board members with complete, adequate and timely information. He encourages constructive relations, mutual respect and trust between the Board and the Management and between the Executive Directors and the Independent Directors. He also takes a leading role in ensuring the Company strives to achieve and maintain a high standard of corporate governance practices by establishing a shared acceptance of core business and management values among board members.

The role of CEO is assumed by Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya. As the CEO, he is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Group. He plays an instrumental role in charting the direction and strategic development of the Group and formulates business strategies, the development of the Group, overall financial performance and the direct implementation of the policies for all aspects of the Company and the Group's operations as set out by the Board. He is to ensure that each member of the Board and Management works well together with integrity and competency.

The CEO is the most senior executive in the Company and bears executive responsibility for the Company's business, while the Chairman bears responsibility for the workings of the Board.

The Chairman and CEO's performance and appointment to the Board are reviewed periodically by the NC and their remuneration packages are reviewed periodically by the RC. The Board believes that there are adequate safeguards in place to ensure an appropriate balance of power and authority within the spirit of good corporate governance.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Principle 4: There should be a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of directors to the Board.

The Board established the NC, which currently consists of three directors, the majority of whom are independent. The NC is chaired by an Independent Director, Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick, who is not directly associated with a substantial shareholder, and is not a substantial shareholder. The other members are Mr Tay Ah Kong Bernard and Mr Tan Chong Huat.

The NC is regulated by its terms of reference and its key functions include, *inter alia*:

- Reviewing the Board structure, size and composition having regard to the scope and nature of the operations and the core competencies of the directors as a group;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD MEMBERSHIP (cont'd)

- Reviewing, assessing and recommending nominees or candidates for appointment or election to the Board and various Board Committees;
- Assessing the effectiveness of the Board and Board Committees as a whole;
- Assessing the contribution, performance and effectiveness of the Board, in particular when a director has multiple board representations and having regard to the director's competencies, commitment, contribution and performance;
- Establishing and reviewing the criteria on the determination of the maximum number of directorship of listed companies any director may hold;
- Reviewing the independence of the directors on an annual basis and as and when circumstances require; and
- Deciding whether a director is able to and has been adequately carrying out his or her duties as a director of the Company based on internal guidelines such as attendance, intensity of participation and responsiveness

The NC meets at least once a year. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, each director of the Company shall retire from office at least once every three years. Directors who retire are eligible to stand for re-election.

All directors, including CEO, submit themselves for re-nomination and re-election at regular intervals of at least once every three years. Article 107 of the Articles requires one-third of the Board to retire and submit themselves for re-election by shareholders at each Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). In addition, Article 117 of the Articles provides that every new director must retire and submit themselves for re-election at the next AGM of the Company following his appointment during the year.

The dates of initial appointment and last re-election of each director are set out below:

Name of Director	Position held on the Board	Date of first to the Board appointment	Date of last re-election as Director
Tan Chong Huat	Chairman	17 February 2004	24 April 2013
Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya	Director	30 June 2008	24 April 2013
Lanymarta Ganadjaja	Director	30 June 2008	28 April 2014
Bambang Nugroho	Director	1 August 2008	30 April 2012
Daniel Zier Johannes Jol	Director	17 November 2008	30 April 2012
Tay Ah Kong Bernard	Director	4 June 2008	28 April 2014
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick	Director	17 February 2004	30 April 2012

The NC has also adopted internal guidelines addressing the commitments that are faced when directors serve on multiple boards. For the current financial year, the Board is satisfied that each director has allocated sufficient time and resources to the affairs of the Company. The Company has in place, policies and procedures for the appointment of new directors, including the description on the search and nomination procedures. Each member of the NC shall abstain from voting on any resolutions and making recommendations and/or participating in any deliberations of the NC in respect of his re-nomination as a director.

Despite some of the directors having multiple Board representations and other principal commitments, the NC is satisfied that these directors are able to and have adequately carried out their duties as directors of the Company. Currently, the Board has not determined the maximum number of listed Board representations which any director may hold. The NC and the Board will review the requirement to determine the maximum number of listed Board representations as and when it deemed fits.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD MEMBERSHIP (cont'd)

In considering whether an independent director who has served on the Board for more than 9 years is still independent, the Board has taken into consideration the following factors:

a. There was a change of the composition of the executive directors and management and controlling shareholders during the reverse takeover exercise in 2008.

b. The considerable amount of experience and wealth of knowledge that the independent director brings to the Company.

c. The attendance and active participation in the proceedings and decision making process of the Board and Committee meetings.

d. Provision of continuity and stability to the new Management at the Board level as the independent director has developed deep insight into the business of the Company and possesses experience and knowledge of the business.

e. The qualification and expertise provides reasonable checks and balances for the Management.

f. The independent director has provided adequate attention and sufficient time has been devoted to the proceedings and business of the Company. He is adequately prepared and responsive and heavily involved in the discussions at the meeting.

g. The independent director provides overall guidance to Management and act as safeguard for the protection of Company's assets and shareholders' interests.

h. The independent director has not been employed by the Company or any of its related corporations for the current or any of the past three financial years.

i. None of the immediate family members of the independent director is or has been employed by the Company or any of its related corporations for the current or any of the past three financial years.

j. None of the immediate family members of the independent director has accepted significant compensation from the Company or any of its related corporations for the provision of services, for the current or any of the past three financial years.

k. None of the immediate family members of the independent director have a contractual relationship with the Company or any of its subsidiaries in the current or immediate past financial year and are not a 10% shareholder of, or a partner in (with 10% or more stake) or a partner in, or an executive officer of, or a director of, any organisation which received from or provided significant payments or material services to the Company or any of its subsidiaries in the current or immediate financial year.

l. None of the immediate family members of the independent director is a 10% shareholder of the Company.

m. The independent director has not been directly associated with a 10% shareholder of the Company in the current or immediate past financial year by virtue of being accustomed or under an obligation (formal or formal) to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the 10% shareholder in the corporate affairs of the Company.

n. The independent director has confirmed that there are no current or past involvements in situations of conflicts in interest, relationships or interested person transactions that would affect his independence.

o. The independent director has maintained and discharged his responsibility as an independent director in interested person transactions and cases of conflicts of interest involving substantial and/or majority shareholders.

p. The independent director has disclosed to the NC the number of boards that he is sitting on and none of these boards or their board members are related to the substantial and/or majority shareholders of the Company and its related corporations.

q. The independent director is the Chairman of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee and has led the Board Committees effectively in making independent and objective decisions.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

BOARD MEMBERSHIP (cont'd)

In this regard, the NC with the concurrence of the Board, has reviewed the suitability of Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick ("Mr Patrick Chee") being an Independent Director having served on the Board for beyond 9 years and considered that Mr Patrick Chee remains independent. He abstains from voting on any resolution where it relates to his re-appointment.

The NC has recommended and the Board has approved the re-election of the Mr Daniel Zier Johannes Jol, Mr Bambang Nugroho and Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick, who are retiring at the forthcoming AGM. Mr Bambang Nugroho has indicated his intention to retire from the Board and not seek re-election at the forthcoming AGM of the Company.

The key information regarding directors such as academic and professional qualifications, board committees served, directorships or chairmanships both present and past held over the preceding three years in other listed companies and other major appointments, whether the appointment is executive or non-executive are set out in pages 41 to 42 of the Annual Report.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Principle 5: There should be a formal annual assessment of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and its board committees and the contribution by each director to the effectiveness of the Board.

In line with the principles of good corporate governance, the Board has implemented a process to evaluate the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and its Board Committees. The performance criteria includes, but is not limited to, financial targets, the contribution by directors, their expertise, their sense of independence and their industry knowledge. This encourages constructive feedback from the Board and leads to an enhancement of its performance over time. The Board has met to discuss the evaluation of the Board and its Board Committees and has adopted a formal evaluation process to assess the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and its Board Committees. Following the review, the Board is of the view that the Board and its Board Committees operate effectively and each director is contributing to the overall effectiveness of the Board. The NC has decided unanimously, that the directors will not be evaluated individually but factors taken into consideration for the re-nomination are the extent of their attendance, participation and contributions in the proceedings of the meetings. The evaluation results of the Board and its Committees are reviewed and discussed by the NC. Any recommendation and suggestion arising from the evaluation exercise are circulated to the Board for consideration of the appropriate measures to be taken.

The NC, in considering the re-appointment of any director, had considered the attendance records for the meetings of the Board and its Board committees, the intensity of participation at meetings, the quality of contributions to the development of strategy, the degree of preparedness, industry and business knowledge and experience each director possesses, which are crucial to the Group's business.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Principle 6: In order to fulfill their responsibilities, directors should be provided with complete, adequate and timely information prior to board meetings and on an on-going basis so as to enable them to make informed decisions to discharge their duties and responsibilities.

In order to ensure that the Board is able to fulfil its responsibilities, the Management is required to provide adequate and timely information to the Board on Board affairs and issues that require the Board's decision as well as ongoing reports relating to the operational and financial performance of the Company and the Group, to enable the Board to make informed decisions. For subjects that require the Board's decision, relevant management staffs are invited to attend at a specific allocated time during the Board and Board Committee meetings. Periodic financial reports and operational updates, budgets, forecasts, material variance reports, disclosure documents, board papers and any other related materials are provided to the Board; and where appropriate, prior to the Board meeting to enable the Board to be properly informed of matters to be discussed and/or approved. The Board is also informed of any significant developments or events relating to the Group. In addition, the Board is entitled to request from Management such additional information as needed to make informed decisions. Management ensures that any additional information requested for is provided to the Board in a timely manner.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

ACCESS TO INFORMATION (cont'd)

The Board has separate and independent access to the key management staff at all times. Where necessary, the Company will, upon the request of the Board (whether as a group or individually), provide them with independent professional advice, to enable them to discharge their duties. The costs of such professional advice will be borne by the Company.

The Board has independent access to the Company Secretary, who provides the Board with regular updates on the requirements of the Companies Act, all the rules and regulations of the SGX-ST and advises the Board on all governance matters. Under the direction of the Chairman, the Company Secretary or his representatives ensure good information flows within the Board and its Board committees and between Management and non-executive directors. The Company Secretary or his representatives attend all Board meetings and Board Committee meetings and assist the Chairman of the Board and Board Committees in ensuring that the relevant procedures are followed and reviewed such that the Board and Board Committees function effectively and advise the Board on all governance matters. The decision to appoint or remove the Company Secretary is a decision made by the Board as a whole.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

Principle 7: There should be a formal and transparent procedure for developing policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors. No director should be involved in deciding his own remuneration.

The Group's remuneration policy is to provide compensation packages at market rates, which reward successful performance and attract, retain and motivate directors and key management executives.

The RC comprises three directors, the majority of whom are independent. Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick chairs the RC with Mr Tan Chong Huat and Mr Tay Ah Kong Bernard as members. In discharging their duties, the members have access to advice from the internal human resources personnel, and if required, advice from external consultants.

The RC recommends to the Board a framework for the remuneration for the Board and key executives and to determine specific remuneration packages for each Executive Director, which is based on transparency and accountability.

The RC is regulated by its terms of reference and its key functions include, *inter alia*:

- Reviewing and recommending to the Board a framework of remuneration and specific remuneration packages for all directors of the company;

- Reviewing the service contracts of the Executive Directors;

- Reviewing and enhancing the compensation structure with incentive performance base for key executives;

- Overseeing the general compensation of employees of the Group with a goal to motivate, recruit and retain employees and directors through competitive compensation and progressive policies; and

- Administering the Ramba Group Share Option Scheme ("**RGSOS**"), Ramba Group Performance Share Plan ("**RGPSP**") and any other incentive schemes which may be set up from time to time.

The RC recommends, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board, a framework of remuneration policies for key executives and directors serving on the Board and Board Committees, and determines specifically the remuneration package for each executive director of the Company. The RC considers relevant aspects of remuneration which includes but not limited to, directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, share options performance shares and benefits in kind. In addition, the RC also reviews the remuneration of senior management. The RC ensures that the remuneration packages for the executive directors and senior management are fair and not overly generous. The RC's recommendations are submitted to the entire Board for endorsement. Each member of the RC shall abstain from voting on any resolutions and making any recommendations and/or participating in any deliberations of the RC in respect of his remuneration package.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

REMUNERATION MATTERS (cont'd)

The RC administers both the RGSOS and RGPSP for the Company's executives, including its directors and employees (the "**Schemes**"). Both Schemes will provide eligible participants with an opportunity to participate in the equity of the Company and to motivate them towards better performance through increased dedication and loyalty.

The RC determines and approves the allocation of the share options and awards, the date of grant and the price thereof under the Schemes. Details of the Schemes are set out on pages 45 to 47 of this Annual Report.

The Ramba Group Exploration and Production ("**E&P**") Cash Based Incentive Plan ("**Plan**") was introduced and adopted by the Company in 2013 after having undergone rigorous review with Hay Group, Management, RC and the Board. The key objectives of the Plan are to reward participants for their role in creating value for Shareholders and growth potential for the Group and motivate participants to maintain a high level of performance and contribution, while attracting and retaining employees whose contributions are important to the long-term value generation, growth and profitability of the Group.

BOARD PERFORMANCE

Level and Mix of Remuneration

Principle 8: The level and structure of remuneration should be aligned with the long-term interest and risk policies of the company, and should be appropriate to attract, retain and motivate (a) the directors to provide good stewardship of the company, and (b) key management personnel to successfully manage the company. However, companies should avoid paying more than is necessary for this purpose.

In setting remuneration packages, the Company takes into consideration the remuneration packages and employment conditions within the industry as well as the Group's relative performance and the performance of its individual directors. The level and structure of remuneration is aligned with the long-term interest and risk policies of the company.

The independent and non-executive directors are paid directors' fees, which takes into account factors such as the effort and time spent and the scope of responsibilities of the directors. Directors' fees are recommended by the Board for approval at the Company's AGM.

The executive directors do not receive directors' fees. The remuneration packages of the executive directors and the key management personnel comprise primarily a basic salary component and a variable component which is inclusive of bonuses, based on the performance of the Group as a whole and their individual performance and other benefits. This performance-related remuneration aligns the interests of the executive directors and key management personnel with that of the shareholders and promotes the long-term success of the company.

In addition, the Company has implemented long-term incentive schemes, as described under Principle 7. The RGSOS and RGPSP are both structured with deferred vesting schedules, whereby only a portion of the benefits can be exercised each year. The directors and key management personnel are strongly encouraged to hold their shares beyond the vesting period.

The service contracts entered into with the four Executive Directors, namely (1) Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya, (2) Mr Daniel Zier Johannes Jol, (3) Ms Lanymarta Ganadjaja, and (4) Mr Bambang Nugroho are subject to review by the RC. The service agreements include a fixed term of appointment with termination by either party giving to the other not less than six months prior written notice.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION

Principle 9: Every company should provide clear disclosure of its remuneration policies, level and mix of remuneration, and the procedure for setting remuneration, in the company's annual report. It should provide disclosure in relation to its remuneration policies to enable investors to understand the link between remuneration paid to directors and key management personnel, and performance.

A breakdown showing the level and mix of each Director (only those who were in service for FY2014) is as follows:

Directors

Names	Salary (%)	Bonus (%)	Other Benefits (%)	Share Options (%)	Share Awards (%) [3]	Directors' Fees (%)	Total (%)
S$$250,000 to S$500,000							
Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya [2]	40.13	20.40	0.00	0.00	39.47	0.00	100
Lanymarta Ganadjaja	40.67	4.15	12.67	0.00	42.51	0.00	100
Daniel Zier Johannes Jol	44.01	3.67	5.34	0.00	46.98	0.00	100
Below S$250,000							
Bambang Nugroho	41.46	3.56	0.00	0.00	54.98	0.00	100
Tan Chong Huat [1]	0.00	0.00	13.14	0.00	34.36	52.50	100
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick [1]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.77	60.23	100
Tay Ah Kong Bernard [1]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.77	60.23	100

Notes:
(1) Directors' Fees for FY2014 were approved by shareholders on 28 April 2014.
(2) Son of substantial shareholder, Mr Edward Seky Soeryadjaya.
(3) Share Awards vested by the Company during the financial year.

Top 5 Executives of the Group

The gross remuneration received by the top 5 executives of the Group is as follows:

Range	No. of Executives
Below S$250,000	1
S$250,000 to S$500,000	3
S$500,000 to S$750,000	1

The aggregate total remuneration paid to the top five management personnel (who are not directors or the CEO) for the year ended 31 December 2014 is approximately S$1,870,491.61.

The Board believes that it is for the benefit of the Company and the Group that the remuneration of the Executive Directors is kept confidential, due to its sensitive nature. Similarly, the remuneration of the top executives (who are not directors of the Company) was shown on a "no name" basis due to the Company's concern over poaching of these executives by competitors.

Remuneration of Employee Related to Director

The table below reflects the details of the remuneration (in the nearest thousand dollars) of an employee who is an immediate family member of a director or the CEO, and whose remuneration exceeds S$50,000 for the year ended 31 December 2014:

Name	Salary (%)	Bonus (%)	Other Benefits (%)	Share Options (%)	Share Awards (%)	Total (%)
S$$100,000 to S$150,000						
Franciscus Dewana Darmapuspita (Spouse of Ms Lanymarta Ganadjaja, an Executive Director of the Company)	69.23	6.28	11.49	0.00	13.00	100

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION (cont'd)

As at 31 December 2014, we have an employee, Mr Franciscus Dewana Darmapuspita (the "Related Employee") who is the spouse of Ms Lanymarta Ganadjaja, an Executive Director of the Company. He is a President Director of PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya, a subsidiary of the Group.

The basis of determining the remuneration of the related employee is the same as the basis of determining the remuneration of other unrelated employees. The gross remuneration received by the related employee is in the range between S$100,000 to S$150,000 during the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Accountability

Principle 10: The Board should present a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's performance, position and prospects.

The Board understands its accountability to the shareholders on the Group's position, performance and progress. The objectives of the presentation of the annual audited financial statements, full-year and quarterly results to its shareholders are to provide the shareholders with a balanced and understandable analysis and explanation of the Group's financial performance, position and prospects.

In line with the SGX Listing Rules, the Board provides a negative assurance statement to the shareholders in respect of the interim financial statements. For the financial year under review, the CEO and the Chief Financial Officer have provided assurance to the Board on the integrity of the Group's financial statements.

The Management provides the Board with a continual flow of relevant information on a timely basis in order that it may effectively discharge its duties. The Management understands its role to provide all members of the Board with a balanced and understandable assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects.

The Board also takes adequate steps to ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements. For instance, subsequent to the implementation of the Personal Data Protection Act, which took effect from 2 July 2014, the Board reviewed and established a written Personal Data Protection Policy for the Company.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

Principle 11: The Board is responsible for the governance of risk. The Board should ensure that Management maintains a sound system of risk management and internal controls to safeguard shareholders' interests and the company's assets, and should determine the nature and extent of the significant risks which the Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives.

The Board is responsible for the overall internal control framework, but acknowledges that no cost-effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities. The system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The internal controls in place will address the financial, operational and compliance risks, and the objectives of these controls are to provide reasonable assurance that there are no material financial misstatements or material loss, there is proper maintenance of accounting records, financial information is reliable, and assets are safeguarded.

The Group has in place a Risk Management Committee ("RMC") comprising Executive Directors and Senior Management to assist the Board in its oversight of risk governance and risk management in the Group.

An Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") programme has been implemented to identify, prioritise, assess, manage and monitor key risks. The risk management process in place covers, *inter alia*, financial, operational (including information technology) and compliance risks faced by the Group. Key risks identified are deliberated by Senior Management, and reported to the RMC on a quarterly basis. The RMC reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the ERM programme against identified key risks vis-à-vis changes in the Group's operating environment.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS (cont'd)

Complementing the ERM programme is a Group-wide system of internal controls, which includes the Code of Conduct, documented policies and procedures, proper segregation of duties and approval procedures and authorities.

To ensure that internal controls and risk management processes are adequate and effective, the AC is assisted by various independent professional service providers. The assistance of the internal and external auditors enabled the AC to carry out assessments of the effectiveness of key internal controls during the year. Any key findings in internal controls and recommendations from the internal and external auditors to further improve the internal controls were reported to the AC. The AC will also follow up on actions taken by the Management on the recommendations made by the internal and external auditors.

In addition, the Directors have received assurances from the CEO, Chief Financial Officer and Management of the subsidiaries in the form of representation letters that (a) the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's operations and finances; and (b) the risk management and internal control systems are operating effectively.

Based on the internal controls and risk management processes established and maintained by the Group, the work performed by the internal and external auditors and the internal compliance team, and reviews performed by management, the Board, with the concurrence of the Audit Committee, is of the opinion that the Group's internal controls and risk management procedures are adequate as at 31 December 2014, in addressing the financial, operational (including information technology) and compliance risks of the Group.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Principle 12: The Board should establish an AC with written terms of reference which clearly set out its authority and duties.

The AC currently comprises three directors, the majority of whom are independent. Mr Tay Ah Kong Bernard chairs the AC. The other members are Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick and Mr Tan Chong Huat.

The Board is of the view that the members of the AC are appropriately qualified in that they have sufficient accounting or related financial management expertise and experiences to discharge the AC's function.

The AC comprises members who have sufficient and recent experience in finance, legal and business fields. The members of the AC are kept updated on changes to accounting standards and issues which have a direct impact on the financial statements through seminars, courses and briefings by the external professionals.

The role of the AC is to assist the Board with discharging its responsibility to safeguard the Company's assets, maintain adequate accounting records and develop and maintain effective systems of internal control.

The Terms of Reference of the AC is in accordance with the guidelines recommended in the guidebook by the Audit Committee Guidance Committee released in October 2008 and the Code.

The principal responsibilities of the AC are set out in the terms of reference and its key functions include:

- Reviewing with the Group's external auditors, their audit plan, evaluation of the internal accounting controls, scope and results of the external audit report, any matters which the external auditors wish to discuss and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors;

- Reviewing the Group's financial reports to ensure its integrity and all financial announcements relating to the Group's financial performance for submission to the Board for approval;

- Reviewing with the internal auditors, the scope and results of internal audit procedures as well as the effectiveness of the internal audit function and their evaluation of the internal control system, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

AUDIT COMMITTEE (cont'd)

- Reporting to the Board the adequacy and effectiveness of the company's internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls;

- Reviewing interested person transactions in accordance with the requirements of the SGX-ST Listing Manual;

- Evaluating the scope and results of the audit and its cost effectiveness and the objectivity and independence of the external auditors annually and nominating external auditors for appointment or re-appointment;

- Reviewing the Company's procedures for detecting fraud and whistle-blowing matters and ensure that arrangements are in place by which the Group's personnel may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting, financial control, or any other matters; and

- Consider and make recommendations to the Board on the proposals to the shareholders on the appointment or re-appointment of the external auditors, approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors; and matters relating to resignation or dismissal of the auditors.

The AC has the explicit authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference and will have full access to and co-operation by the Group's management. It has the discretion to invite any director or member of the Group's management to its meetings. The AC has been given reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its functions properly. The AC has, within its terms of reference, the authority to obtain independent professional advice and reasonable resources at the Company's expense to enable it to discharge its functions properly.

Where, by virtue of any vacancy in the membership of the AC for any reason, the number of members is reduced to less than three (3), the Board shall, within three (3) months thereafter, appoint such number of new members to the AC. The AC meets at least four (4) times a year and as and when necessary.

Apart from the duties listed above, the AC shall commission and review the findings of internal investigations into matters when 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 Group's operating results and/or financial position. Each member of the AC shall abstain from voting on any resolutions and making any recommendations and/or participating in any deliberations of the AC in respect of matters in which he is interested.

Annually, the AC meets with the internal and external auditors separately without the presence of the Management to review any matter that might be raised. For the financial year under review, the AC had reviewed the non-audit services provided by the external auditors, which comprise tax advisory services and was satisfied to the extent that such services would not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the external auditors. The fees that were charged to the Group by the external auditors for audit and non-audit services were approximately S$190,000 and S$112,000 respectively for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

The AC has undertaken a review of the services, scope, independence and objectivity of the external auditors. Ernst & Young LLP, the external auditors of the Company, has confirmed that they are a Public and Chartered Accounting Firm registered with Accounting & Corporate Regulatory Authority and provided a confirmation of their independence to the AC. Having assessed the external auditors based on factors such as performance and quality of their audit partners and auditing team, their overall qualification and their independence status, the AC is satisfied that Rule 712(2)(a) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST has been complied with. In this regards, the AC recommends to the Board the nomination of Ernst & Young LLP for re-appointment as the external auditor at the forthcoming AGM.

The AC and Board of Directors of the Company confirmed that in appointing the auditing firms for the Company, subsidiaries and significant associated companies, the Group has complied with SGX-ST Listing Rules 712 and 715 respectively.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

AUDIT COMMITTEE (cont'd)

Fraud and Whistle-Blowing Policy

The AC has in consultation with the Board, initiated the implementation of fraud and whistle-blowing policy for all employees including overseas subsidiaries and associates. This policy aims to provide an avenue for employees to raise concerns and provide reassurance that they will be protected from reprisals or victimisation for raising any concerns about incidents of fraud and whistle-blowing in good faith.

The Board noted that no incidents in relation to the fraud and whistle blowing matters have been raised during the year by any staff to indicate possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting, financial control, or any other matters.

INTERNAL AUDIT

Principle 13: The Company should establish an effective internal audit function that is adequately resourced and independent of the activities it audits.

The Company has appointed KPMG Services Pte. Ltd. ("IA") as its internal auditors, which works together with the Company's internal compliance department, and conducted the internal audits for the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

The IA is adequately resourced with competent professionals and reported directly to the Chairman of the AC. In discharging its responsibilities, the IA has full access to the Company's documents, records and personnel.

The annual internal audit plan was reviewed and approved by the AC prior to the commencement of the annual internal audits. The IA assisted the AC in reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of key internal controls in accordance with the internal audit plan and all key findings and recommendations are reported and presented to the AC.

The AC reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function annually and as and when the circumstances require.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Shareholder Rights

Principle 14: Companies should treat all shareholders fairly and equitably, and should recognise, protect and facilitate the exercise of shareholders' rights, and continually review and update such governance arrangements.

In line with the continuous obligations of the Company under SGX-ST Listing Manual and the Companies Act, high standard of transparent corporate disclosure, the Board firmly believes that all shareholders should be equally and on a timely basis be informed of all major developments that would be likely to materially impact the Group. The Company does not practice selective disclosures as all material and price-sensitive information is released through SGXNET.

All the shareholders will receive Annual Report together with the notice of Annual General Meeting ("AGM") by post, published in a newspaper and via SGXNET within the mandatory period. Besides that, all the shareholders also will receive the relevant circular together with the notice of Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") by post, published in a newspaper and via SGXNET. Accompanying the notice of AGM and EGM, a copy of the proxy form is attached for the shareholders, so that the shareholders may appoint maximum up to 2 proxies to attend, vote and question the Board and Management, for and on behalf of the shareholders who are not able to attend the general meeting personally.

In view of the above, all the shareholders are given an opportunity to participate effectively and vote at the general meetings.

Principle 15: Companies should actively engage their shareholders and put in place an investor relations policy to promote regular, effective and fair communication with shareholders.

The Company adopts the practice of providing adequate and timely disclosure of material information to its shareholders. Where there is inadvertent disclosure made to a selected group, the Company will make the same disclosure publicly as soon as practicable.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES (cont'd)

Communication is made through:

- Annual reports that are prepared and sent to all shareholders. The Board ensures that the annual report includes all relevant information about the Company and the Group, including future developments and other disclosures required by the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards;
- Quarterly announcements containing a summary of the financial information and affairs of the Group for that period;
- Notices of an explanatory memoranda for AGM and EGM;
- Press and news releases on major developments of the Company and the Group;
- Disclosure of all major announcements to the SGX-ST; and
- The Company's website at http://www.ramba.com at which our shareholders can access financial information, corporate announcements, press releases, annual reports and a profile of the Group.

The Company does not practice selective disclosure and price sensitive information is first publicly released through SGX-Net prior to the Company meeting with any investors or analysts. All shareholders of the Company will receive the Annual Report with notice of AGM.

Principle 16: Companies should encourage greater shareholder participation at AGMs, and allow shareholder the opportunity to communicate their views on various matters affecting the company.

Our shareholders are encouraged to attend the AGM to ensure a high level of accountability and to be updated on the Company's strategies and goals. Notice of the AGM is dispatched to shareholders, together with explanatory notes or a circular on items of special businesses (if necessary), at least fourteen clear calendar days before the meeting. The Board welcomes questions from shareholders who wish to raise issues, either informally or formally before or during the AGM. Voting procedures and rules that govern general meetings of shareholders are clearly disclosed to the shareholders in the AGM. The Chairman of the AC, NC and RC are normally present and available to address questions relating to the work of their respective committees at general meetings. Furthermore, the external auditors are present to assist our Board in addressing any relevant queries by our shareholders.

The Board also notes that there should be a separate resolution on each substantially separate issue that is to be tabled at the general meeting. Each item of special business included in the notice of the meeting is accompanied, where appropriate, by an explanation for the proposed resolution. Separate resolutions are proposed for substantially separate issues at the meeting.

The Company prepares minutes of general meetings that include substantial and relevant comments or queries from shareholders relating to the agenda of the meeting, and responses from the Board and Management. These minutes are available to shareholders upon their request.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Save as disclosed in the Directors' Report and notes to the financial statements, there are no other material contracts of the Company or its subsidiaries involving the interest of any director or controlling shareholders subsisting as at the financial year ended 31 December 2014.

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

The Board is mindful of its obligations to comply with Chapter 9 of the SGX Listing Manual in respect of interested person transactions ("IPTs"). The AC reviews the IPTs as and when they arise and on a quarterly basis to ensure that the relevant disclosure on the transactions is complied with and that all IPTs are conducted at arm's length and on normal commercial terms. In addition, where there is a potential conflict of interest, the Board ensures that the Director involved does not participate in discussions and refrains from exercising any influence over other matters of the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

The following is the aggregate value of all transactions with interested persons (as defined in Chapter 9 of the listing Manual of the SGX-ST) for the financial year ended 31 December 2014:

Name of Interested Person	Aggregate value of all IPTs during the financial year under review (excluding transactions less than S$100,000 and transactions conducted under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920)	Aggregate value of all IPTs under shareholders' mandate pursuant to Rule 920 (excluding transactions less than S$100,000)
Interest on Loan from Ortus Holdings Limited	$301,126	Not Applicable
Rental of office space from PT Ortus Kapital Indonesia	$424,515	Not Applicable

Save as disclosed above and in the Director's Report and notes to the financial statements, there were no interested party transactions between the Company and any of its interested persons (namely, directors, executive officers or controlling shareholders of the Group or the associates of such directors, executive officers or controlling shareholders) subsisting for the year ended 31 December 2014.

DEALINGS IN SECURITIES

The Company has adopted its own internal Code of Conduct to provide guidance to all officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries with regard to dealings in the Company's securities in compliance with Rule 1207 (19) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST. In compliance with the SGX-ST Listing Manual, the Company, the Group's officers and employees are prohibited from dealing in the Company's securities while in possession of unpublished price-sensitive information of the Group, as well as during the periods commencing two weeks before the announcement of the Company's quarterly results and one month before the announcement of the Company's full year results and ending on the date of the announcement of the relevant results.

Directors and executives are also expected to observe insider-trading laws at all times even when dealing with securities within the permitted trading period and they are not to deal in the Company's securities on short-term considerations.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT

On 20 October 2014, the Company had announced via the SGXNET, the proposed placement of 37,500,000 new ordinary shares at a placement price of S$0.40 per share (the "Placement"). The Company then updated shareholders in its announcement of 7 November 2014 that the Company had successfully completed the Placement on the same day. Subsequent to the Placement, the Company has announced on 8 January 2015 that S$11.6 million of the net proceeds amounting to S$14.95 million (the "Net Proceeds") have been utilised and the utilisation is in line with the intended uses of the Net Proceeds as stated in the Offer Information Statement.

The Company will provide updates to its shareholders on the use of the remaining Net Proceeds S$3.35 million as and when such proceeds are materially disbursed.

NON-CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

Mr Tan Chong Huat, non-executive Chairman of the Company, has declared to the Directors that he is the Managing Partner of RHTLaw Taylor Wessing LLP ("RHTLaw Taylor Wessing") and a director and a shareholder (holding in trust for beneficiaries) of RHT Corporate Advisory Pte. Ltd. ("RHT Corporate Advisory"). We are not presently aware of any conflict of interest arising from his aforesaid roles. He abstains from any voting on any resolution where it relates to the appointment of RHTLaw Taylor Wessing or RHT Corporate Advisory and their related companies.

Mr Tay Ah Kong Bernard, AC Chairman of the Company, has declared to the Directors that he chairs the risk committee of RHT Capital Pte. Ltd. ("RHT Capital") from 26 August 2011. Mr Tay is appointed as the independent Chairman and member of the risk committee of RHT Capital which, inter-alia, oversees and advises on all risk, independence and conflict of interest aspects of RHT Capital's activities. Mr Tay is not a shareholder or Director of RHT Capital. The NC with the concurrence of the Board is of the view that there is no conflict of interest arising from his aforesaid roles. He abstains from any voting on any resolution where it relates to the appointment of RHTLaw Taylor Wessing or RHT Corporate Advisory, which are related to RHT Capital.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

APPLICATION FOR WAIVER OF DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS IN QUALIFIED PERSON REPORT ("QPR")

The Company has on 30 January 2015 submitted an application to SGX-ST to seek waiver of the disclosure requirements in Rule 705(7) of the Listing Manual and the Annual Report QPR disclosure requirements in Rule 1207(21) and Practice Note 6.3 for Mineral, Oil and Gas Companies.

The Company had sought a waiver for the following reasons:

(i) The bulk of the information required to be included in the QPR (as prescribed by Practice Note 6.3 of the SGX Listing Manual, and particularly paragraphs 5(f), 5(g), 5(h), 5(k), 5(m) and 5(1)) is of a highly confidential and sensitive nature. Any technical information on Ramba's contract areas is proprietary to the host government, and thus any public disclosure of this information is subject to their authorisation and review. In addition, we believe that the inclusion of such information in the AR 2014 will affect Ramba's competitive ability and expose it to potential liability and sanctions; and

(ii) The QPR contains extensive, lengthy and complex technical information, which we believe may serve little purpose to our shareholders, place unnecessary emphasis on technical information and overshadow the AR 2014.

Having reviewed the Company's appeal, SGX has no objection to the Company's request for a waiver from compliance with Listing Rule 1207(21)(a) for the annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. Accordingly, the Company had released an announcement regarding SGX's decision via the SGXNet on 24 March 2015.

PARTICULARS OF DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Name of Director	Academic/ Professional Qualifications	Board Appointment Executive/ Non-executive	Board Committees as Chairman or Member	Directorship Date First Appointed	Directorship in other Listed Companies and other major appointments	Past directorships in other Listed Companies and other major appointments over the preceding 3 years
Mr Tan Chong Huat	Bachelor of Law degree from the National University of Singapore and Master of Law degree from the University of London. He is an Advocate and Solicitor in Singapore, England and Wales, and New South Wales, Australia, a Notary Public and a Commissioner for Oaths	Non-executive Chairman and Non-independent Director	Member of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee, and Remuneration Committee, and Non-executive Chairman of the Board	17 Feb 2004	• SIIC Environment Holdings Ltd *(formerly known as Asia Water Technology Ltd)* • P99 Holdings Limited • Ascendas Trust Management Pte Ltd • Ascendas Hospitality Fund Management Pte Ltd	• Luye Pharma Group Limited
Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya	Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, California, USA	Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director	NIL	30 Jun 2008	NIL	NIL

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

PARTICULARS OF DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO THE CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (cont'd)

Name of Director	Academic/ Professional Qualifications	Board Appointment Executive/ Non-executive	Board Committees as Chairman or Member	Directorship Date First Appointed	Directorship in other Listed Companies and other major appointments	Past directorships in other Listed Companies and other major appointments over the preceding 3 years
Mr Daniel Zier Johannes Jol	Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, USA and Master in Business Administration degree from the National University of Singapore	Commercial Director and Executive Director	NIL	17 Nov 2008	NIL	NIL
Ms Lanymarta Ganadjaja	Degree in Economics with a major in Accounting in Parahyangan Catholic University in Bandung, Indonesia	Executive Director	NIL	30 Jun 2008	NIL	NIL
Mr Bambang Nugroho	Degree in Petroleum Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology in Bandung, Indonesia	Executive Director	NIL	1 Aug 2008	NIL	NIL
Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick	Bachelor of Law (Hons) degree from the University of Singapore. He is an Advocate and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Singapore Since 1980, a Notary Public and a Commissioner for Oaths He is admitted as a Solicitor of the Senior Courts of England and Wales	Independent Director	Chairman of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee and member of the Audit Committee	17 Feb 2004	• CSC Holdings Limited • Hengxin Technology Ltd • Hai Leck Holdings Limited • Hanwell Holdings Limited *(formerly known as PSC Corporation Ltd)* • Tai Seng Packaging Group Ltd • China International Holdings Limited	• Singapore Windsor Holdings Limited
Mr Tay Ah Kong Bernard	Fellow of the Association of the Chartered Certified Accountants of United Kingdom, the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants, and the Singapore Institute of Directors. He is also a Chartered Accountant of Malaysia	Independent Director	Chairman of the Audit Committee, member of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee	4 Jun 2008	• China Hongxing Sports Limited • China Yongsheng Limited • Hengxin Technology Ltd • SIIC Environment Holdings Ltd *(formerly known as Asia Water Technology Ltd)* • OEL (Holdings) Limited *(formerly known as Oakwell Engineering Limited)*	• Juken Technology Limited (delisted on 4 December 2012)

The details on shareholdings of the directors are disclosed on pages 44 to 45 of the Annual Report under Directors' Interest in Shares or Debentures section of the Directors' Report.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2014

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors are pleased to present their report to the members together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Ramba Energy 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 2014.

DIRECTORS

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

Tan Chong Huat	–	Non-Executive Chairman/Director
Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya	–	Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director
Daniel Zier Johannes Jol	–	Executive Director
Lanymarta Ganadjaja	–	Executive Director
Bambang Nugroho	–	Executive Director
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick	–	Independent Director
Tay Ah Kong Bernard	–	Independent Director

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Except as disclosed in the share options section below, 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

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, Chapter 50, interests in shares and share options of the Company as stated below:

Name of Director	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year
The Company		
Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya		
– Ordinary shares	5,331,652	5,872,667
– Options to subscribe for ordinary shares between 03/10/2014 to 22/3/2018	1,843,633	1,843,633
Daniel Zier Johannes Jol		
– Ordinary shares	1,869,266	2,536,999
– Options to subscribe for ordinary shares between 03/10/2014 to 26/2/2019	1,875,424	2,690,424
Lanymarta Ganadjaja		
– Ordinary shares	1,723,290	763,666
– Options to subscribe for ordinary shares between 03/10/2014 to 26/2/2019	1,503,709	2,121,709
Bambang Nugroho		
– Ordinary shares	1,443,575	458,951
– Options to subscribe for ordinary shares between 03/10/2014 to 26/2/2019	1,494,424	1,928,424

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES (cont'd)

Name of Director	At the beginning of financial year	At the end of financial year
Tan Chong Huat		
– Ordinary shares	725,568	931,871
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick		
– Ordinary shares	591,075	752,405
Tay Ah Kong Bernard		
– Ordinary shares	521,075	682,405

There was no change in any of the above-mentioned interests in the Company between the end of the financial year and 21 January 2015.

Except as disclosed in this report, no Director who held office at the end of the financial year had interest 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.

SHARE OPTIONS

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held in 2007, shareholders approved the Ramba Group Share Option Scheme ("RGSOS") for the granting of non-transferable options that are settled by physical delivery of the ordinary shares of the Company, to eligible senior executives and employees respectively.

The Remuneration Committee ("RC") is responsible for administering the RGSOS and the Ramba Group Performance Share Plan ("RGPSP").

The RC comprises three directors, Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick (Chairman), Mr Tan Chong Huat and Mr Tay Ah Kong Bernard.

On 26 February 2014, the Company made an offer to grant 1,867,000 share options at the exercise price of S$0.50 per share, to the eligible participants under the RGSOS. The share options will be vested over three years and are exercisable after the 1st anniversary from the date of grant of the share options. The share options granted will expire on 26 February 2019.

No share was issued under the RGSOS during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

SHARE OPTIONS (cont'd)

At the end of the financial year, details of the options granted under the RGSOS, are as follows:

Date of grant of options	Exercise price of the options	Options outstanding at 01/01/2014	Options granted	Options outstanding at 31/12/2014	Exercise period
3/10/2011	S$0.321	2,141,475	–	2,141,475	3/10/2012 – 3/10/2016
14/09/2012	S$0.33	2,108,715	–	2,108,715	14/09/2013 – 14/09/2017
22/03/2013	S$0.505	2,467,000	–	2,467,000	22/03/2014 – 22/03/2018
26/02/2014	S$0.50	–	1,867,000	1,867,000	26/02/2015 – 26/02/2019
		6,717,190	1,867,000	8,584,190	

Details of the options to subscribe for ordinary shares of the Company granted to the directors of the Company pursuant to the RGSOS are as follows:

Name of Director	Aggregate options granted since commencement of Scheme to 01/01/2014	Options granted during financial year	Aggregate options granted since commencement of Scheme to end of financial year	Aggregate options expired since commencement of Scheme to end of financial year	Aggregate options exercised	Aggregate options outstanding as at end of financial year
Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya	1,843,633	–	2,738,633	895,000	–	1,843,633
Daniel Zier Johannes Jol	1,875,424	815,000	3,496,424	806,000	–	2,690,424
Lanymarta Ganadjaja	1,503,709	618,000	2,964,424	668,000	174,715	2,121,709
Bambang Nugroho	1,494,424	434,000	2,520,424	592,000	–	1,928,424
	6,717,190	1,867,000				8,584,190

Since the commencement of the RGSOS till the end of the financial year:

- No options have been granted to the controlling shareholders of the Company and their associates except as disclosed above;
- No participant other than the Directors mentioned above has received 5% or more of the total options available under the plans;
- No options have been granted to Directors and employees of the immediate and ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries, excluding the Group;
- No options that entitle the holder to participate, by virtue of the options, in any share issue of any other corporation have been granted; and
- No options have been granted at a discount more than 20% on the day the options were granted.

SHARE AWARDS

On 26 February 2014, the Company granted 2,783,000 share awards (other than controlling shareholder and their associates) under the RGPSP. The share awards will be released over three years from the grant date in equal one third proportion of the total share awards granted. At the 28 April 2014 Annual General Meeting ("AGM"), the shareholders also approved the grant of 71,000 shares award to Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya.

During the year, the Company vested 4,121,000 (2013: 2,866,000) and nil (2013: 1,321,000) by way of allotment of new shares and using treasury shares respectively under the RGPSP awards. At the end of the reporting period, the total number of outstanding share awards and bonus awards granted by the Company to the employees and directors amounted to 8,898,000 (2013: 10,201,000).

DIRECTORS' REPORT

SHARE AWARDS (cont'd)

As at end of 31 December 2014, details of RGPSP awarded to the directors of the Company under the Plan are set out as below:

Name of Director	Balance as at 01/01/2014	Share awards granted	Share awards vested	Balance as at 31/12/2014
Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya	517,729	71,000	277,729	311,000
Daniel Zier Johannes Jol	861,483	489,000	404,447	946,036
Lanymarta Ganadjaja	743,483	371,000	364,447	750,036
Bambang Nugroho	632,483	260,000	327,447	565,036
Tan Chong Huat	387,954	155,000	206,303	336,651
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick	303,995	122,000	161,330	264,665
Tay Ah Kong Bernard	303,995	122,000	161,330	264,665
	3,751,122	1,590,000	1,903,033	3,438,089

BONUS SHARE AWARDS

Name of Director	Balance as at 01/01/2014	Bonus share awards granted	Bonus share awards vested	Balance as at 31/12/2014
Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya	987,019	–	263,286	723,733
Daniel Zier Johannes Jol	987,019	–	263,286	723,733
Lanymarta Ganadjaja	658,822	–	175,929	482,893
Bambang Nugroho	658,822	–	175,929	482,893
	3,291,682	–	878,430	2,413,252

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee ("AC") comprises three board members, all of whom are non-executive directors. The majority of the members, including the Chairman, are independent. The members of the AC during the financial year and at the date of this report are:

Tay Ah Kong Bernard – Chairman
Tan Chong Huat
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick

The AC carried out its functions in accordance with Section 201B (5) of the Singapore Companies Act, Chapter 50, including the following:

- Reviewed the audit plans of the internal and external auditors of the Group and 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;

- Reviewed effectiveness of the Group and the Company's material internal controls, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology 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;

DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDIT COMMITTEE (cont'd)

- 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 auditors;
- Reviewed the nature and extent of non-audit services provided by the external auditors;
- Recommended to the Board of Directors the external auditors to be nominated, approved the compensation of the external auditors, 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.

The AC convened four meetings during the financial 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.

The AC, having reviewed all non-audit services provided by the external auditor to the Group, is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not affect the independence of the external auditor.

The AC has recommended to the Board of Directors that the independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, be nominated for reappointment as auditors at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Further details regarding the AC are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report of the Annual Report of the Company.

AUDITOR

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Tan Chong Huat
Non-Executive Chairman

Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya
Chief Executive Officer

Singapore
13 April 2015

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

We, Tan Chong Huat and Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya, being two of the Directors of Ramba Energy Limited (the "Company"), 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 the 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 2014 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,

Tan Chong Huat
Non-Executive Chairman

Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya
Chief Executive Officer

Singapore
13 April 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RAMBA ENERGY LIMITED

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ramba Energy Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") set out on pages 51 to 113, which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2014, 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 2014 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RAMBA ENERGY LIMITED

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2.2 of the financial statements. The Group incurred loss attributable to owners of the Company of S$11,930,000 for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 and, as at that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by S$8,475,000. As at 31 December 2014, the Group has loans and borrowings totalling S$4,083,000 that are due within the next 12 months and cash and bank balances of S$3,790,000. Furthermore, as at that date, the Company has liabilities due to external parties of S$3,772,000, loans and borrowings totalling S$2,707,000 that are due within the next 12 months, and cash and bank balances of S$250,000.

These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. As disclosed further in the Note 2.2, the Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as the Group is able to generate sufficient cash flows from its operations, raise additional funding and reduce the outflow of funds in connection with its oil and gas operations with the proposed farm-outs of certain interests in its oil and gas properties, and a related party, Ortus Holdings Limited, has undertaken to provide continuing financial support to enable the Group and Company to meet their financial obligations as and when they fall due.

If the Group and the Company are unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, the Group and the Company may be unable to discharge their liabilities in the normal course of business and adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the balance sheets. In addition, the Group and the Company may have to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities respectively. The financial statements do not include any adjustment which may arise from these uncertainties. In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure of these matters in the financial statements. Our opinion is not qualified with respect to this matter.

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
13 April 2015

RAMBA ENERGY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration No. 200301668R)
(the "Company")

CORRIGENDUM TO THE 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

Ramba Energy Limited wishes to advise that there were amendments made in the Company's 2014 Annual Report. The change in the corresponding paragraphs in the Independent Auditors' Report and Note 2.2 is marked up below:-

2015 Annual Report – Page 51 and 59 of the Annual Report:
Independent Auditors' Report and Note 2.2

These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. As disclosed further in the Note 2.2, the Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as the Group is able to generate sufficient cash flows from its operations, raise additional funding and reduce the outflow of funds in connection with its oil and gas operations with the proposed farm-outs of certain interests in its oil and gas properties, and a related party, ~~Ortus Holdings Limited~~Edward Seky Soeryadjaya, has undertaken to provide ~~continuing~~ financial support to enable the Group and Company to meet their financial obligations as and when they fall due.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
RAMBA ENERGY LIMITED

Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya
Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Notes	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Revenue			
Turnover	4	74,408	72,872
Other income	5	2,619	2,972
Total revenue		77,027	75,844
Costs and operating expenses			
Service costs and related expenses		(45,038)	(46,121)
Royalties payment		(967)	(1,215)
Salaries and employee benefits	6	(32,217)	(28,547)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(3,033)	(3,236)
Finance costs	7	(845)	(696)
Other operating expenses	8a	(7,095)	(10,041)
Total costs and operating expenses		(89,195)	(89,856)
Loss before tax	8b	(12,168)	(14,012)
Income tax	9	(204)	(1,655)
Loss for the year		(12,372)	(15,667)
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(11,930)	(15,276)
Non-controlling interests		(442)	(391)
		(12,372)	(15,667)
Loss per share attributable to owners of the Company (cents per share)			
Basic and diluted	10	(3.24)	(4.54)

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 2014

	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Loss for the year	(12,372)	(15,667)
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement		
Foreign currency translation	1,732	1,911
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	(34)	100
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	1,698	2,011
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(10,674)	(13,656)
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	(10,168)	(13,259)
Non-controlling interests	(506)	(397)
	(10,674)	(13,656)

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

BALANCE SHEETS
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Notes	Group 2014 S$'000	Group 2013 S$'000	Company 2014 S$'000	Company 2013 S$'000
Non-current assets					
Oil and gas properties	11	25,402	24,804	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	11	6,494	9,702	334	445
Intangible assets	12	2,362	2,205	134	234
Investments in exploration and evaluation assets	13	45,340	37,023	–	–
Investment in marketable securities		3	3	3	3
Investments in subsidiaries	14	–	–	3,098	2,848
Loans to subsidiaries	16	–	–	38,992	38,992
Other assets	17	91	17	–	–
Other receivables	19	6,020	5,732	–	–
Deferred tax assets	28	301	91	–	–
Fixed deposits	20	2,478	1,316	–	–
		88,491	80,893	42,561	42,522
Current assets					
Trade receivables	18	15,982	14,606	–	–
Other receivables	19	4,708	3,947	45,614	28,841
Prepaid operating expenses		1,154	933	157	100
Inventories		180	121	–	–
Other assets	17	22	25	–	–
Cash and bank balances	20	3,790	6,483	250	366
Assets held for sale	15	398	–	–	–
		26,234	26,115	46,021	29,307
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	21	18,230	17,341	–	–
Other payables	22	11,792	11,255	3,834	1,243
Provisions	23	429	266	–	–
Other loan	24	2,633	3,625	2,633	3,625
Finance lease liabilities	25	1,450	1,531	74	71
Term loan	26	–	685	–	–
Income tax payable		175	98	–	–
		34,709	34,801	6,541	4,939
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(8,475)	(8,686)	39,480	24,368
Non-current liabilities					
Other payables	22	2,815	2,871	–	–
Provisions	23	1,236	808	39	39
Abandonment and site restoration liabilities	27	743	623	–	–
Finance lease liabilities	25	2,470	2,893	187	252
Deferred tax liabilities	28	6,826	6,352	–	–
		14,090	13,547	226	291
Net assets		65,926	58,660	81,815	66,599
Equity attributable to owners of the Company					
Share capital	29	101,133	84,263	101,133	84,263
Treasury shares	29	(935)	(935)	(935)	(935)
Other reserves	30	5,578	2,746	6,260	5,190
Accumulated losses		(38,602)	(26,672)	(24,643)	(21,919)
		67,174	59,402	81,815	66,599
Non-controlling interests		(1,248)	(742)	–	–
Total equity		65,926	58,660	81,815	66,599

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2014 Group	Equity, total S$'000	Attributable to owners of the Company: Equity attributable to owners of the Company, total S$'000	Share capital S$'000	Treasury shares S$'000	Accu-mulated losses S$'000	Other reserves, total S$'000	Share based payment reserve S$'000	Others S$'000	Foreign currency translation reserve S$'000	Gain on reissuance of treasury shares S$'000	Capital reserve S$'000	Non-controlling interests S$'000
Opening balance as at 1 January 2014	58,660	59,402	84,263	(935)	(26,672)	2,746	2,560	100	(2,892)	2,630	348	(742)
Loss for the year	(12,372)	(11,930)	–	–	(11,930)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(442)
Other comprehensive income												
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	(34)	(34)	–	–	–	(34)	–	(34)	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency translation	1,732	1,796	–	–	–	1,796	–	–	1,796	–	–	(64)
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(10,674)	(10,168)	–	–	(11,930)	1,762	–	(34)	1,796	–	–	(506)
Contributions by and distributions to owners												
Issuance of shares from placement	15,000	15,000	15,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share issuance expenses	(53)	(53)	(53)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issuance of shares pursuant to RGPSP/RGSOS	–	–	1,923	–	–	(1,923)	(1,923)	–	–	–	–	–
Grant of equity settled share based payment to employees	2,993	2,993	–	–	–	2,993	2,993	–	–	–	–	–
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	17,940	17,940	16,870	–	–	1,070	1,070	–	–	–	–	–
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	17,940	17,940	16,870	–	–	1,070	1,070	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance as at 31 December 2014	65,926	67,174	101,133	(935)	(38,602)	5,578	3,630	66	(1,096)	2,630	348	(1,248)

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

		Attributable to owners of the Company										
2013 Group	**Equity, total S$'000**	**Equity attributable to owners of the Company, total S$'000**	**Share capital S$'000**	**Treasury shares S$'000**	**Accu-mulated losses S$'000**	**Other reserves, total S$'000**	**Share based payment reserve S$'000**	**Others S$'000**	**Foreign currency translation reserve S$'000**	**Gain on reissuance of treasury shares S$'000**	**Capital reserve S$'000**	**Non-controlling interests S$'000**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2013	50,853	51,198	64,256	(1,746)	(11,404)	92	1,807	–	(4,809)	2,746	348	(345)
Loss for the year	(15,667)	(15,276)	–	–	(15,276)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(391)
Other comprehensive income												
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	100	100	–	–	–	100	–	100	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency translation	1,911	1,917	–	–	–	1,917	–	–	1,917	–	–	(6)
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	(13,656)	(13,259)	–	–	(15,276)	2,017	–	100	1,917	–	–	(397)
Contributions by and distributions to owners												
Issuance of shares arising from rights issues	19,366	19,366	19,366	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share issuance expenses	(911)	(911)	(911)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issuance of shares pursuant to RGPSP/RGSOS	730	730	1,552	811	–	(1,633)	(1,517)	–	–	(116)	–	–
Grant of equity settled share based payment to employees	2,270	2,270	–	–	–	2,270	2,270	–	–	–	–	–
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	21,455	21,455	20,007	811	–	637	753	–	–	(116)	–	–
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	21,455	21,455	20,007	811	–	637	753	–	–	(116)	–	–
Others												
Expiry of employee share options	8	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total others	8	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing balance as at 31 December 2013	58,660	59,402	84,263	(935)	(26,672)	2,746	2,560	100	(2,892)	2,630	348	(742)

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2014 Company	**Equity, total S$'000**	**Share capital S$'000**	**Treasury shares S$'000**	**Accumulated losses S$'000**	**Other reserves, total S$'000**	**Share based payment reserve S$'000**	**Gain on reissuance of treasury shares S$'000**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2014	66,599	84,263	(935)	(21,919)	5,190	2,560	2,630
Loss for the year	(2,724)	–	–	(2,724)	–	–	–
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(2,724)	–	–	(2,724)	–	–	–
Contributions by and distributions to owners							
Issuance of shares from placement	15,000	15,000	–	–	–	–	–
Share issuance expenses	(53)	(53)	–	–	–	–	–
Grant of equity settled share based payment to employees	2,993	–	–	–	2,993	2,993	–
Issuance of shares pursuant to RGPSP/RGSOS	–	1,923	–	–	(1,923)	(1,923)	–
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	17,940	16,870	–	–	1,070	1,070	–
Closing balance as at 31 December 2014	81,815	101,133	(935)	(24,643)	6,260	3,630	2,630

2013 Company	**Equity, total S$'000**	**Share capital S$'000**	**Treasury shares S$'000**	**Accumulated losses S$'000**	**Other reserves, total S$'000**	**Share based payment reserve S$'000**	**Gain on reissuance of treasury shares S$'000**
Opening balance as at 1 January 2013	53,157	64,256	(1,746)	(13,906)	4,553	1,807	2,746
Loss for the year	(8,021)	–	–	(8,021)	–	–	–
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(8,021)	–	–	(8,021)	–	–	–
Contributions by and distributions to owners							
Issuance of shares arising from rights issues	19,366	19,366	–	–	–	–	–
Share issuance expenses	(911)	(911)	–	–	–	–	–
Grant of equity settled share based payment to employees	2,270	–	–	–	2,270	2,270	–
Issuance of shares pursuant to RGPSP/RGSOS	730	1,552	811	–	(1,633)	(1,517)	(116)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	21,455	20,007	811	–	637	753	(116)
Others							
Expiry of employee share options	8	–	–	8	–	–	–
Total others	8	–	–	8	–	–	–
Closing balance as at 31 December 2013	66,599	84,263	(935)	(21,919)	5,190	2,560	2,630

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 2014

	Notes	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Operating activities:			
Loss before tax		(12,168)	(14,012)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		3,033	3,236
Unrealised exchange differences		(96)	1,442
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(16)	(46)
Finance costs		845	696
Interest income from banks		(24)	(20)
Share based payment		2,993	2,810
Impairment of intangible assets		659	100
Intangible assets written-off		24	151
Gain on liquidation of an associate		–	(306)
Property, plant and equipment written-off		–	156
Impairment of property, plant and equipment		16	91
(Write back)/allowance for doubtful receivables		(434)	564
Foreign exchange translation adjustments		(923)	(55)
Operating cash flows before working capital change		(6,091)	(5,193)
Change in inventories		(59)	(37)
Change in trade receivables		(942)	1,157
Change in other receivables		(1,410)	(916)
Change in prepaid operating expenses		(221)	346
Change in trade payables		889	1,577
Change in other payables and provisions		854	2,621
Cash used in operations		(6,980)	(445)
Interest income received		24	20
Income tax paid		(149)	(286)
Finance costs paid		(254)	(402)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(7,359)	(1,113)
Investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,054	111
Proceeds from liquidation of an associate		–	372
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and oil and gas properties		(1,066)	(4,590)
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	13	(6,678)	(12,964)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(84)	(54)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(5,774)	(17,125)
Financing activities:			
Net proceeds from issuance of new shares via rights issue		–	18,435
Net proceeds from private placement exercise		14,950	–
Increase in fixed deposits pledged		(1,162)	(10)
Repayment of finance lease		(1,825)	(695)
Repayment of term loans		(716)	(2,177)
(Repayment)/proceeds of other loan		(992)	3,625
Proceeds from options exercised		–	187
Net cash flows from financing activities		10,255	19,365
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,878)	1,127
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		185	104
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		6,483	5,252
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	20	3,790	6,483

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Ramba Energy Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore and is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST).

The registered office of the Company is at No. 29A, Club Street, Singapore 069414. The principal place of business is located at No. 11, Bedok North Avenue 4, RichLand Business Centre, #05-01, Singapore 489949.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.

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 the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars ("S$" or "SGD") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand ("S$'000") except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 *Going concern assumption*

The Group incurred loss attributable to owners of the Company of S$11,930,000 (2013: S$15,276,000) for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 and as at that date the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by S$8,475,000 (2013: S$8,686,000). As at 31 December 2014, the Group has loans and borrowings totalling S$4,083,000 (2013: S$5,841,000) that are due within the next 12 months and cash and bank balances of S$3,790,000 (2013: S$6,483,000). Furthermore, as at that date, the Company has liabilities due to external parties of S$3,772,000 (2013: S$1,160,000), loans and borrowings totalling S$2,707,000 (S$3,696,000) that are due within the next 12 months, and cash and bank balances of S$250,000 (2013: S$366,000).

These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis as the Group is able to generate sufficient cash flows from its operations, raise additional funding and reduce the outflow of funds in connection with its oil and gas operations with the proposed farm-outs of certain interests in its oil and gas properties, and a related party, Ortus Holdings Limited, has undertaken to provide continuing financial support to enable the Group and Company to meet their financial obligations as and when they fall due.

If the Group and the Company are unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, the Group and the Company may be unable to discharge their liabilities in the normal course of business and adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the normal course of business and at amounts which could differ significantly from the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the balance sheets. In addition, the Group and the Company may have to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities respectively. The financial statements do not include any adjustment which may arise from these uncertainties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.3 *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 2014. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.

2.4 *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
Amendments to FRS 19 *Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions*	1 July 2014
Improvements to FRSs (January 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 102 *Share Based Payment*	1 July 2014
(b) Amendments to FRS 103 *Business Combinations*	1 July 2014
(c) Amendments to FRS 108 *Operating Segments*	1 July 2014
(d) Amendments to FRS 113 *Fair Value Measurement*	1 July 2014
(e) Amendments to FRS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment and FRS 38 Intangible Assets*	1 July 2014
(f) Amendments to FRS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*	1 July 2014
Improvements to FRSs (February 2014)	
(a) Amendments to FRS 103 *Business Combinations*	1 July 2014
(b) Amendments to FRS 113 *Fair Value Measurement*	1 July 2014
Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 41: *Agriculture: Bearer Plants*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 27: *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 16 and FRS 38: *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 112 and FRS 28: *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 111: *Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations*	1 January 2016
Improvements to FRSs (November 2014)	1 January 2016
Amendments to FRS 110 & FRS 28: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	1 January 2016
FRS 114 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*	1 January 2016
FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	1 January 2017
FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*	1 January 2018

FRS 109 *Financial Instruments*

In December 2014, the ASC issued the final version of FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. FRS 109 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory in the year of adoption. The adoption of FRS 109 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial liabilities.

FRS 115 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

As FRS 115 has only been issued recently, management has only started reviewing the financial implications of the FRS. Except for the above, the directors expect that the adoption of the other standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.5 *Basis of consolidation and business combinations*

(a) *Basis of consolidation*

Business combinations 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; and
- Re-classifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Basis of consolidation prior to 1 January 2010

Certain of the above-mentioned requirements were applied on a prospective basis. The following treatment, however, has been carried forward from the previous basis of consolidation:

- 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 values of such investments as at 1 January 2010 have not been restated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.5 *Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)*

(b) ***Business combinations and goodwill***

Business combinations 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.

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 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. 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.

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 acquiree 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 (of group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates.

Business combinations prior to 1 January 2010

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

Business combinations are 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.6 *Transactions with non-controlling interests*

Non-controlling interests represent 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.

2.7 *Foreign currency*

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollars, 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 SGD 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.

2.8 *Property, plant and equipment*

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

– ISO tanks	10 years
– Office equipment	3 to 4 years
– Furniture & fitting	5 to 10 years
– Renovation	3 years
– Office container	3 years
– Tools and equipment	3 years
– Transport equipment	6 to 8 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.8 *Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)*

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.

2.9 *Oil and gas properties*

The Company applies successful efforts method of accounting for exploration and evaluation ("E&E") costs, having regard to the requirements of FRS 106, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*.

(a) *E&E assets*

Under the successful efforts method of accounting, all license acquisition, exploration and appraisal costs are initially capitalised in field or specific exploration area as appropriate. Expenditure incurred during the various exploration and appraisal phases is written-off unless commercial reserves have been established or the determination process has not been completed.

Pre-license costs – Costs incurred prior to having obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed directly to profit or loss as they are incurred.

E&E costs – Costs of E&E are initially capitalised as E&E assets. Payments to acquire the legal right to explore, costs of technical services and studies, seismic acquisition, exploratory drilling and testing are capitalised as intangible E&E assets.

Tangible assets used in E&E activities are classified as oil and gas properties. However, to the extent that such a tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible E&E asset, the amount reflecting the consumption is recorded as part of the cost of the intangible asset. Such intangible costs include directly attributable overheads, including the depreciation of property, plant and equipment utilised in E&E activities, together with the cost of other materials consumed during the E&E phases.

E&E costs are not amortised prior to the conclusion of appraisal activities.

Treatment of E&E assets at conclusion of appraisal activities – Intangible E&E assets are carried forward until the existence (or otherwise) of commercial reserves has been determined subject to certain limitations including review for indications of impairment. If commercial reserves have been discovered, the carrying value, after any impairment loss of the relevant E&E assets, is then reclassified as development and production assets. If, however, commercial reserves have not been found, the capitalised costs are charged to profit or loss after conclusion of appraisal activities.

(b) *Development and production assets*

Development and production assets are accumulated generally on a specific exploration area basis and represent the cost of developing the commercial reserves discovered and bringing them into production, together with the E&E expenditures incurred in finding commercial reserves transferred from intangible E&E assets as outlined in Note 2.9(a).

The cost of development and production assets also includes the cost of acquisitions and purchases of such assets, directly attributable overheads, borrowing costs capitalised, and the cost of recognising provisions for future restoration and decommissioning.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.9 *Oil and gas properties (cont'd)*

(b) *Development and production assets (cont'd)*

The cost of development and production assets are capitalised as completed wells and related facilities when drilling or construction is completed. Uncompleted wells and related facilities are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

Depreciation of producing assets – The carrying amount of producing assets are depreciated generally on a specific exploration area basis using the unit-of-production ("UOP") method by reference to the ratio of production in the period and the related commercial reserve of the field.

2.10 *Intangible assets*

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured initially at cost. 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 expenditure 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 asset 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 CGU 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.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition 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 the profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The following are the other intangible assets:

(i) *Customer relationship*

Customer relationship was acquired through business combination and has an estimated useful life of 5 years.

(ii) *Software*

Software has an estimated useful life of 3 – 4 years.

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 ("CGU") 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 group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

2.12 *Subsidiaries*

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

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

2.13 *Joint arrangements*

A joint arrangement is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of any arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint arrangement is classified either as joint operation or joint venture, based on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

To the extent the joint arrangement provides the Group with rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint operation. To the extent the joint arrangement provides the Group with rights to the net assets of the arrangement, the arrangement is a joint venture.

The joint arrangements of the Group are classified as joint operations whereby the Group recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

(a) its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;

(b) its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;

(c) its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;

(d) its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and

(e) its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred joint

The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the accounting policies applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

2.14 *Financial instruments*

(a) *Financial assets*

<u>Initial recognition and measurement</u>

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.14 *Financial instruments (cont'd)*

(a) *Financial assets (cont'd)*

Subsequent measurement

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

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.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition 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.

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

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 derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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 derecognition 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

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.

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 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 current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.17 *Inventories*

In the oil and gas business, inventory becomes the property of state oil and gas enterprise of the Republic of Indonesia upon landing in Indonesia. As the Group has paid for and has the right to use these assets and/or incurred costs to recover the costs, these balances have been reflected as assets in the Group's financial statements.

Inventories, which primarily consist of casing and other drilling related items as well as capital spares, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using first-in first-out method. Management assesses the need for allowance for slow-moving and obsolete inventories at the end of each reporting period.

Inventories include capital and non-capital items. Non-capital inventories are charged to cost recovery at the time of receipt. In accordance with the requirements of the state oil and gas enterprise of the Republic of Indonesia, it is not to write-off or provide for any potentially obsolete stock items until approval for write-off has been obtained.

2.18 *Provisions*

General

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 resources embodying economic benefits 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.

Provision for cargo and motor vehicle claims

Provision for cargo and motor vehicle claims is recognised for all claims lodged by the customers or external parties which relate to services rendered by the Group or motor accident claims up to the end of the reporting period. The amount of provision made is based on the nature of the claims, the extent of the damages and the record of settlements in previous years.

Provision for reinstatement cost

Provision for reinstatement cost arose on the leases of office and building. The provision for reinstatement cost is provided based on actual quotation by third party.

Provision for abandonment and site restoration liabilities

The Group recognises its obligations for the future removal and site restoration of gas production facilities, wells, pipelines and related assets in accordance with the provisions in the technical assistance contracts or in line with applicable regulations.

Initial estimated costs for dismantlement and site restoration of oil and gas properties are to be recognised as part of acquisition costs of the oil and gas properties, which will subsequently be depreciated as part of the acquisition costs of the asset.

In most instances, the removal of these assets will occur many years in the future. The provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value of the future expenditures required to undertake the restoration obligation at the reporting date, based on current legal requirements. The estimate of future removal costs therefore requires management to make judgements regarding the timing of removal, the extent of restoration activities required and future removal technologies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.19 *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.

2.20 *Employee benefits*

(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 ("CPF") scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

(b) *Defined benefit plan*

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (derived using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds) at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

– Service cost
– Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
– Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognised as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognised when plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognised as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are recognised in retained earnings within equity and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.20 *Employee benefits (cont'd)*

(b) *Defined benefit plan (cont'd)*

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations).

The Group's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognised as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

(c) *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to the employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

(d) *Employee share option scheme*

Eligible employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share options as consideration for services rendered. The cost of these equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the options at the date on which the options are granted which takes into account market conditions and non-vesting conditions. This cost is recognised in profit or loss, with a corresponding increase in the share based payment reserve, over the vesting period. The cumulative expense recognised at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of options that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in "share based payment expenses".

No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest, except for options where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vested irrespective of whether or not the market condition or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied. In the case where the option does not vest as the result of a failure to meet a non-vesting condition that is within the control of the Group or the employee, it is accounted for as a cancellation. In such case, the amount of the compensation cost that otherwise would be recognised over the remainder of the vesting period is recognised immediately in profit or loss upon cancellation. The employee share option reserve is transferred to retained earnings upon expiry of the share options.

The fair value of the employee share option is determined on conditional grant date using the Black Scholes pricing model which takes into account the market conditions and non-vesting conditions.

(e) *Employee share award plan*

Pursuant to the Ramba Group Performance Share Plan ("RGPSP"), the Company's shares are granted to eligible employees and Directors of the Group.

The performance shares cost is charged at the share price of grant date and is amortised and recognised in the profit or loss over the vesting periods from the grant date.

When the options are exercised or share awards are vested, the share based payment reserve is transferred to share capital if new shares are issued, or to treasury shares if the options or awards vested are satisfied by the reissuance of treasury shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.21 *Leases*

(a) *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.

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.

(b) *As lessor*

Leases where the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. The accounting policy for rental income is set out in Note 2.23(e). Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.22 *Non-current assets held for sale*

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

2.23 *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 the 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 be met before revenue is recognised:

(a) *Rendering of services*

Revenue is recognised upon service rendered.

(b) *Oil and gas sales*

Revenue from sales of oil and gas are recognised upon delivery to customers. Oil and gas revenue is recorded on the entitlement method.

(c) *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.23 *Revenue (cont'd)*

(d) *Leasing income*

Leasing income arising from rental of transport equipment and ISO tanks and it is accounted for based on the usage of the transport equipment and ISO tanks.

(e) *Rental income*

Rental income adjusted for rent free incentives is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2.24 *Government grant*

Government grant is recognised in profit or loss upon cash receipt. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss, other separately or under a general heading such as "other income". Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

2.25 *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.

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; and

– 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

2.25 *Taxes (cont'd)*

(b) *Deferred tax (cont'd)*

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, 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

– 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.

(c) *Sales tax*

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

– Where the sales tax incurred on 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 sheet.

2.26 *Share capital and share issuance 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.

2.27 *Treasury shares*

The Group's own equity instruments, which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount of treasury shares and the consideration received, if reissued, is recognised directly in equity. Voting rights related to treasury shares are nullified for the Group and no dividends are allocated to them respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

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 sheet 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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.

3.1 *Judgements made in applying accounting policies*

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

Income taxes

Significant judgement is involved in determining the Group-wide provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations 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 tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The carrying amounts of the Group's income tax payable, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets at 31 December 2014 were S$175,000 (2013: S$98,000), S$6,826,000 (2013: S$6,352,000) and S$301,000 (2013: S$91,000) respectively.

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period are discussed 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (cont'd)

3.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)*

(i) *Useful lives of oil and gas properties/ property, plant and equipment*

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and equipment to be within 3 to 10 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of the Group's and Company's property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2014 were S$6,494,000 (2013: S$9,702,000) and S$334,000 (2013: S$445,000) respectively. A 5% (2013: 5%) difference in the expected useful lives of these assets from management's estimates would result in S$110,000 (2013: S$110,000) variance in the Group's loss after tax.

Oil and gas properties are depreciated using UOP method by reference to the ratio of production in the period and the related commercial reserve of the field. Changes in the expected level of the commercial reserve of the field could impact the depreciation rate, therefore future depreciation could be revised. The carrying amount of the Group's oil and gas properties at 31 December 2014 was S$25,402,000 (2013: S$24,804,000). A 5% (2013: 5%) difference in the level of the commercial reserve of the field would result in S$22,000 (2013: S$30,000) variance in the Group's loss after tax.

(ii) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful life 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. Further details of the key assumptions applied in the impairment assessment of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful life, are given in Note 12 to the financial statements.

(iii) *Abandonment and site restoration liabilities*

Abandonment and site restoration cost will be incurred by the Group at the end of the operating life of some of the Group's facilities and properties. The Group assesses its abandonment and site restoration liabilities at each reporting date. The ultimate abandonment and site restoration costs are uncertain and costs estimates can vary in response to many factors, including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other production site. The expected timing, extent and amount of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. Therefore, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future abandonment and site restoration costs required. The carrying amount of the provision as at 31 December 2014 was S$743,000 (2013: S$623,000). Further details are provided in Note 27.

(iv) *Exploration and evaluation expenditures*

The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgement to determine whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely, from future either exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of reserves and resources is itself an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty depending on how the resources are classified. These estimates directly impact when the Group defers exploration and evaluation expenditure. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalised, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalised amount is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

4. TURNOVER

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Revenue from:		
Logistics services	65,869	63,194
Oil and gas sales	4,697	6,050
Property rental income	3,842	3,628
	74,408	72,872

5. OTHER INCOME

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Leasing income	364	447
Diesel consumed by service partners	481	560
Port rebate	669	685
Interest income from banks	24	20
Demurrage/port/terminal handling charges	348	362
Government grant	160	–
Management fee income from joint venture partner	80	300
Others	493	598
	2,619	2,972

6. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Salaries and bonuses (including directors' fees)	22,823	20,710
Central Provident Fund contributions	1,571	1,579
Share based payment	2,993	2,810
Other benefits	4,830	3,448
	32,217	28,547

Share Options

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held in 2007, the Company's shareholders approved the Ramba Group Share Option Scheme ("RGSOS") for the granting of non-transferrable options that are settled by physical delivery of the ordinary shares of the Company, to eligible senior executives and employees respectively.

On 26 February 2014, the Company made and offer to grant the 1,867,000 share options at the exercise price of S$0.50 per share, to the eligible participants under the RGSOS. The share options will be vested over three years and are exercisable after the 1st anniversary from the date of grant of the share options. The share options granted will expire on 26 February 2019.

No share was issued under the RGSOS during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

6. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (cont'd)

Movement of share options during the financial year

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the financial year:

	2014		2013	
	No. '000	**WAEP S$**	**No. '000**	**WAEP S$**
Outstanding at 1 January	6,717	0.38	3,546	0.40
– Granted	1,867	0.26	3,716	0.36
– Exercised	–	–	(545)	0.37
Outstanding at 31 December	8,584	0.36	6,717	0.38
Exercisable at 31 December	4,532	0.36	2,154	0.32

– The weighted average fair value of options granted during the financial year was S$0.26 (2013: S$0.20).

– No option was exercised during the financial year. In previous financial year, the range of the weighted average share price at the date of exercise of the options was S$0.51 to S$0.60.

– The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was S$0.321 to S$0.505 (2013: S$0.321 to S$0.505). The weighted average remaining contractual life of these options is 5 years (2013: 5 years).

Fair value of share based compensation

The fair value of the share based compensation granted under the RGSOS is estimated at the grant date using Black-Scholes Pricing Model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted.

The model takes into account historical dividends and the covariance on the share price fluctuation of the Company to predict the distribution of relative share performance.

The following table lists the inputs to the option pricing models for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013:

	RGSOS		
	26 February 2014	**24 April 2013**	**22 March 2013**
Dividend yield (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expected volatility (%)	51.6	53.44	53.19
Risk-free interest rate (% p.a.)	1.05	0.49	0.55
Expected life of option (years)	3.0	3.0	3.0
Share price as of valuation date (S$)	0.58	0.398 and 0.502	0.502

The expected life of the options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

6. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (cont'd)

Share awards

On 26 February 2014, the Company granted 2,783,000 share awards (other than controlling shareholder and their associates) under the RGPSP. The share awards will be released over three years from the grant date in equal one third proportion of the total share awards granted. At the 28 April 2014 AGM, the shareholders also approved the grant of 71,000 shares award to Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya.

During the year, the Company vested 4,121,000 (2013: 2,866,000) and nil (2013: 1,321,000) by way of allotment of new shares and using treasury shares respectively under the RGPSP awards. At the end of the reporting period, the total number of outstanding share awards and bonus awards granted by the Company to the employees and directors amounted to 8,898,000 (2013: 10,201,000).

Fair value of RGPSP

The fair value of share awards granted under the RGPSP is based on the share price at the date of the grant.

7. FINANCE COSTS

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Interest expense – term loan and other loan	312	143
Finance charges – finance lease obligations	243	259
Accretion of interest for long term receivables	290	294
	845	696

8. (A) OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

The following items have been included in the arriving at other operating expenses:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(16)	(46)
Impairment of intangible assets	659	100
Intangible assets written off	24	151
Gain on liquidation of an associate	–	(306)
Audit fees paid to auditors of the Company	190	181
Non-audit fees paid to auditors of the Company	112	67
Audit fees paid to other auditors	148	147
Total audit and non-audit fees	450	395
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(525)	1,616
Rental expenses – office	697	479
Legal and other professional fees	1,616	1,585
Property, plant and equipment written-off	–	156
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	16	91
(Write back)/allowance for doubtful receivables	(434)	564

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

8. (B) LOSS BEFORE TAX

The following items have been included in the arriving at loss before tax:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Rental expenses – warehouse and leasehold building	4,230	4,010
Lease of transport equipment and ISO tanks	3,619	3,740
Upkeep of transport equipment	7,279	7,352

9. INCOME TAX

(a) The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December were:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Consolidated income statement:		
Current income tax		
– Current year	166	247
– Under provision in respect of prior years	62	6
Deferred income tax		
– Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(24)	1,402
Income tax expense	204	1,655

(b) Relationship between tax expenses and accounting loss

Reconciliation between income tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Loss before tax	(12,168)	(14,012)
Tax at domestic rates applicable to losses in the countries in which the Group operates	(811)	(1,666)
Adjustments for tax effects of:		
Expenses non-deductible for tax purposes	1,097	3,691
Income not subject to taxation	(126)	(82)
Tax exempt profits/rebates	(331)	(237)
Under provision in respect of prior years	62	6
Deferred tax assets not recognised	504	16
Deferred tax on qualifying capital expenditure	(254)	–
Others	63	(73)
	204	1,655

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

Expenses not deductible for tax purposes include overhead charges of investment holding companies and prepaid corporate taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

10. BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE

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

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Loss net of tax attributable to owners of the Company used in the computation of basic/diluted loss per share	(11,930)	(15,276)
	No. of shares	**No. of shares**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic/diluted loss per share computation	367,702,195	336,620,799
Basic/diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the Company (cents per share)	(3.24)	(4.54)

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted loss per share is calculated on the same basis as basic loss per share as there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

Since the end of the financial year, other than the following, there have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares.

(i) The Company granted 5,335,000 (other than to controlling shareholders and their associates) and 3,557,000 shares awards and share options at the exercise price of S$0.2863 under the RGPSP and RGSOS respectively on 16 February 2015;

(ii) On the same day, the Company granted 624,000 share awards to Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya, which will be subject to shareholder's approval at the coming Annual General Meeting ("AGM"); and

(iii) Pursuant to the RGPSP, the Company vested 992,000 and 1,028,000 by way of allotment of new shares on 26 February 2015 and 23 March 2015 respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

11. OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES/PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	ISO tanks S$'000	Office equipment S$'000	Furniture and fittings S$'000	Reno-vation S$'000	Office container S$'000	Tools and equipment S$'000	Transport equipment S$'000	Property, plant and equipment, total S$'000	Oil and gas properties S$'000	Total S$'000
Cost:										
At 1 January 2013	2,981	3,253	1,458	734	15	105	15,257	23,803	24,248	48,051
Additions	–	397	40	259	3	35	518	1,252	4,041	5,293
Disposal	–	(9)	(12)	–	(2)	–	(149)	(172)	–	(172)
Written-off	–	(128)	(18)	(12)	–	(14)	–	(172)	–	(172)
Net exchange differences	104	(134)	(1)	(3)	–	(6)	(1,155)	(1,195)	781	(414)
At 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	3,085	3,379	1,467	978	16	120	14,471	23,516	29,070	52,586
Additions	–	304	230	136	12	42	493	1,217	57	1,274
Disposal	(2,652)	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	(2,653)	–	(2,653)
Reclassifications	–	101	–	–	8	–	–	109	(109)	–
Net exchange differences	135	4	–	3	–	1	113	256	1,257	1,513
Transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7)	(7)
Classified as assets held for sale	(568)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(568)	–	(568)
At 31 December 2014	–	3,787	1,697	1,117	36	163	15,077	21,877	30,268	52,145
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:										
At 1 January 2013	436	2,671	842	555	15	81	7,384	11,984	3,578	15,562
Charge for the financial year	147	329	138	62	–	20	1,497	2,193	591	2,784
Disposal	–	(9)	(2)	–	(2)	–	(94)	(107)	–	(107)
Written off	–	(4)	(5)	(1)	–	(6)	–	(16)	–	(16)
Impairment	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	–	91
Net exchange differences	25	(115)	–	(1)	–	(5)	(235)	(331)	97	(234)
At 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	699	2,872	973	615	13	90	8,552	13,814	4,266	18,080
Charge for the financial year	36	366	169	118	3	27	1,472	2,191	476	2,667
Disposal	(614)	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	(615)	–	(615)
Impairment	–	6	–	10	–	–	–	16	–	16
Reclassifications	–	100	(1)	–	1	–	–	100	(100)	–
Net exchange differences	49	(15)	–	1	–	–	12	47	224	271
Classified as assets held for sale	(170)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(170)	–	(170)
At 31 December 2014	–	3,328	1,141	744	17	117	10,036	15,383	4,866	20,249
Net carrying amount:										
At 31 December 2013	2,386	507	494	363	3	30	5,919	9,702	24,804	34,506
At 31 December 2014	–	459	556	373	19	46	5,041	6,494	25,402	31,896

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

11. OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES/PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

Company	Renovation S$'000	Transport equipment S$'000	Office equipment S$'000	Total S$'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2013	31	289	61	381
Additions	–	317	12	329
Disposals	–	(98)	–	(98)
At 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	31	508	73	612
Additions	–	–	8	8
At 31 December 2014	31	508	81	620
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2013	–	107	42	149
Charge for the financial year	8	76	14	98
Disposals	–	(80)	–	(80)
At 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	8	103	56	167
Charge for the financial year	8	102	9	119
At 31 December 2014	16	205	65	286
Net carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2013	23	405	17	445
At 31 December 2014	15	303	16	334

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

During the financial year, a subsidiary of the Group within the logistics segment had fully impaired its office equipment and renovation. In the previous financial year, the same subsidiary wrote down its ISO tanks to their recoverable amounts, which were based on the selling price of these ISO tanks of sales made subsequent to the year-end.

Assets held under finance leases

During the financial year, the Group purchased certain office and transport equipment under finance lease arrangements as detailed below:

	Group		Company	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Cost	208	785	8	317
Consideration paid in cash	–	(142)	–	(92)
Amount under finance lease	208	643	8	225
Net carrying amount of assets at end of year held under finance leases	4,335	5,169	312	411

The office and transport equipment purchased under finance leases is pledged to financial institutions as security for facilities granted (Note 25) and some are guaranteed by the Company.

In previous financial year, the Group had made additional provision for reinstatement of S$60,000 (Note 23) which was included in the additions to renovation. No additional provision for reinstatement was recognised during the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Group	Goodwill S$'000	Software S$'000	Customer relationship S$'000	Club membership S$'000	Total S$'000
Cost:					
At 1 January 2013	1,800	1,613	180	205	3,798
Additions	–	54	–	–	54
Written off	–	(2)	–	(205)	(207)
Net exchange differences	–	(86)	–	–	(86)
At 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	1,800	1,579	180	–	3,559
Additions	–	1,194	–	–	1,194
Written off	–	(24)	–	–	(24)
Transfer	–	7	–	–	7
Net exchange differences	–	10	–	–	10
At 31 December 2014	1,800	2,766	180	–	4,746
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:					
At 1 January 2013	150	635	72	47	904
Charge for the financial year	–	408	36	8	452
Impairment	100	–	–	–	100
Written off	–	(1)	–	(55)	(56)
Net exchange differences	–	(46)	–	–	(46)
At 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	250	996	108	–	1,354
Charge for the financial year	–	330	36	–	366
Impairment	557	66	36	–	659
Net exchange differences	–	5	–	–	5
At 31 December 2014	807	1,397	180	–	2,384
Net carrying amount:					
At 31 December 2013	1,550	583	72	–	2,205
At 31 December 2014	993	1,369	–	–	2,362

Amortisation expense

The amortisation of software and customer relationship is included in the "Depreciation and amortisation expenses" line item in consolidated income statement.

During the financial year, the Group acquired certain software with an aggregate cost of S$1,110,000 (2013: S$Nil) by means of finance lease. There was no cash outflow on acquisition of the software.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (cont'd)

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations have been allocated to two cash-generating units (CGU) for impairment testing as follows:

– PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya; and
– RichLand Chemical Logistics Pte Ltd

The carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each CGU are as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya (Note (a))	993	993
RichLand Chemical Logistics Pte Ltd (Note (b))	–	557
	993	1,550

(a) ***PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya***

PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya is in its exploration stage for oil and gas. The Group has commenced its exploration and testing in the Lemang block and initial testing results have indicated presence of oil and gas. The recoverable amount of PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya is determined based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projection from the production forecast approved by management, covering periods until the end of the production sharing contract. The future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate of 10% (2013: 10%).

The calculation of the value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

Production volume – The production volumes are estimated based on the latest reserve evaluation report and the development and production plans of the participating contractors for the contract areas. The reserves are categorised as proved, probable and contingent. When necessary, risk factors are applied to the extraction of contingent reserves and/or reserves which are forecasted to be extracted during the extension period of the PSC.

Crude oil and gas prices and production cost – The future oil and gas prices and the production cost per barrel are based on management assumption and the forecast from the operation.

Discount rate – Discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to the CGU, regarding the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets which have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the CGUs and derived from weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") of the CGUs. The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. Segment–specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regards to the assessment of value in use for PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya, management believes that no reasonably possible changes in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying values of the units to materially exceed their recoverable amounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (cont'd)

Impairment testing of goodwill (cont'd)

(b) ***RichLand Chemical Logistics Pte Ltd ("RCL")***

During the year, the Group fully impaired the goodwill on acquisition of RCL as a result of management's decision to cease the chemical logistics business in Singapore. An additional impairment loss of S$557,000 (2013: S$100,000) was recognised in the current financial year in "other operating expenses" in relation to the impairment of the goodwill.

Company	**Software S$'000**	**Club Membership S$'000**	**Total S$'000**
Cost:			
At 1 January 2013	229	205	434
Additions	28	–	28
Written off	–	(205)	(205)
At 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	257	–	257
Written off	(24)	–	(24)
At 31 December 2014	233	–	233
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:			
At 1 January 2013	1	47	48
Charge for the financial year	22	8	30
Written off	–	(55)	(55)
At 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	23	–	23
Charge for the financial year	76	–	76
At 31 December 2014	99	–	99
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2013	234	–	234
At 31 December 2014	134	–	134

13. INVESTMENTS IN EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Investments in exploration and evaluation assets refer to the participation rights in the oil and gas sharing contract, signature bonus and capitalised cost relating to the directly attributable overheads in the exploration and evaluation activities.

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Cost		
As at 1 January	37,023	23,255
Additions during the financial year	6,678	12,964
Net exchange differences	1,639	804
	45,340	37,023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Unquoted shares, at cost	4,148	3,898
Less: Impairment loss	(1,050)	(1,050)
	3,098	2,848

(a) ***Composition of the Group***

The Group has the following investments in subsidiaries:

Name	**Principal activities**	**Country of incorporation**	**Cost**		**Effective equity interest**	
			2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**	**2014 %**	**2013 %**
Held by the Company:						
* REL Resources Services Pte Ltd	Investment holding	Singapore	1,050	1,050	100	100
* REL Oil & Gas Pte Ltd	Investment holding	Singapore	198	198	100	100
* RichLand Global Pte Ltd	Investment holding	Singapore	2,400	2,400	100	100
* RBC Properties Pte Ltd	Provision of real estate management services and investment holding	Singapore	500	250	100	100
			4,148	3,898		

Name	**Principal activities**	**Country of incorporation**	**Effective equity interest**	
			2014 %	**2013 %**
Held through RichLand Global Pte Ltd:				
* RichLand Logistics Services Pte Ltd	Provision of transportation management and airport cargo terminal handling	Singapore	100	100
* RichLand Project Logistics Pte Ltd	Provision of specialised logistics and supply management services	Singapore	100	100
* RichLand Chemical Logistics Pte Ltd	Provision of logistics, transportation and freight forwarding services for the chemical industry	Singapore	100	100
** PT. RichLand Indonesia	Investment holding	Indonesia	99	99

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

(a) ***Composition of the Group (cont'd)***

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective equity interest 2014 %	Effective equity interest 2013 %
Held through PT. RichLand Indonesia:				
** PT. RichLand Logistics Indonesia	Provision of transportation and logistics services	Indonesia	^100	^100
Held through RichLand Project Logistics Pte Ltd:				
** PT. RichLand Indonesia	Investment holding	Indonesia	1	1
Held through RichLand Chemical Logistics Pte Ltd:				
# RichLand Chemical Logistics Sdn Bhd	Provision of logistics, transportation and freight forwarding services for the chemical industry	Malaysia	100	100
Held through REL Oil & Gas Pte Ltd:				
## Ramba Energy Investment Limited	Investment holding	BVI	100	100
Held through Ramba Energy Investment Limited:				
## Ramba Energy Indonesia Limited	Investment holding	BVI	100	100
Held through Ramba Energy Indonesia Limited:				
## Ramba Energy Production Ltd	Investment holding	BVI	–	100
## Ramba Energy Exploration Ltd	Investment holding	BVI	100	100
## Ramba Resource Services Limited	Investment holding	BVI	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

(a) ***Composition of the Group (cont'd)***

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective equity interest 2014 %	Effective equity interest 2013 %
Held through Ramba Energy Exploration Ltd:				
** Ramba Energy West Jambi Limited	Exploration and production of oil and gas	BVI	100	100
## Ramba Energy Lemang Limited	Investment holding	BVI	100	100
** Ramba Energy Jatirarangon Limited	Exploration and production of oil and gas	Bermuda	100	100
## Ramba Energy Corridor Limited	Investment holding	BVI	100	100
Held through Ramba Energy Lemang Limited:				
** PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya	Exploration and production of oil and gas	Indonesia	80.4	80.4

@ Denotes less than S$1,000
^ 51% of the shares are being held by PT Lumbung Surya Putra, which in turn has pledged its shares to RichLand Global Pte Ltd.

Audited by:
* Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore
** Ernst & Young, Indonesia
# Cheng & Co, Malaysia
Not required to be audited under laws of incorporation and these entities are also not material to the Group.

In accordance with Rule 716 of SGX-ST Listing Rules, the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company confirmed that they have complied with Listing Rules 712 and 715 with regard to the appointment of the auditing firm for the Company.

(b) ***Interest in subsidiary with material non-controlling interest ("NCI")***

The NCI of PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya has 19.6% (2013: 19.6%) interest in PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya as at the end of the reporting period.

	PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya 2014 S$'000	PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya 2013 S$'000
Loss allocated to NCI during the reporting period	442	391
Accumulated NCI at the end of the reporting period – accumulated losses	1,248	742

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

14. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (cont'd)

(c) ***Summarised financial information about subsidiary with material NCI***

Summarised financial information including goodwill on acquisition and consolidation adjustments but before intercompany eliminations of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests are as follows:

Summarised balance sheet

	PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Current		
Assets	1,340	1,529
Liabilities	(7,924)	(10,447)
Net current liabilities	(6,584)	(8,918)
Non-current		
Assets	30,339	26,688
Liabilities	(30,135)	(21,560)
Net non-current (liabilities)/assets	204	5,128
Net liabilities	(6,380)	(3,790)

Summarised comprehensive statement of income

	PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Loss before income tax	2,254	2,001
Other comprehensive loss/(income)	69	(86)
Total comprehensive loss	2,323	1,915

Other summarised information

	PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Net cash flow used in operations	5,269	488
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	2,302	12,230

15. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Carrying value of assets held for sale previously classified under property, plant and equipment – ISO tanks	398	–

During the current financial year, the Group entered into an agreement to dispose these ISO tanks to an external party as a result of the cessation of the chemical logistics business in Singapore.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

16. LOANS TO SUBSIDIARIES

These loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and expected to be settled in cash or offset against intercompany balances in future. They have no repayment term and the Directors of the Company do not expect the amounts to be receivable within the next 12 months. As the loans are repayable only when the cash flows of the subsidiaries permit, the fair values are not determinable as the timing of the future cash flows arising from the loans cannot be reasonably estimated.

17. OTHER ASSETS

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Current		
Leased assets	22	25
Non-current		
Leased assets	10	17
Deferred costs	81	–
	91	17

Leased assets refer to the capitalised agent fees and stamp duty incurred in negotiating an operating lease. The capitalised costs are amortised over the relevant lease period on a straight line basis.

Deferred costs refer to costs attributable to developing commercial reserves, which were pending relevant authorities' appraisal.

18. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Third party customers	16,050	15,100	–	–
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(68)	(494)	–	–
Total trade receivables	15,982	14,606	–	–
Other receivables (Note 19)	7,785	7,222	45,614	28,841
Loans to subsidiaries (Note 16)	–	–	38,992	38,992
Cash and bank balances (Note 20)	3,790	6,483	250	366
Fixed deposits (Note 20)	2,478	1,316	–	–
Total loans and receivables	30,035	29,627	84,856	68,199

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

18. TRADE RECEIVABLES (cont'd)

Trade receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables amounting to S$5,197,000 (2013: S$3,462,000) that are past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired. These receivables are unsecured and the analysis of their ageing at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Trade receivables past due but not impaired:		
Less than 30 days	3,352	2,417
30 to 60 days	1,526	839
61-90 days	235	102
91-120 days	30	58
More than 120 days	54	46
	5,197	3,462

Trade receivables that are impaired

The Group's trade receivables that are impaired at the end of the reporting period and the movement of the allowance accounts used to record the impairment were as follows:

	Group Individually impaired	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Trade receivables – nominal amounts	68	494
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(68)	(494)
	–	–
Movement in allowance for doubtful trade receivables:		
At 1 January	494	4
(Write back)/charge for the year	(434)	564
Utilised during the year	(4)	–
Exchange difference	12	(74)
At 31 December	68	494

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of the reporting period relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

All trade receivables are denominated in the respective functional currencies of the entities in the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

19. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**	**2014 S$'000**	**2013 S$'000**
Current				
Refundable deposits	1,569	697	100	104
Due from joint venture partner	262	442	–	–
Due from subsidiaries	–	–	45,514	28,737
Deferred rent receivable	133	311	–	–
Due from related party	286	273	–	–
Cash calls due from related party	1,955	1,873	–	–
Sundry receivables	474	320	–	–
Disbursements due from customers	29	31	–	–
	4,708	3,947	45,614	28,841
Non-current				
Due from joint venture partner	3,429	3,705	–	–
Other receivables	2,591	2,027	–	–
	6,020	5,732	–	–
Total other receivables	10,728	9,679	45,614	28,841
Comprises of:				
Financial assets	7,785	7,222	45,614	28,841
Non-financial assets	2,943	2,457	–	–
	10,728	9,679	45,614	28,841

Due from joint venture partner

The amounts due from joint venture partner refer to advances made for the joint venture partner's share of expenditure on the Ramba Energy Jatirarangon Limited's block. This will be paid through the joint venture partner's entitlement portion based on the funding agreement between the subsidiary and the joint venture partner.

Due from subsidiaries

The amounts due from subsidiaries are non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are expected to be settled in cash or offset against intercompany balances in future.

Other receivables (Non-current)

Other receivables refer to Value Added Tax receivable on oil and gas activities which is expected to be received from the Indonesian government only when the subsidiaries commence production.

Due from/cash calls due from related party

These balances, which are due from a related party, who is the non-controlling interest holder of PT Hexindo Gemilang Jaya, are non-trade in nature, secured by shares in a subsidiary, non-interest bearing and expected to be repayable within the next twelve months.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**	**2014 S$'000**	**2013 S$'000**
Cash on hand and at bank	3,790	6,483	250	366
Fixed deposits	2,478	1,316	–	–
Less: Restricted cash classified as non-current assets	(2,478)	(1,316)	–	–
	–	–	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	3,790	6,483	250	366

Fixed deposits earn interest at 0.265% to 0.325% (2013: 0.05% to 0.145%) per annum.

Restricted cash represents the amount of fixed deposits pledged to certain banks to secure banking facilities.

Cash and bank balances denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December 2014 are S$1,699,000 (2013: S$123,000) and S$721,000 (2013: S$120,000) in Indonesian Rupiah ("IDR") and United States Dollars ("USD") respectively.

21. TRADE PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**	**2014 S$'000**	**2013 S$'000**
Third party suppliers	13,802	13,760	–	–
Accrued operating expenses	4,428	3,581	–	–
Total trade payables	18,230	17,341	–	–
Other payables (Note 22)	10,342	6,801	3,834	1,243
Finance lease liabilities (Note 25)	3,920	4,424	261	323
Term loan (Note 26)	–	685	–	–
Other loan (Note 24)	2,633	3,625	2,633	3,625
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	35,125	32,876	6,728	5,191

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 days terms.

Trade payables denominated in foreign currencies other than the subsidiaries' respective functional currencies as at 31 December 2014 are S$67,000 (2013: S$111,000) and S$1,344,000 (2013: S$977,000) in SGD and IDR respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

22. OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**	**2014 S$'000**	**2013 S$'000**
Current				
Cash calls advanced from joint venture partner	1,454	4,431	–	–
Due to subsidiaries	–	–	62	83
Amount due to directors	200	71	200	71
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	4,406	2,278	1,859	363
Sundry payables	2,897	1,758	1,713	726
Security deposits from tenants	1,150	1,054	–	–
Deferred rent payable	168	166	–	–
Advances received from a third party	1,223	1,171	–	–
Advance billing to tenants	294	326	–	–
	11,792	11,255	3,834	1,243
Non-current				
Deferred rent payable	688	856	–	–
Due to a related party	1,955	1,872	–	–
Production bonus	172	143	–	–
	2,815	2,871	–	–
Total other payables	14,607	14,126	3,834	1,243
Comprises of:				
Financial liabilities	10,342	6,801	3,834	1,243
Non-financial liabilities	4,265	7,325	–	–
	14,607	14,126	3,834	1,243

Cash calls advances from joint venture partner

The cash calls advances from joint venture partner are non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing and are expected to be offset against future cash call.

Due to subsidiaries/directors

The amounts due to subsidiaries and directors are non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

Due to a related party

The amount due to a related party, which is the non-controlling interest holder of PT Hexindo, is non-trade in nature, non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed term of repayment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

23. PROVISIONS

	Group		Company	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**	**2014 S$'000**	**2013 S$'000**
Current				
Provision for cargo and motor vehicles claims	429	266	–	–
Non-current				
Provision for employee benefits (Note 33)	850	422	–	–
Provision for reinstatement costs	386	386	39	39
	1,236	808	39	39

Movements in provision for cargo and motor vehicles claims for the logistics business during the year were as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Balance at 1 January	266	162
Provision made during the financial year	352	188
Utilised during the financial year	(189)	(84)
Balance at 31 December	429	266

As at the end of the reporting period, management is of the view that the expected timing of the settlement of these claims is not determinable.

Movements in provision for reinstatement costs for leased units during the year were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**	**2014 S$'000**	**2013 S$'000**
Balance at 1 January	386	326	39	39
Provision made during the financial year (Note 11)	–	60	–	–
Balance at 31 December	386	386	39	39

It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred upon termination of the leases.

24. OTHER LOAN

This relates to the loan from Ortus Holdings Limited, a related party which bears an effective interest rate of 5.0% (2013: 1.5%) per annum. As the loan is repayable only when the cash flow of the Group permits, the fair value is not determinable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

25. FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group purchased certain software, office and transport equipment under finance lease agreements. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases. The finance leases are repayable in full by year 2018 (2013: 2018) and the effective interest rates range from 2.9% to 12.8% (2013: 2.9% to 12.8%) per annum.

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

Group	Total minimum lease payments 2014 S$'000	Present value of payments 2014 S$'000	Total minimum lease payments 2013 S$'000	Present value of payments 2013 S$'000
Not later than one year	1,616	1,450	1,727	1,531
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,605	2,470	3,094	2,893
Total minimum lease payments	4,221	3,920	4,821	4,424
Less: Amount representing finance charges	(301)	–	(397)	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	3,920	3,920	4,424	4,424

Company	Total minimum lease payments 2014 S$'000	Present value of payments 2014 S$'000	Total minimum lease payments 2013 S$'000	Present value of payments 2013 S$'000
Not later than one year	83	74	83	71
Later than one year but not later than five years	197	187	270	252
Total minimum lease payments	280	261	353	323
Less: Amount representing finance charges	(19)	–	(30)	–
Present value of minimum lease payments	261	261	323	323

26. TERM LOAN

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Term loan – S$ (current)	–	685

During the financial year, the loan was fully repaid and the effective interest rate for the term loan was 2.80% (2013: 2.80%) per annum.

27. ABANDONMENT AND SITE RESTORATION LIABILITIES

The Group is required to provide for abandonment of all exploration wells and restoration of its drill sites, together with all estimates of monies required for the funding of any abandonment and site exploration program established in conjunction with an approved plan of development for a commercial discovery.

The abandonment and site restoration liabilities represent the present value of abandonment costs relating to all its exploration wells and restoration of its drill sites, which are expected to be incurred up to year 2020 for Jatirarangon block and up to year 2037 for Lemang PSC when the producing oil and gas properties are expected to cease operations. These provisions have been created based on the Group's internal estimates. Assumptions based on current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

27. ABANDONMENT AND SITE RESTORATION LIABILITIES (cont'd)

Expenditures incurred in the abandonment of exploratory wells and the restoration of their drill sites shall be charged as operating costs, calculated based on the total estimated cost of abandonment and site restoration for each discovery divided by the total estimated number of economic years of each discovery. The estimates shall be reviewed on an annual basis and shall be adjusted each year as required. The range of discount rate applicable in 2014 was 6% to 10% (2013: 6% to 8%). Furthermore, the timing of abandonment is likely to depend on when the fields cease to produce at economically viable rates. This, in turn, will depend upon future oil and gas prices, which are inherently uncertain.

Movements in provision for abandonment and site restoration liabilities during the year were as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Balance at 1 January	623	491
Provision made during the financial year	92	41
Exchange differences	34	96
Less: cash set aside during the financial year	(6)	(5)
Balance at 31 December	743	623

28. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred income tax as at 31 December relates to the following:

	Group			
	Consolidated balance sheet		Consolidated income statement	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Differences in depreciation	–	(119)	(119)	(140)
Oil and gas properties	(6,826)	(6,233)	305	1,542
	(6,826)	(6,352)	186	1,402
Deferred tax assets:				
Difference in timing of allowance recognition	210	–	(210)	–
Difference in timing of rental income recognition	91	91	–	–
	301	91	(24)	1,402

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group has unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances of approximately S$3,821,000 (2013: S$3,978,000) and S$1,629,000 (2013: S$1,192,000) respectively that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses and capital allowances arose for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The use of these tax losses and capital allowances is subject to the agreement of the tax authority and compliance with certain provisions of the tax legislation of the countries in which the companies operate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

28. DEFERRED TAX (cont'd)

The unabsorbed tax losses and capital allowances have no expiry date except for the unabsorbed tax losses disclosed below. Expiry dates of the unabsorbed tax losses which can be carried forward for a limited duration is as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Can be utilised up to:		
– 2016	147	274
– 2017	348	340
– 2018	964	943
– 2019	261	–
	1,720	1,557

29. SHARE CAPITAL AND TREASURY SHARES

(a) *Share capital*

	Group and Company			
	2014		2013	
	No. of shares '000	**S$'000**	**No. of shares '000**	**S$'000**
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares				
At 1 January	345,448	84,263	245,460	64,256
New share issuance	37,500	15,000	96,831	19,366
New shares issuance for share options	–	–	291	147
New share issuance for share awards	4,121	1,923	2,866	1,405
Share issuance expense	–	(53)	–	(911)
At 31 December	387,069	101,133	345,448	84,263

The holders of ordinary shares (except treasury shares) are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

The Company has a employee share option plan under which options to subscribe for the Company's ordinary shares have been granted to employees of the Group (Note 6).

(b) *Treasury shares*

	Group and Company			
	2014		2013	
	No. of shares '000	**S$'000**	**No. of shares '000**	**S$'000**
At 1 January	1,807	(935)	3,382	(1,746)
Reissuance during the financial year	–	–	(1,575)	811
At 31 December	1,807	(935)	1,807	(935)

Treasury shares relate to ordinary shares of the Company that is held by the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

30. OTHER RESERVES

(a) ***Share based payment reserve***

Share based payment reserve represents the equity settled share options and awards granted to employees and Directors (Note 6). The reserve is made up of the cumulative value of services received from employees and Directors, recorded over the vesting period commencing from the grant date of equity settled share options and awards. It is reduced by the expiry or exercise of the share options and upon share issue for the share awards.

(b) ***Foreign currency translation reserve***

The foreign currency translation reserve records 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.

(c) ***Capital reserve***

Capital reserve arose from the acquisition of the remaining interest in subsidiaries in prior years. The Group has adopted the entity concept approach in recording these transactions.

(d) ***Gain on reissuance of treasury shares***

This represents the gain or loss arising from purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of treasury shares. No dividend may be paid, and no other distribution (whether in cash or otherwise) of the Company's assets (including any distribution of assets to members on a winding up) may be made in respect of this reserve.

(e) ***Others***

This relates to the re-measurement of defined benefit obligation.

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) ***Compensation of key management personnel***

	Group	
	2014 **S$'000**	**2013** **S$'000**
Directors' fees	411	411
Directors' remuneration	1,546	1,486
Share based payments	2,083	2,000
	4,040	3,897
Key management personnel's remuneration	2,251	1,948
Central Provident Fund contributions	20	25
Share based payments	494	367
	2,765	2,340
	6,805	6,237

Directors' interests in share based payment scheme

During the financial year, 1,867,000 (2013: 2,960,000) and 1,590,000 (2013: 2,488,000) share options and share awards were granted to the Company's Directors under the RGSOS and RGPSP respectively (Note 6). No bonus awards were granted during the financial year. The share options are issued at an exercise price within the range of S$0.321 to S$0.505.

At the end of the reporting period, the total number of outstanding share options, share awards and bonus shares granted by the Company to the Directors under the RGSOS and RGPSP amounted to 8,584,000, 3,438,000, and 2,413,000 (2013: 6,717,000, 3,751,000 and 3,292,000) respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

(b) ***Sales and purchase of goods and services***

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions between the Group and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	Group	
	2014 **S$'000**	**2013** **S$'000**
Legal, secretarial fees and corporate communication services payable to a firm of which a Director is the managing partner	257	207
Interest expense payable to Ortus Holdings Limited, which is due upon repayment of the full loan	301	54
Rental of office space payable to a firm related to the Group	425	–

(c) ***Due from related party/cash calls due from related party***

The Group has amounts due from a related party, which is the non-controlling interest holder of PT Hexindo. A close family member of a Director has a shareholding interest in the non-controlling interest. The amount due from the related party is disclosed in Note 19 of the financial statements.

32. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services, and has four reportable segments as follows:

I. The oil and gas segment;

II. The logistics segment comprises transportation management and air cargo terminal handling services;

III. The rental segment relates to the property rental business; and

IV. The corporate segment relates to group level corporate services and treasury function.

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 operating profit or loss which in certain respects, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Group financing (including finance costs) and income taxes 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

32. SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

2014	Oil and gas S$'000	Logistics S$'000	Rental S$'000	Corporate S$'000	Eliminations/ adjustments S$'000	Total S$'000	Notes
Revenue:							
Sales to external customers	4,697	65,869	3,842	–	–	74,408	
Other income	62	2,525	14	18	–	2,619	
Inter-segment sales	–	74	219	39	(332)	–	A
Total revenue	4,759	68,468	4,075	57	(332)	77,027	
Segment (loss)/ profit	(3,271)	1,464	(6)	(8,881)	(629)	(11,323)	
Finance costs						(845)	
Loss before tax						(12,168)	
Taxation						(204)	
Net loss for the year						(12,372)	
Interest income	–	22	2	–	–	24	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	518	2,153	129	197	36	3,033	
Impairment of non-financial assets	–	80	–	2	593	675	
Other non-cash expenses/(income)	352	(149)	26	2,336	–	2,565	B
Other segment information							
Segment assets	82,590	25,581	4,282	978	1,294	114,725	C
Segment liabilities	17,561	15,410	4,584	4,243	7,001	48,799	D
Assets held for sale	–	398	–	–	–	398	
Additions to non-current assets	6,875	2,228	35	8	–	9,146	

2013	Oil and gas S$'000	Logistics S$'000	Rental S$'000	Corporate S$'000	Eliminations/ adjustments S$'000	Total S$'000	Notes
Revenue:							
Sales to external customers	6,050	63,194	3,628	–	–	72,872	
Other income	256	2,669	3	44	–	2,972	
Inter-segment sales	–	128	219	96	(443)	–	A
Total revenue	6,306	65,991	3,850	140	(443)	75,844	
Segment loss	(1,553)	(3,176)	(514)	(7,937)	(136)	(13,316)	
Finance costs						(696)	
Loss before tax						(14,012)	
Taxation						(1,655)	
Net loss for the year						(15,667)	
Interest income	–	18	2	–	–	20	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	610	2,332	130	128	36	3,236	
Impairment of non-financial assets	–	91	–	–	100	191	
Other non-cash expenses	320	2,441	5	2,005	–	4,771	B
Other segment information							
Segment assets	75,502	25,192	3,570	1,031	1,713	107,008	C
Segment liabilities	16,651	15,859	3,845	5,543	6,450	48,348	D
Additions to non-current assets	17,005	876	72	358	–	18,311	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

32. SEGMENT INFORMATION (cont'd)

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

A Inter-segment sales are eliminated on consolidation.

B Other non-cash expenses/(income) consist of share based payment, gains and losses on disposal of investment, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, allowance/write back for doubtful receivables, plant and equipment and intangible assets written off, unrealised foreign exchange and gain on liquidation of an associate.

C The following items are added to segment assets to arrive at total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Deferred tax assets	301	91
Goodwill	993	1,550
Customer relationship	–	72
	1,294	1,713

D The following items are added to segment liabilities to arrive at total liabilities reported in the consolidated balance sheet:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Deferred tax liabilities	6,826	6,352
Income tax payable	175	98
	7,001	6,450

Geographical information

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

	Geographical location		
	Singapore S$'000	**Indonesia S$'000**	**Total S$'000**
2014			
Revenue	46,033	30,994	77,027
Non-current assets	6,885	81,606	88,491
2013			
Revenue	45,418	30,426	75,844
Non-current assets	8,003	72,890	80,893

Information about major customers

Revenue from 5 major customers amounted to S$46,899,000 (2013: 5 customers – S$44,586,000) arising from revenue of the logistics segment.

Revenue from 1 major customer amounted to S$4,697,000 (2013: 1 customer – S$6,050,000) arising from revenue of the oil and gas segment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

33. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan which requires contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The Group also provides unfunded post-employment benefits to certain employees.

The Group's defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	Group			
	Funded pension plan		Unfunded post-employment benefits	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	241	126	763	422
Fair value of plan assets	(154)	(134)	–	–
Actuarial gain	–	8	–	–
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligations	87	–	763	422

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	Group			
	Funded pension plan		Unfunded post-employment benefits	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
At 1 January	126	123	422	362
Interest cost	–	–	38	18
Current service cost	105	43	258	232
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(3)	(23)	(9)	(101)
Past service cost	–	–	41	–
Plan amendments	7	–	–	–
Exchange differences	6	(17)	13	(89)
At 31 December	241	126	763	422

Changes in fair value of plan assets were as follows:

	Group	
	Funded pension plan	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
At 1 January	134	113
Return on plan assets	7	4
Contributions	10	37
Exchange differences	3	(20)
At 31 December	154	134

All the Group's plan assets are in the Indonesian entities' equities as at 31 December 2014 and 2013. The Group expects to contribute S$65,000 (2013: S$40,000) to the defined benefit pension plans in 2015 (2013: 2014).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

33. DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (cont'd)

The principal assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment benefit obligations for the defined benefit plan are shown below:

	2014	2013
Discount rates:	7.0% – 8.0%	8.0% – 9.0%
Expected annual rate of return on plan assets:	7.7%	8.0%
Future annual salary increases:	7.5% – 10.0%	7.5% – 10.0%
Mortality rate reference:	Indonesian Mortality Table 2011	Indonesian Mortality Table 2011
Disability rate:	10% of mortality rate	10% of mortality rate
Retirement age:	56	56

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Management believes that no reasonably possible changes in any of the above key assumptions would result in a material change in the carrying value of the pension and post-employment benefit obligation for the defined benefit plan.

34. COMMITMENTS

(a) ***Capital commitments***

Capital expenditure contracted for as at the end of the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Capital commitments in respect of oil and gas exploration	54,406	69,197

The capital commitments in respect of oil and gas exploration relates to committed work programmes at the Group's oil and gas properties. These work commitments are expected to be carried out over the next 1 to 3 years (2013: 1 to 3 years).

(b) ***Operating leases commitments – as lessee***

The Group has entered into commercial leases for properties and transport equipment. These leases have remaining uncancellable lease terms of between 1 to 5 years (2013: 1 to 5 years) with renewal options negotiable before the lease expires and escalation clauses in the contracts. There were no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases. Future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
Not later than one year	6,171	7,094
Later than one year but not later than five years	9,160	10,832
	15,331	17,926

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

34. COMMITMENTS (cont'd)

(c) ***Operating lease commitments – as lessor***

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its leased property. These non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms of between 1 to 4 years (2013: 1 to 3 years). Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Group	
	2014 S$'000	**2013 S$'000**
Not later than one year	3,266	3,927
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,194	2,422
	5,460	6,349

35. CONTINGENCIES

Contingent liabilities

(a) ***Legal claim***

(i) On 14 October 2011, RBC Properties Pte Ltd, ("RBC") a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, received a writ of summons by Defu Furniture Pte Ltd (the "Plaintiff").

In the writ, the Plaintiff claimed a total sum S$1,400,000 (excluding damages, costs and interest) in respect of the recission of the Letter of Offer relating to a Lease for 5 years for certain premises at the RichLand Business Centre.

On 3 January 2014, the trial concluded and the High Court dismissed RBC's defence and counterclaim against the Plaintiff and held that the Plaintiff had validly rescinded the Letter of Offer. On 12 February 2014, RBC lodged a Notice of Appeal.

On 17 December 2014, the Court of Appeal released its judgement and neither party has fully succeeded in the Appeal. The Court of Appeal will hear the parties on the issue of costs.

The parties' respective submissions for costs were submitted on 9 February 2015, where the Plaintiff indicated that they would be electing to rescind the Lease for a repudiatory breach of contract accompanied by a claim in damages for that breach. A pre-trial conference has been set for April 2015. As the additional costs cannot be reasonably and reliably estimated, no additional provision has been made in the financial statement.

(ii) In April 2012, a wholly-owned subsidiary, Ramba Energy West Jambi Limited has been served a writ of summons by Verona Capital Pty Ltd (the "Plaintiff").

The Plaintiff claimed for, inter alia, the return of all payments made by the Plaintiff under the Investment Agreement dated 25 July 2011 which amounted to US$1,000,000, together with damages in the amount of US$498,598, totalling US$1,498,598.

The Group has been advised by its legal counsel that it has an even to good prospect in defending the claims in the suit against Verona Capital Pty Ltd.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

35. CONTINGENCIES (cont'd)

Contingent liabilities (cont'd)

(b) ***Guarantees***

The Group has provided the following guarantees at the end of the reporting period.

(i) Guarantee to Pertamina of S$3.7 million (2013: S$3.7 million) for its obligation as a contractor on a seismic acquisition and drilling commitment of the oil and gas project.

(ii) Guarantee to the landlord of RichLand Business Centre on the rental obligation taken by a subsidiary of S$2.4 million (2013: S$2.4 million).

(iii) Guarantee to the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia of S$15.9 million (2013: S$15.2 million) for its obligation as a contractor on a seismic acquisition and processing.

(c) ***Oil and gas operations***

The Group's oil and gas operations in Indonesia are subject to Indonesian laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environment protection. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit before drilling commences, which may restrict the types, quantities and concentration of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with drilling and production activities, limit or prohibit drilling activities on certain lands lying within wilderness, wetlands and other protected areas, and require remedial measures to prevent pollution resulting from the Group's operations. The Government has imposed environmental regulations on oil and gas companies operating in Indonesia and in Indonesian waters. Operators are prohibited from allowing oil into the environment and must ensure that the area surrounding any onshore well is restored to its original state insofar as this is possible after the Operator has ceased to operate on the site.

Management believes that the Group and the Operator of the Block are in compliance with current applicable environmental laws and regulations.

(d) ***Operating hazards and uninsured risks***

The Group's oil and gas operations are subject to hazards and risks inherent in drilling for and production and transportation of natural gas and oil, such as fires, natural disasters, explosions, encountering formations with abnormal pressures, blowouts, cratering, pipeline ruptures and spills, which can result in the loss of hydrocarbons, environmental pollution, personal injury claims and other damage to properties of the Group. Additionally, certain of the Group's oil and natural gas operations are located in areas that are subject to tropical weather disturbances, some of which can be severe enough to cause substantial damage to facilities and possibly interrupt production. As protection against operating hazards, the Group maintains insurance against some, but not all potential losses. The Group's insurance coverage for its oil and gas exploration and production activities includes, but is not limited to, loss of wells, blowouts and certain costs of pollution control, physical damage to certain assets, employer's liability, comprehensive general liability, and automobile and worker's compensation insurance.

36. 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 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. 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 trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)

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

(a) *Foreign currency risk*

The Group has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group entities, primarily SGD, USD and IDR. The Group does not enter into forward foreign currency contracts to hedge against its foreign currency risk resulting from sale and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Group manages the risk by a policy to maintain its revenue based on the respective functional currencies of the Group entities.

At the end of the reporting period,

– 99% (2013: 100%) of the Group's sales are denominated in the respective Group's entities' functional currencies; and

– Included in payables of the subsidiaries are the amounts of S$4,461,000 (2013: S$4,511,000) that are not denominated in the subsidiaries' functional currencies.

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

A 5% (2013: 5%) strengthening of SGD against IDR at the reporting date would have the impact as shown below. A 5% (2013: 5%) weakening of SGD against IDR at the reporting date would have the equal but opposite effect. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates and tax rates remain constant.

	Group	
	Increase Loss net of tax	
	2014 S$'000	2013 S$'000
SGD/IDR	223	225

In addition to transactional exposure, the Group is also exposed to foreign exchange movement in its investments in foreign subsidiaries. The Group does not hedge its currency exposure arising from investments in foreign subsidiaries as they are considered to be long term in nature.

(b) *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 exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and short-term deposits), the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with a result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

<u>Exposure to credit risk</u>

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)

(b) ***Credit risk (cont'd)***

Credit risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the country profile of its trade receivables on an on-going basis. The credit risk concentration profiles of the Group's trade receivables at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	Group			
	2014		2013	
	S$'000	% of total	S$'000	% of total
By country:				
Singapore	11,035	69.0	9,603	65.7
Indonesia	4,756	29.8	4,852	33.2
Others	191	1.2	151	1.1
	15,982	100.0	14,606	100.0

At the end of the reporting period, approximately 47% (2013: 39%) and 24% (2013: 25%) of the Group trade receivables were due from 4 (2013: 4) and 2 (2013: 2) major customers who are located in Singapore and Indonesia respectively.

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 short-term deposits 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.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 18 (trade receivables).

(c) ***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 risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

The Group's long term liquidity risk management policy is that to maintain sufficient liquid financial assets and stand-by credit facilities with banks. At the end of the reporting period, approximately 62% (2013: 67%) of the Group's loans and borrowings (Notes 24, 25 and 26) will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)

(c) *Liquidity risk (cont'd)*

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

Group	2014 1 year or less S$'000	2014 1 to 5 years S$'000	2014 Total S$'000	2013 1 year or less S$'000	2013 1 to 5 years S$'000	2013 Total S$'000
Financial assets:						
Trade and other receivables	17,747	6,020	23,767	16,096	5,732	21,828
Cash and short-term deposits	3,790	2,478	6,268	6,483	1,316	7,799
Total undiscounted financial assets	21,537	8,498	30,035	22,579	7,048	29,627
Financial liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	28,045	172	28,217	23,999	143	24,142
Finance lease liabilities	1,616	2,605	4,221	1,727	3,094	4,821
Term loans	–	–	–	695	–	695
Other loan	2,988	–	2,988	3,654	–	3,654
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	32,649	2,777	35,426	30,075	3,237	33,312
Total net undiscounted financial (liabilities)/assets	(11,112)	5,721	(5,391)	(7,496)	3,811	(3,685)

Company	2014 1 year or less S$'000	2014 No fixed term of repayment S$'000	2014 Total S$'000	2013 1 year or less S$'000	2013 No fixed term of repayment S$'000	2013 Total S$'000
Financial assets:						
Other receivables	45,614	–	45,614	28,841	–	28,841
Loans to subsidiaries	–	38,992	38,992	–	38,992	38,992
Cash and short-term deposits	250	–	250	366	–	366
Total undiscounted financial assets	45,864	38,992	84,856	29,207	38,992	68,199
Financial liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	3,479	–	3,479	1,243	–	1,243
Finance lease liabilities	83	197	280	83	270	353
Other loan	2,988	–	2,988	3,654	–	3,654
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	6,550	197	6,747	4,980	270	5,250
Total net undiscounted financial assets	39,314	38,795	78,109	24,227	38,722	62,949

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

36. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)

(c) *Liquidity risk (cont'd)*

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's and the Company's capital and operating lease commitments. The maximum amounts of the commitments are allocated to the earliest period in which the commitments could be called.

Group	1 year or less S$'000	1 to 5 years S$'000	Later than 5 years S$'000	Total S$'000
2014				
Capital commitments	26,449	27,957	–	54,406
Operating lease commitments (net)	2,905	6,966	–	9,871
Total commitments	29,354	34,923	–	64,277
2013				
Capital commitments	53,387	15,810	–	69,197
Operating lease commitments (net)	3,167	8,410	–	11,577
Total commitments	56,554	24,220	–	80,774

Company	1 year or less S$'000	1 to 5 years S$'000	Total S$'000
2014			
Operating lease commitments	526	376	902
2013			
Operating lease commitments	397	340	737

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's financial guarantee contracts. The maximum amounts of the financial guarantee contracts are allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantees could be called.

Group	1 year or less S$'000	Total S$'000
2014		
Financial guarantees	2,400	2,400
2013		
Financial guarantees	2,400	2,400

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

37. 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 that it maintains healthy capital ratios 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 2014 and 31 December 2013.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total borrowings divided by total equity and borrowings. The Group's policy is to keep gearing ratio beneficial to the Group. The Group's total borrowings include term loans, finance lease liabilities and other loan.

	Group	
	2014 **S$'000**	**2013** **S$'000**
Term loans (Note 26)	–	685
Finance lease liabilities (Note 25)	3,920	4,424
Other loan	2,633	3,625
Total borrowings	6,553	8,734
Equity	65,926	58,660
Gearing ratio	9.0%	13.0%

38. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A. *Assets and liabilities measured at fair value*

Fair value hierarchy

The Group and the Company classifies fair value measurement using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy have the following levels:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities,
- 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).

At the end of the reporting period, there are no assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value under Level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

38. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (cont'd)

B. *Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value*

<u>Cash and bank balances, fixed deposits, trade and other receivables (excluding non-current portion), trade and other payables (excluding non-current portion), term loan, other loan and finance lease liabilities</u>

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values, either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

C. *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*

There are no financial assets and liabilities by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value.

<u>Other receivables (non-current) (Note 19) and other payables (non-current) (Note 22) and loans to subsidiaries (Note 16) – Company Level</u>

These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed repayment terms and are repayable only when the Group's/the borrower's cash flow permits. Accordingly, fair value is not determinable as the timing of the future cash flows arising from the loans cannot be estimated reliably.

39. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

(i) Following the Court of Appeal judgement, the submissions for cost of RBC Properties Pte Ltd and Defu Furniture Pte Ltd were submitted on 9 February 2015. A pre-trial conference has been set for April 2015. (Note 35(a)).

(il) On 16 February 2015, the Company granted 5,335,000 and 3,557,000 share awards (other than controlling shareholders and their associates) and share options at an exercise price of S$0.2863 under the RGPSP and RGSOS respectively. The share awards will be released over three years from the grant date in equal one-third proportion of the total share awards granted.

On the same date, the Company granted 624,000 share awards to Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya, an associate of the controlling shareholder of the Company, which will be subject to the shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM.

40. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of Directors on 13 April 2015.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS

AS AT 25 MARCH 2015

Issued and Fully Paid-Up Capital:	S$100,147,074.311
Class of Shares:	Ordinary share
Voting Rights:	One vote per share*

* excludes non-voting treasury shares

DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Shares	%
1 - 99	18	1.05	168	0.00
100 - 1,000	74	4.31	72,986	0.02
1,001 - 10,000	653	38.03	4,607,619	1.19
10,001 - 1,000,000	940	54.75	67,990,095	17.56
1,000,001 and above	32	1.86	314,611,584	81.23
Total	**1,717**	**100.00**	**387,282,452**	**100.00**

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

	Direct Interest	%	Deemed Interest	%	Total Interest	%
Edward Seky Soeryadjaya[2]	–	–	107,871,400	27.85	107,871,400	27.85
Mohammad Soetrisno Bachir[2]	–	–	107,871,400	27.85	107,871,400	27.85
Precious Treasure Global Inc.[2]	–	–	107,871,400	27.85	107,871,400	27.85
Tan Fuh Gih[3]	–	–	21,000,000	5.42	21,000,000	5.42
Tan Kim Seng[3]	–	–	21,000,000	5.42	21,000,000	5.42
Redmount Holdings Limited[1]	172,200	0.04	107,699,200	27.81	107,871,400	27.85
Summit Gain Consultants Limited	21,000,000	5.42	–	–	21,000,000	5.42
Luciano Group Limited	33,450,200	8.64	–	–	33,450,200	8.64
Chimsy Holdings Limited	31,325,000	8.09	–	–	31,325,000	8.09
Glenville Group Limited	20,650,000	5.33	–	–	20,650,000	5.33

Notes:

(1) Redmont Holdings Limited ("Redmount") holds 100% of the total issued share capital of York Hill Group Limited, Luciano Group Limited, Chimsy Holdings Limited, Glenville Group Limited and Benegain Holdings Limited (collectively "Subsidiaries"). Pursuant to Section 7(4) of the Companies Act (Chapter 50) (the "Act"), Redmount is deemed interested in the shares held by its Subsidiaries. York Hill Group Limited and Benegain Holdings Limited hold 15,974,000 shares and 6,300,000 shares respectively in the Company.

(2) Both Mr Mohammad Soetrisno Bachir and Mr Edward Seky Soeryadjaya control in equal proportion of shareholdings in the capital of Precious Treasure Global Inc. ("Precious"). Precious controls 100% of the total issued share capital of Redmount. Pursuant to Section 7(4) of the Act, Mr Mohammad Soetrisno Bachir and Mr Edward Seky Soeryadjaya are deemed interested in the shares held by Redmount and its Subsidiaries.

(3) Summit Gain Consultants Limited is owned by Mr Tan Kim Seng and Mr Tan Fuh Gih in equal proportion.

STATISTICS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
AS AT 25 MARCH 2015

PERCENTAGE OF SHAREHOLDING IN PUBLIC'S HANDS

Approximately 63.31% of the Company's shares are held in the hands of the public (on the basis of information available to the Company). Accordingly the Company has complied with Rule 723 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

TREASURY SHARES

The total number of treasury shares held as at 25 March 2015 is 1,807,215 shares, approximately 0.47% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares).

TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Name	No. of Shares	%
1	RHB Securities Singapore Pte. Ltd.	108,007,000	27.89
2	Raffles Nominees (Pte) Limited	42,652,699	11.01
3	Summit Gain Consultants Limited	21,000,000	5.42
4	Maybank Kim Eng Securities Pte. Ltd.	20,026,000	5.17
5	DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	15,263,400	3.94
6	OCBC Securities Private Limited	13,572,908	3.50
7	Hong Leong Finance Nominees Pte Ltd	11,514,000	2.97
8	Citibank Nominees Singapore Pte Ltd	10,520,100	2.72
9	Bank of Singapore Nominees Pte. Ltd.	9,328,000	2.41
10	UOB Kay Hian Private Limited	9,068,706	2.34
11	DBS Nominees (Private) Limited	6,015,000	1.55
12	DB Nominees (Singapore) Pte Ltd	5,592,952	1.44
13	Maybank Nominees (Singapore) Private Limited	5,532,000	1.43
14	HSBC (Singapore) Nominees Pte Ltd	4,483,000	1.16
15	Ong Shen Chieh (Wang Shengjie)	3,500,000	0.90
16	United Overseas Bank Nominees (Private) Limited	3,052,380	0.79
17	Tee Goon Eng	2,800,000	0.72
18	Wang Lai Poh	2,500,000	0.65
19	Phillip Securities Pte Ltd	2,124,902	0.55
20	Lim Chien Chai (Lin Jiancai)	2,000,000	0.52
Total		**298,553,047**	**77.08**

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Ramba Energy Limited (the "**Company**") will be held at 11 Bedok North Avenue 4, Richland Business Centre, #05-01 Singapore 489949 on Thursday, 30 April 2015 at 2.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company and the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014 together with the Auditors' Report thereon.

   (Resolution 1)

2. To re-elect the following Directors of the Company retiring pursuant to Article 107 of the Articles of Association of the Company:

   (i) Daniel Zier Johannes Jol **(Resolution 2)**
   (ii) Chee Teck Kwong Patrick **(Resolution 3)**

   [See Explanatory Note (i)]

3. To note the retirement of Bambang Nugroho, a Director who is retiring under Article 107 of the Articles of Association and will not be seeking for re-election.

   Upon the retirement of Bambang Nugroho, he will be relinquishing his position as Executive Director.

4. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of S$411,250 for the year ending 31 December 2015. (2014: S$411,250).

   (Resolution 4)

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 5)

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 in the capital of the Company pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 and Rule 806 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited**

   That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 ("**Companies Act**") 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 Instrument made or granted by the Directors of the Company while this Resolution was in force,

   (the "**Share Issue Mandate**")

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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) and Instruments to be issued pursuant to this Resolution shall not exceed 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 and Instruments to be issued other than on a *pro rata* basis to existing shareholders of the Company shall not exceed 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 and Instruments that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1) above, the percentage of issued shares and Instruments shall be based on the 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 the Instruments or any convertible securities;

(b) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards outstanding and 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 Share Issue Mandate 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, the Share Issue Mandate shall continue in force (i) 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 or (ii) in the case of shares to be issued in pursuance of the Instruments, made or granted pursuant to this Resolution, until the issuance of such shares in accordance with the terms of the Instruments.

[See Explanatory Note (ii)] **(Resolution 6)**

8. **Authority to issue shares under the Ramba Group Share Option Scheme**

That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to offer and grant options ("**Options**") under the Ramba Group Share Option Scheme ("**RGSOS**") and to allot and issue from time to time such number of shares in the capital of the Company as may be required to be issued pursuant to the exercise of options granted by the Company under the RGSOS, whether granted during the subsistence of this authority or otherwise, provided always that the aggregate number of additional ordinary shares to be issued pursuant to the RGSOS shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company, but subject to the aggregate number of shares available under all schemes including share award/share plans (as defined in Resolution 8) must not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) from time to time and that such authority shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, 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 (iii)] **(Resolution 7)**

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

9. **Authority to issue shares under the Ramba Group Performance Share Plan**

That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to offer and grant awards ("**Awards**") in accordance with the provision of Ramba Group Performance Share Plan ("**RGPSP**") and to issue and/or deliver from time to time such number of shares in the capital of the Company (excluding treasury shares) as may be required to be issued and/or delivered pursuant to the RGPSP shall not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company, but subject to the aggregate number of shares available under all schemes including share award/share plans must not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) from time to time and that such authority shall, unless revoked or varied by the Company in a general meeting, 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 (iv)] **(Resolution 8)**

10. **Proposed Grant of Awards to Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya**

That the grant of Awards to Mr Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya ("**Mr Soeryadjaya**"), Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of the Company, and an Associate of the Controlling Shareholder of the Company, of Awards in accordance with the RGPSP on the following terms:

(a)	Date of grant of Awards	:	16 February 2015
(b)	Number of Awards granted	:	624,000
(c)	Market price of its securities on the date of grant (weighted average price per share)	:	S$0.2863
(d)	Date of Release for the Awards	:	16 February 2016

be and are hereby approved.

[See Explanatory Note (v)] **(Resolution 9)**

By Order of the Board

Chew Kok Liang
Secretary
Singapore, 15 April 2015

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Explanatory Notes:

(i) Mr Daniel Zier Johannes Jol will, upon re-election as Director of the company, remain as Executive Director and will be considered non-independent.

Mr Chee Teck Kwong Patrick will, upon re-election as Director of the Company, remain as Chairman of the Nominating Committee and Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit Committee and will be considered independent for the purpose of Rule 704(8) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST.

(ii) Resolution 6, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company from the date of this Annual General Meeting until the date 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 existing shareholders of the Company.

For determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued, the percentage of issued shares in the capital of the Company will be calculated based on the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time this Resolution is passed after adjusting for new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of the Instruments or any convertible securities, the exercise of share options or the vesting of share awards outstanding or subsisting at the time when this Resolution is passed and any subsequent consolidation or subdivision of shares.

(iii) Resolution 7, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, from the date of this Annual General Meeting until 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 in the Company pursuant to the exercise of options granted or to be granted under the RGSOS up to a number not exceeding in total (for the entire duration of the RGSOS) 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time, but subject to the aggregate number of shares available under all schemes including the Awards (as defined in Resolution 8) must not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) from time to time.

(iv) Resolution 8, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, from the date of this Annual General Meeting until 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 in the Company pursuant to the vesting of awards under the RGSOS (as defined in Resolution 8) and RGPSP, and other share-based incentive schemes of the Company up to a number not exceeding in total (for the entire duration of the RGPSP) 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company from time to time, but subject to the aggregate number of shares available under all schemes including share award/share plans must not exceed 15% of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) from time to time.

(v) The participation of and grant of options and awards to Mr Soeryadjaya under the RGSOS and RGPSP has been approved in principle by shareholders of the Company at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 4 March 2011.

On 16 February 2015, the Board announced that the Company had granted Mr Soeryadjaya, the Chief Executive Director and an Executive Director of the Company, share awards amounting to 624,000 shares under the RGPSP ("**Awards**").

The proposed grant of Awards may only be effected with the specific approval of independent shareholders at a general meeting through an ordinary resolution.

Resolution 9, if passed, will empower the Directors to offer to Mr Soeryadjaya the Awards.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Terms of Awards

Under the RGPSP, the Awards granted to Mr Soeryadjaya shall be determined at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee ("**RC**"), which shall take into account criteria such as his rank, job performance, level of responsibility, years of service and potential for future development, his contribution to the success and development of the Group and (in the case of a Performance-related Award) the extent of effort with which the Performance condition may be achieved within the Performance Period. The Awards granted to Mr Soeryadjaya are time based. The RC may in its absolute discretion preserve all or any part of any Awards and decide either to vest some or all of the Awards or to preserve all or part of any Awards until the end of the relevant Vesting Period in the event Mr Soeryadjaya's employment or that of any participant of the Awards is terminated.

The following provisions apply to the vesting and lapsing of the Share Awards:

(1) the termination of the employment of a participant;
(2) the ill health, injury, disability or death of a participant;
(3) the bankruptcy of a participant;
(4) the misconduct of a participant; and
(5) a take-over, winding-up or reconstruction of the Company.

The validity periods of the Awards granted to Mr Soeryadjaya are within the prescribed limit of the RGPSP.

Rationale

Mr Soeryadjaya is the Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Director of the Company. He joined the Company on the 30 June 2008. He is also the son of Mr Edward Seky Soeryadjaya, a Controlling Shareholder of the Company.

As the Chief Executive Officer, he is responsible for management of the organisation's overall strategy, and proactively targeting, assessing and executing its mergers and acquisitions opportunities. He supervises the Company's investment and fundraising efforts and oversees all audit functions and budget preparation.

Under Mr Soeryadjaya's stewardship, the Group's business has expanded steadily over the past 6 years. The continued contributions and participation of Mr Soeryadjaya in the general management and strategic expansion of the Group remain vital in ensuring the continued growth and expansion of the Group's business.

The Company recognises that Mr Soeryadjaya will continue to play an integral role in driving the strategic development and success of the Group. The Company therefore wishes to allow Mr Soeryadjaya to participate in the proposed grant of Options and Awards.

Mr Soeryadjaya will abstain and has undertaken to ensure that his Associates will abstain from voting on Resolution 9. In addition, Mr Soeryadjaya and his Associates will not accept appointments to act as proxies in relation to Resolution 9 unless specific instructions as to voting have been given by the shareholders.

The Directors and Employees of the Group who are Shareholders who are eligible to participate in the RGSOS and RGPSP will also abstain from voting on Resolution 8 pursuant to Rule 859 of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST. In addition, the said Directors and Employees of the Group who are eligible to participate in the RGSOS and RGPSP shall not accept appointments to act as proxies in relation to Resolution 8 unless specific instructions as to voting have been given by the Shareholders.

Pursuant to Rule 845(3) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, assuming the Proposed Grant of Awards to Mr Soeryadjaya is approved and all options and awards granted to Mr Soeryadjaya are exercised and released, the aggregate number of options and awards convertible into shares will be 3,502,366 representing 0.9% of the total number of issued shares excluding treasury shares, which does not exceed the limit of 10% of the total number of shares available under RGSOS and RGPSP to each controlling shareholder or his associate.

Pursuant to Rule 845(2) of the Listing Manual of the SGX-ST, as Mr Soeryadjaya is the only associate of the Controlling Shareholder entitled for the Grant of Awards and Options under RGSOS and RGPSP, the aggregate number of shares available to controlling shareholders and their associates does not exceed 25% of the shares under RGSOS and RGPSP.

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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 29A Club Street, Singapore 069414 not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY

Where a member of the Company submits an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the Annual General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, proxy lists, minutes and other documents relating to the Annual General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

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DeGolyer and MacNaughton
5001 Spring Valley Road
Suite 800 East
Dallas, Texas 75244

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TEXAS REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM

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DeGolyer and MacNaughton
5001 Spring Valley Road
Suite 800 East
Dallas, Texas 75244

REPORT
as of
DECEMBER 31, 2014
on
RESERVES and CONTINGENT RESOURCES
of
CERTAIN FIELDS
in
INDONESIA
for
RAMBA ENERGY LIMITED

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DEGOLYER AND MACNAUGHTON
5001 SPRING VALLEY ROAD
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DALLAS, TEXAS 75244

REPORT
as of
DECEMBER 31, 2014
on
RESERVES and CONTINGENT RESOURCES
of
CERTAIN FIELDS
in
INDONESIA
for
RAMBA ENERGY LIMITED

FOREWORD

Scope of Investigation

This report presents estimates, as of December 31, 2014, of the extent of the proved, probable, and possible crude oil, condensate, and natural gas reserves and the extent of the oil, condensate, and natural gas contingent resources of certain properties in Indonesia in which Ramba Energy Limited (Ramba) has represented that it owns an interest. The reserves evaluated in this report are located in the Lemang Production Sharing Contract (PSC), in which Ramba has represented that it owns a 51-percent working interest, and the Jatirarangon field, in which Ramba has represented that it owns a 70-percent working interest in the Jatirarangon Technical Assistance Contract (Jati TAC). The contingent resources evaluated in this report are located in the West Jambi field, in which Ramba has represented that it owns a 100-percent interest in the Operations Cooperation Agreement for the West Jambi Operating Area. The properties evaluated are shown in the following table.

Asset Name	Working Interest	Development Status	License Expiration Date	Type of Mineral, Oil, or Gas Deposit
Lemang PSC	51%	Undeveloped	January 18, 2037	Oil, Condensate, and Natural Gas Reserves
Jatirarangon TAC	70%	Producing	May 22, 2020	Oil, Condensate, and Natural Gas Reserves
West Jambi Operating Area	100%	Undeveloped	June 13, 2031	Oil, Condensate, and Natural Gas Contingent Resources

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Estimates of proved, probable, and possible reserves and contingent resources presented in this report have been prepared in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) approved in March 2007 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers. The reserves definitions are discussed in detail in the Definition of Reserves section of this report. The contingent resources definitions are discussed in detail in the Definition of Contingent Resources section of this report.

Reserves estimated in this report are expressed as gross and working-interest reserves. Gross reserves are defined as the total estimated petroleum remaining to be produced from these properties after December 31, 2014. Working-interest reserves are defined as that portion of the gross reserves attributable to the working interests owned by Ramba, as of December 31, 2014, before deduction of any associated royalty burden and net profits payable or government profit share. Working-interest reserves should not be construed to be equal to or represent net entitlement reserves from interests owned by Ramba.

The contingent resources in this report are expressed as gross and working-interest contingent resources. Gross contingent resources are defined as the total estimated petroleum that is potentially recoverable from known accumulations after December 31, 2014. Working-interest contingent resources are defined as that portion of the gross contingent resources attributable to the working interests owned by Ramba, as of December 31, 2014, before deduction of any associated royalty burden and net profits payable or government profit share.

The contingent resources estimated herein are those quantities of petroleum that are potentially recoverable from known accumulations but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable. Because of the uncertainty of commerciality, the contingent resources estimated herein cannot be classified as reserves. The contingent resources estimates in this report are provided as a means of comparison to other contingent resources and do not provide a means of direct comparison to reserves. The contingent resources estimated in this report have an economic status of Undetermined, since the evaluations of those contingent resources are at a stage such that it is premature to clearly define the ultimate chance of commerciality.

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DeGolyer and MacNaughton

There are also a number of contingencies that need to be resolved before the reservoirs can be commercially developed and reserves can be assigned. These contingencies are shown in the Estimation of Contingent Resources section of this report.

Contingent resources quantities should not be confused with those quantities that are associated with reserves due to the additional risks involved. The quantities that might actually be recovered should they be developed may differ significantly from the estimates presented herein. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the contingent resources evaluated herein.

Estimates of reserves and contingent resources should be regarded only as estimates that may change as further production history and additional information become available. Not only are such reserves and contingent resources estimates based on that information which is currently available, but such estimates are also subject to the uncertainties inherent in the application of judgmental factors in interpreting such information.

Authority

This report was authorized by David Aditya Soeryadjaya, Chief Executive Officer, Ramba Energy Limited.

Source of Information

Information used in the preparation of this report was obtained from Ramba. In the preparation of this report we have relied, without independent verification, upon information furnished by Ramba with respect to property interests owned, production from such properties, current costs of operation and development, current prices for production, agreements relating to current and future operations and sale of production, and various other information and data that were accepted as represented. Site visits to the producing fields evaluated herein were not made by DeGolyer and MacNaughton. Existing production data, reports in the public domain, and photographic evidence of the fields were considered adequate because the fields are in established producing venues.

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DEGOLYER AND MACNAUGHTON

DEFINITION of RESERVES

Estimates of proved, probable, and possible reserves presented in this report have been prepared in accordance with the PRMS approved in March 2007 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers. The petroleum reserves are defined as follows:

Reserves are those quantities of petroleum anticipated to be commercially recoverable by application of development projects to known accumulations from a given date forward under defined conditions. Reserves must further satisfy four criteria: they must be discovered, recoverable, commercial, and remaining (as of the evaluation date) based on the development project(s) applied. Reserves are further categorized in accordance with the level of certainty associated with the estimates and may be sub-classified based on project maturity and/or characterized by development and production status.

Proved Reserves – Proved Reserves are those quantities of petroleum which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable, from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations. If deterministic methods are used, the term reasonable certainty is intended to express a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered. If probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 90-percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimate.

Unproved Reserves – Unproved Reserves are based on geoscience and/or engineering data similar to that used in estimates of Proved Reserves, but technical or other uncertainties preclude such reserves being classified as Proved. Unproved Reserves may be further categorized as Probable Reserves and Possible Reserves.

Probable Reserves – Probable Reserves are those additional Reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data indicate are less likely to be recovered than Proved Reserves but more certain to be recovered than Possible Reserves. It is

APPENDIX A

equally likely that actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater than or less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable Reserves (2P). In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 50-percent probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 2P estimate.

Possible Reserves – Possible Reserves are those additional reserves which analysis of geoscience and engineering data suggest are less likely to be recoverable than Probable Reserves. The total quantities ultimately recovered from the project have a low probability to exceed the sum of Proved plus Probable plus Possible Reserves (3P), which is equivalent to the high estimate scenario. In this context, when probabilistic methods are used, there should be at least a 10-percent probability that the actual quantities recovered will equal or exceed the 3P estimate.

Reserves Status Categories – Reserves status categories define the development and producing status of wells and reservoirs.

Developed Reserves – Developed Reserves are expected quantities to be recovered from existing wells and facilities. Reserves are considered developed only after the necessary equipment has been installed, or when the costs to do so are relatively minor compared to the cost of a well. Where required facilities become unavailable, it may be necessary to reclassify Developed Reserves as Undeveloped. Developed Reserves may be further sub-classified as Producing or Non-Producing.

Developed Producing Reserves – Developed Producing Reserves are expected to be recovered from completion intervals that are open and producing at the time of the estimate. Improved recovery reserves are considered producing only after the improved recovery project is in operation.

Developed Non-Producing Reserves – Developed Non-Producing Reserves include shut-in and behind-pipe Reserves. Shut-in Reserves are expected to be recovered from (1) completion

APPENDIX A

intervals which are open at the time of the estimate but which have not yet started producing, (2) wells which were shut-in for market conditions or pipeline connections, or (3) wells not capable of production for mechanical reasons. Behind-pipe Reserves are expected to be recovered from zones in existing wells which will require additional completion work or future recompletion prior to the start of production. In all cases, production can be initiated or restored with relatively low expenditure compared to the cost of drilling a new well.

Undeveloped Reserves – Undeveloped Reserves are quantities expected to be recovered through future investments: (1) from new wells on undrilled acreage in known accumulations, (2) from deepening existing wells to a different (but known) reservoir, (3) from infill wells that will increase recovery, or (4) where a relatively large expenditure (e.g. when compared to the cost of drilling a new well) is required to (a) recomplete an existing well or (b) install production or transportation facilities for primary or improved recovery projects.

The extent to which probable and possible reserves ultimately may be recategorized as proved reserves is dependent upon future drilling, testing, and well performance. The degree of risk to be applied in evaluating probable and possible reserves is influenced by economic and technological factors as well as the time element. Estimates of probable and possible reserves in this report have not been adjusted in consideration of these additional risks to make them comparable to estimates of proved reserves.

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DeGolyer and MacNaughton

ESTIMATION of RESERVES

Estimates of reserves were prepared by the use of appropriate geologic, petroleum engineering, and evaluation principles and techniques that are in accordance with practices generally recognized by the petroleum industry and in accordance with definitions established by the PRMS. The method or combination of methods used in the analysis of each reservoir was tempered by experience with similar reservoirs, stage of development, quality and completeness of basic data, and production history.

When applicable, the volumetric method was used to determine the original petroleum in place. Estimates were made by using various types of logs, core analyses, and other available data. Formation tops, gross thickness, and representative values for net pay thickness, porosity, and interstitial fluid saturations were used to prepare structural maps to delineate each reservoir and isopachous maps to determine reservoir volumes.

Estimates of ultimate recovery were obtained by applying recovery factors to the original quantities of petroleum in place. These factors were based on consideration of the type of energy inherent in the reservoir, analysis of the fluid and rock properties, the structural position of the properties, and the production history. In some instances, comparisons were made with similar producing reservoirs in the area where more complete data were available.

For depletion-type reservoirs or other reservoirs where performance has disclosed a reliable decline in producing-rate trends or other diagnostic characteristics, reserves were estimated by the application of appropriate decline curves or other performance relationships. In analyzing decline curves, reserves were estimated only to the limits of economic production.

Data provided by Ramba from certain wells drilled through December 31, 2014, and made available for this evaluation, have been used to prepare the estimates shown herein. The reserves estimates presented herein were based on consideration of monthly production data through December 2014.

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Gas reserves estimated herein are expressed as marketable gas at a temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and a pressure base of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia). Marketable gas is defined as the total gas to be produced from the reservoirs after reduction for flare and shrinkage resulting from field separation and processing.

Gas quantities are identified by the type of reservoir from which the gas is to be produced. Nonassociated gas is gas at initial reservoir conditions with no crude oil present in the reservoir. Associated gas is included herein as solution gas. Solution gas is gas dissolved in crude oil at initial reservoir conditions. Gas quantities herein include associated and nonassociated gas reserves.

Oil and condensate reserves estimated in this report are expressed in terms of 42 United States gallons per barrel. Condensate reserves are to be recovered by conventional field operations.

Reserves were limited to the economic limit as defined in the Definition of Reserves section of this report or the expiration date of a production license, whichever occurs first.

<u>Jatirarangon Field</u>

The Jatirarangon field, contained in the Jatirarangon Contract Area, is operated under the terms of the Jati TAC signed with Pertamina, the Indonesian government oil company, in May 2000. Ramba has represented that it has acquired a 70-percent participating interest in the Jati TAC. The Jatirarangon Contract Area is located in West Java, approximately 20 kilometers southeast of Jakarta, as shown on Figure 1. The field began producing oil and natural gas in 2004, and is currently producing from gas reservoirs in the Cibulakan Formation (CBA), Parigi Formation, and Cisubuh Formation (CSB), and from oil reservoirs in the Talang Akar Formation (TAF) and Batu Raja Formation (BRF). Figure 2 shows the stratigraphic column for West Java.

An independent petrophysical evaluation was performed for each of the nine wells in the Jatirarangon field. Well log data provided by Ramba for the Jatirarangon field included resistivity, neutron, density, sonic, and gamma-ray logs. All available test and core data were integrated into this evaluation. Water saturation (S_w) was estimated using the Indonesian equation. The

APPENDIX A

formation water resistivity (R_w) was estimated using Pickett plot analysis. The cementation factor "m" and saturation exponent "n" from nearby, analogous fields were used. The electrical properties used for evaluation were m = 1.76 and n = 2. The tortuosity factor "a" was set to a constant value of 1.0.

Net pay limits for all reservoirs were estimated using pay limit cutoff sensitivities from collective knowledge of the area and previous work in analogous fields. The estimated net pay limits derived from these analyses were an effective porosity of greater than or equal to 6 percent, S_w of less than or equal to 80 percent, and shale volume of less than or equal to 50 percent.

Seismic data and an interpretation provided by Ramba were reviewed to verify the structure of the Jatirarangon field. The two-dimensional (2–D) seismic survey was supplied as a set of images of 2–D lines that covered the field area with a 1-kilometer-by-2-kilometer-spaced grid. The seismic data were of fair data quality, and were sufficient to verify the structure and identify the bounding faults.

Proved developed producing reserves were estimated for the Jatirarangon field using individual well performance-based methods, primarily decline-curve analysis of gas rate versus time and oil rate versus time with the support of water-oil ratio trends. Probable and possible reserves were estimated for wells, as applicable, associated with incremental recovery above quantities estimated for proved and probable reserves.

Undeveloped reserves were estimated associated with plans provided by Ramba to workover the JRR-01D-03 well completion and begin producing from the CBA-11 reservoir. Recovery factors from analogous reservoirs were applied to the volumetric estimate of the original gas in place (OGIP) for the CBA-11 reservoir.

<u>Lemang PSC</u>

The Lemang PSC is located in southeastern Sumatra. The PSC contains the Lemang oil and gas field discovered in 2012 with the drilling of the Selong-1 well. The field contains three wells: the Selong-1 (SLG-1), the Akatara-1 (AKT-1), and the Akatara-2 (AKT-2) wells. The structure of the Lemang field is a northwest-striking anticlinal feature truncated near its crest by a

APPENDIX A

southwest/northeast-trending fault. The wells found approximately 50 feet of net pay, tested in five sand members in the Upper and Lower TAF at depths estimated between 4,601 and 5,533 feet subsea. Figure 3 shows the stratigraphic column for Southeast Sumatra.

An independent petrophysical evaluation was performed on the AKT-1, AKT-2/2ST, and SLG-1 wells in the Lemang field. All available test and core data were integrated into this evaluation. S_w was estimated using the Simandoux equation, in order to correct for the reducing effect of the shales in the true resistivity used in the water saturation calculation. The values of 1, 1.76, and 1.8 were used in this evaluation for "a," "m," and "n" parameters, respectively, based on data provided by Ramba. Water resistivity (R_w) in the Lemang wells was estimated to be 0.118 ohm-meter based on wet sands.

Data provided by Ramba indicated that core samples in the Lemang field sands contain pyrite. Pyrite reduces the resistivity, which results in a calculated S_w that is too high. There is no reliable method to correct for this effect on calculated S_w because it is dependent on the distribution of pyrite in the sands, and not strictly the amount of pyrite. The pyrite effect, was taken into account in estimating additional reservoirs associated with possible reserves.

Net pay associated with proved and probable reserves was estimated in the tested hydrocarbon-bearing sands using the following cutoffs: a maximum S_w of 65 percent, a maximum shale volume of 40 percent, and a minimum porosity of 8 percent. For the net pay associated with possible reserves, no S_w cutoff was applied to account for the potential of the large reducing effect on resistivity logs from pyrite. Porosity and water saturations were weight averaged by thickness and pore thickness for use with volumetric estimates.

A seismic project containing 2–D and three-dimensional (3–D) seismic data of fair to good quality was provided by Ramba and used to verify the structure of Lemang field. The 2–D dataset reasonably ties to the 3–D dataset and together show good evidence of the reservoir structure and the bounding faults creating the structural trap. The 3–D seismic data are of sufficient resolution to individually map the reservoir sand levels. Time-depth charts were also provided by Ramba to convert the interpreted time structure maps to depth structure maps. All seismic data supplied by Ramba were reviewed and determined

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to reasonably represent the Lemang field. The interpreted and depth converted seismic data were then tied to the well control and used for volumetric estimates.

Estimates of proved, probable, and possible reserves for the Lemang field were based on the volumetric method. Four oil reservoirs and one gas reservoir were tested in the Upper and Lower TAF and are associated with proved and probable reserves. Possible reserves were estimated for seven additional oil reservoirs with potentially higher calculated S_w than the actual due to lithology, as discussed above.

The estimated gross and working-interest proved, probable, and possible reserves of certain properties in Indonesia in which Ramba has represented that it owns an interest, as of December 31, 2014, are summarized as follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbbl) and millions of cubic feet (MMcf):

	Gross Reserves			**Working-Interest Reserves**		
	Oil (Mbbl)	**Condensate (Mbbl)**	**Marketable Gas (MMcf)**	**Oil (Mbbl)**	**Condensate (Mbbl)**	**Marketable Gas (MMcf)**
Proved	4,023	33	13,128	2,054	17	7,134
Probable	11,366	182	46,627	5,797	93	23,885
Possible	34,812	83	56,751	17,755	42	29,226

Notes:
1. Working-interest reserves should not be construed to be equal to or represent net entitlement reserves from interests owned by Ramba.
2. Probable and possible reserves have not been risk adjusted to make them comparable to proved reserves.

Economic Basis for Reserves Estimates Future prices and costs were provided by RAMBA in United States dollars (U.S.$) as of December 31, 2014. The assumptions used for estimating future prices and costs were as follows:

Oil Prices

Estimated future oil prices provided by RAMBA for Jatirarangon field were based on a 12-month average price of U.S.$98.63 per barrel for crude oil. For the Lemang field, RAMBA provided estimated future prices of U.S.$85.00 per

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barrel for crude oil and U.S.$68.00 per barrel for condensate. These crude oil and condensate prices were held constant.

Natural Gas Prices

Estimated future natural gas prices provided by RAMBA for the Jatirarangon field were based on a 12-month average price of U.S.$5.55 per thousand cubic feet and were held constant. For the Lemang field, RAMBA provided estimated future natural gas prices of U.S.$7.36 per thousand cubic feet beginning in 2017. Estimated future natural gas prices provided by RAMBA for the Lemang field were escalated 3-percent per year beginning in 2018.

Operating Expenses and Capital Costs

Estimates of operating expenses and capital costs were based on information furnished by RAMBA. These expenditures were not escalated for inflation.

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DEFINITION of CONTINGENT RESOURCES

Estimates of contingent resources presented in this report have been prepared in accordance with the PRMS approved in March 2007 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers. Because of the lack of commerciality or sufficient development drilling, the contingent resources estimated herein cannot be classified as reserves. The petroleum resources are classified as follows:

> *Contingent Resources* – Those quantities of petroleum estimated, as of a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations by application of development projects, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies.
>
> Based on assumptions regarding future conditions and their impact on ultimate economic viability, projects currently classified as Contingent Resources may be broadly divided into three economic status groups:
>
> > *Marginal Contingent Resources* – Those quantities associated with technically feasible projects that are either currently economic or projected to be economic under reasonably forecasted improvements in commercial conditions but are not committed for development because of one or more contingencies.
> >
> > *Sub-Marginal Contingent Resources* – Those quantities associated with discoveries for which analysis indicates that technically feasible development projects would not be economic and/or other contingencies would not be satisfied under current or reasonably forecasted improvements in commercial conditions. These projects nonetheless should be retained in the inventory of discovered resources pending unforeseen major changes in commercial conditions.
> >
> > *Undetermined Contingent Resources* – Where evaluations are incomplete such that it is premature to clearly define ultimate

APPENDIX A

chance of commerciality, it is acceptable to note that project economic status is "undetermined."

The estimation of resources quantities for an accumulation is subject to both technical and commercial uncertainties and, in general, may be quoted as a range. The range of uncertainty reflects a reasonable range of estimated potentially recoverable volumes. In all cases, the range of uncertainty is dependent on the amount and quality of both technical and commercial data that are available and may change as more data become available.

1C (Low), 2C (Best), and 3C (High) Estimates – Estimates of petroleum resources in this report are expressed using the terms 1C (low) estimate, 2C (best) estimate, and 3C (high) estimate to reflect the range of uncertainty.

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ESTIMATION of CONTINGENT RESOURCES

Estimates of contingent resources were prepared by the use of appropriate geologic, petroleum engineering, and evaluation principles and techniques that are in accordance with practices generally recognized by the petroleum industry and in accordance with definitions established by the PRMS. The method or combination of methods used in the analysis of each reservoir was tempered by experience with similar reservoirs, stage of development, quality and completeness of basic data, and production history.

When applicable, the volumetric method was used to determine the original petroleum in place. Estimates were made by using various types of logs, core analyses, and other available data. Formation tops, gross thickness, and representative values for net pay thickness, porosity, and interstitial fluid saturations were used to prepare structural maps to delineate each reservoir and isopachous maps to determine reservoir volumes.

Estimates of ultimate recovery were obtained by applying recovery efficiency factors to the original quantities of petroleum in place. These factors were based on consideration of the type of energy inherent in the reservoir, analysis of the fluid and rock properties, the structural position of the properties, and the production history. In some instances, comparisons were made with similar producing reservoirs in the area where more complete data were available.

In certain cases where the previously named methods could not be used, contingent resources were estimated by analogy with similar reservoirs where more complete data were available.

Gas contingent resources quantities estimated herein are expressed as marketable gas at a temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and a pressure base of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia). Marketable gas is defined as the total gas to be produced from the reservoirs after reduction for flare and shrinkage resulting from field separation and processing.

Gas quantities are identified by the type of reservoir from which the gas is to be produced. Nonassociated gas is gas at initial reservoir conditions with no crude oil present in the reservoir. Associated gas is

APPENDIX A

included herein as solution gas. Solution gas is gas dissolved in crude oil at initial reservoir conditions. Gas quantities herein include associated and nonassociated gas reserves.

Oil and condensate contingent resources estimated in this report are expressed in terms of 42 United States gallons per barrel. Condensate contingent resources are to be recovered by conventional field operations.

<u>West Jambi Field</u>

The West Jambi field is located in the Jambi sub-basin in southeastern Sumatra, shown on Figure 1. The West Jambi field is a northwest/southeast-trending four-way fault enclosed anticline. A total of 12 wells have been drilled in the field, with 4 of the wells reaching basement. The West Jambi field was discovered in 1913; however, there were no indications that oil was produced from the discovery well. In 1938, three more wells were drilled and swabbed small amounts of oil from the shallow Z-100 layer in the Air Benakat Formation (ABF). This shallow layer sits at an estimated 450 feet subsea near the top of the anticline in the West Jambi field. No other oil production data were provided from that era from the ABF. Log data provided for the West Jambi field by Ramba included spontaneous potential and resistivity logs for the ABF and TAF zones in three wells drilled between 1938 and 1950. Resistivity, neutron, density, sonic, and gamma-ray logs were provided for the TAF in one well. No log data were available for the other eight wells. Figure 3 shows the stratigraphic column for southeast Sumatra.

Seismic data consisting of a 1-kilometer-by-2-kilometer-spaced set of 2–D seismic lines of fair to good quality were provided by Ramba and reviewed. The structural interpretation from the seismic data appeared to tie reasonably to the wells.

An independent petrophysical evaluation was performed on the wells. All the core data and test information provided by Ramba were integrated into the evaluation. S_w was estimated using the Simandoux equation. The values of 0.81, 2, and 2 were used for the “a,” “m,” and “n” parameters, respectively. An R_w of 0.1 ohm-meter was estimated from wet sands observed in the field.

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Contingent resources were estimated for two gas reservoirs in the TAF identified from drill-stem tests. Net gas pay thickness isopachous maps were prepared to estimate net rock volume. Porosity and S_w estimates were used along with estimates of net rock volume to estimate the OGIP. Recovery factors from analogous reservoirs associated with 1C, 2C, and 3C contingent resources were applied to the volumetric estimates of the OGIP.

Ramba has advised that two wells were recompleted and placed on production using rod-pump in the 1980s. The wells reportedly consistently produced 5 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) each from the shallow Z-100 layer in the ABF in the West Jambi field. However, very little data were available to show the production history or the completion details for these wells. An API oil gravity of 30.4 degrees was indicated in data provided by Ramba. 1C, 2C, and 3C contingent resources were estimated for the Z-100 layer in the ABF using the volumetric method. Due to the limited data available, 1C and 2C contingent resources estimates were limited to one offset and two offsets, respectively, around the wells containing logs or production for the ABF.

The contingent resources estimated in this report have an economic status of Undetermined, since the evaluations of those contingent resources are at a stage such that it is premature to clearly define the ultimate chance of commerciality. There are also a number of contingencies that need to be resolved before the reservoirs can be commercially developed and reserves can be assigned. The following key contingencies for this project have been identified:

- Although there has been oil reportedly produced from the Z-100 layer in the ABF and swabbed in several wells, there is still uncertainty in the commercial producibility of the Z-100 layer due to the low reservoir pressure and scarcity of data.
- Rock and fluid properties in the ABF must be better defined in order to begin development planning.
- Contracts to sell produced quantities will need to be negotiated at prices sufficient to justify commercial development.

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The estimated gross and working-interest 1C, 2C, and 3C contingent resources of certain properties in Indonesia in which Ramba has represented that it owns an interest, as of December 31, 2014, are summarized as follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbbl) and millions of cubic feet (MMcf):

	Gross Contingent Resources			Working-Interest Contingent Resources		
	Oil (Mbbl)	**Condensate (Mbbl)**	**Marketable Gas (MMcf)**	**Oil (Mbbl)**	**Condensate (Mbbl)**	**Marketable Gas (MMcf)**
1C	666	137	16,528	666	137	16,528
2C	1,849	247	29,804	1,849	247	29,804
3C	23,057	808	97,480	23,057	808	97,480

Notes:
1. Application of any risk factor to contingent resources quantities does not equate contingent resources with reserves.
2. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources evaluated.
3. All contingent resources have an economic status of Undetermined, since the evaluations of those contingent resources are at a stage such that it is premature to clearly define the ultimate chance of commerciality.

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SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The estimated gross and working-interest proved, probable, and possible reserves of certain properties in Indonesia in which Ramba has represented that it owns an interest, as of December 31, 2014, are summarized as follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbbl) and millions of cubic feet (MMcf):

	Gross Reserves			Working-Interest Reserves		
	Oil (Mbbl)	Condensate (Mbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)	Oil (Mbbl)	Condensate (Mbbl)	Marketable Gas (MMcf)
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Probable	11,366	182	46,627	5,797	93	23,885
Possible	34,812	83	56,751	17,755	42	29,226

Notes:
1. Working-interest reserves should not be construed to be equal to or represent net entitlement reserves from interests owned by Ramba.
2. Probable and possible reserves have not been risk adjusted to make them comparable to proved reserves.

The estimated gross and working-interest 1C, 2C, and 3C contingent resources of certain properties in Indonesia in which Ramba has represented that it owns an interest, as of December 31, 2014, are summarized as follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbbl) and millions of cubic feet (MMcf):

	Gross Contingent Resources			Working-Interest Contingent Resources		
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Notes:
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2. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources evaluated.
3. All contingent resources have an economic status of Undetermined, since the evaluations of those contingent resources are at a stage such that it is premature to clearly define the ultimate chance of commerciality.

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DeGolyer and MacNaughton

DeGolyer and MacNaughton is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world since 1936. Our fees were not contingent on the results of our evaluation. This report has been prepared at the request of Ramba. DeGolyer and MacNaughton has used all assumptions, procedures, data, and methods that it considers necessary to prepare this report.

Submitted,

DeGolyer and MacNaughton

DeGOLYER and MacNAUGHTON
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-716

SIGNED: April 7, 2015

R M Shuck, P.E.

R. M. Shuck, P.E.
Senior Vice President
DeGolyer and MacNaughton

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DeGolyer and MacNaughton

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATION

I, R. M. Shuck, Petroleum Engineer with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, 5001 Spring Valley Road, Suite 800 East, Dallas, Texas, 75244 U.S.A., hereby certify:

1. That I am a Senior Vice President with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, which company did prepare the report addressed to Ramba Energy Ltd. dated April 7, 2015, and that I, as Senior Vice President, was responsible for the preparation of this report.

2. That I attended the University of Houston, and that I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering in the year 1977; that I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas; that I am a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers; and that I have in excess of 37 years of experience in oil and gas reservoir studies and evaluations.

STATE OF TEXAS
R. M. SHUCK
53608
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

R. M. Shuck, P.E.
Senior Vice President
DeGolyer and MacNaughton

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LEMANG PSC
LEMANG FIELD
WEST JAMBI FIELD
WEST JAMBI OPERATING AREA
CHINA
JAPAN
IRAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
OMAN
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES
PACIFIC OCEAN
MALAYSIA
SUMATRA
PAPA NEW GUINEA
AREA OF DETAIL
AUSTRALIA
INDIAN OCEAN
NEW ZEALAND
SUMATRA
JAVA SEA
JAKARTA
JAVA
JATIRARANGON FIELD
JATIRARANGON CONTRACT AREA
LEGEND
EVALUATED FIELDS
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
CERTAIN FIELDS
INDONESIA
SCALE
100
0
100
Kilometers
DeGolyer and MacNaughton
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-716

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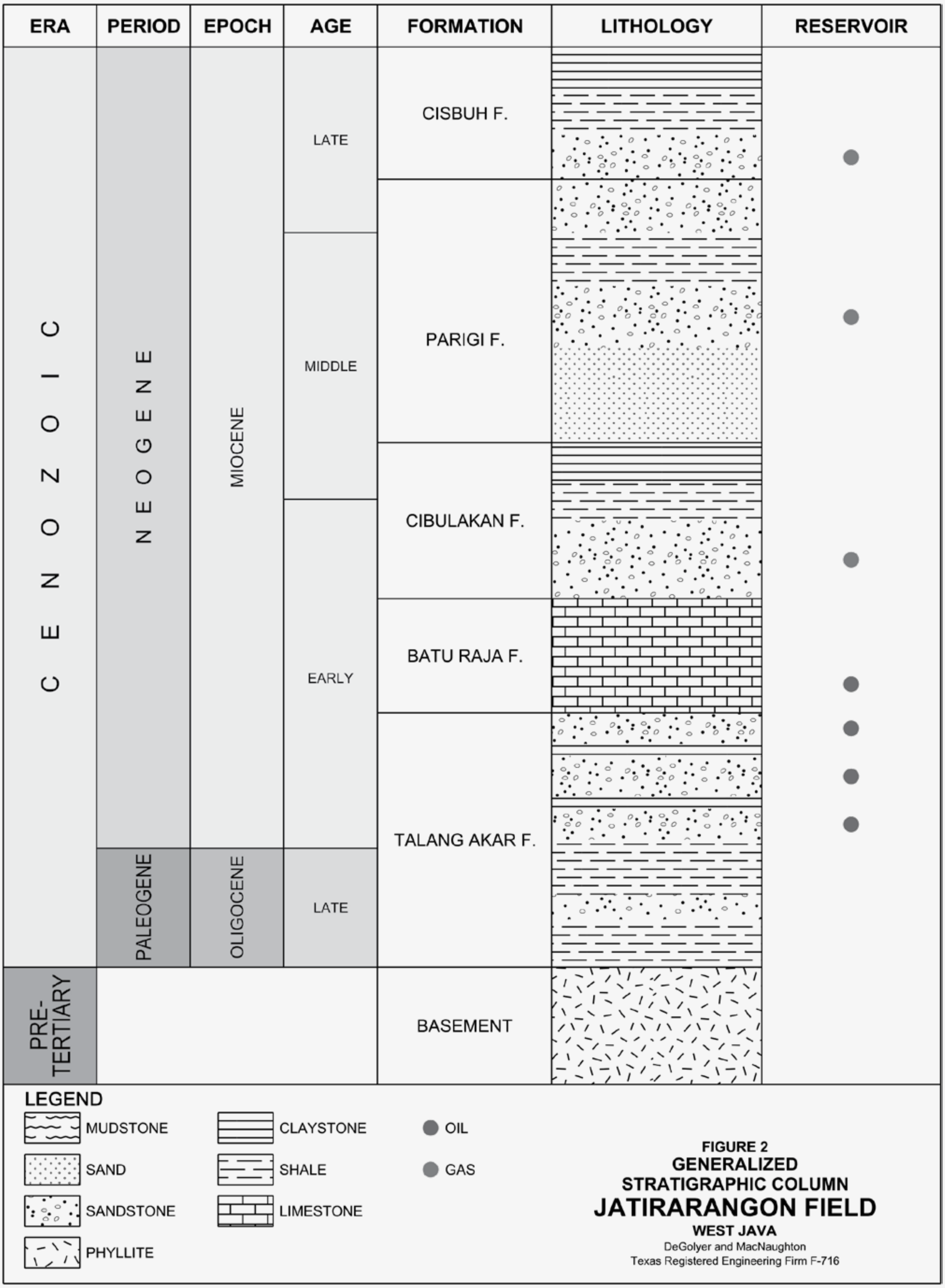

FIGURE 2
GENERALIZED
STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN
JATIRARANGON FIELD
WEST JAVA

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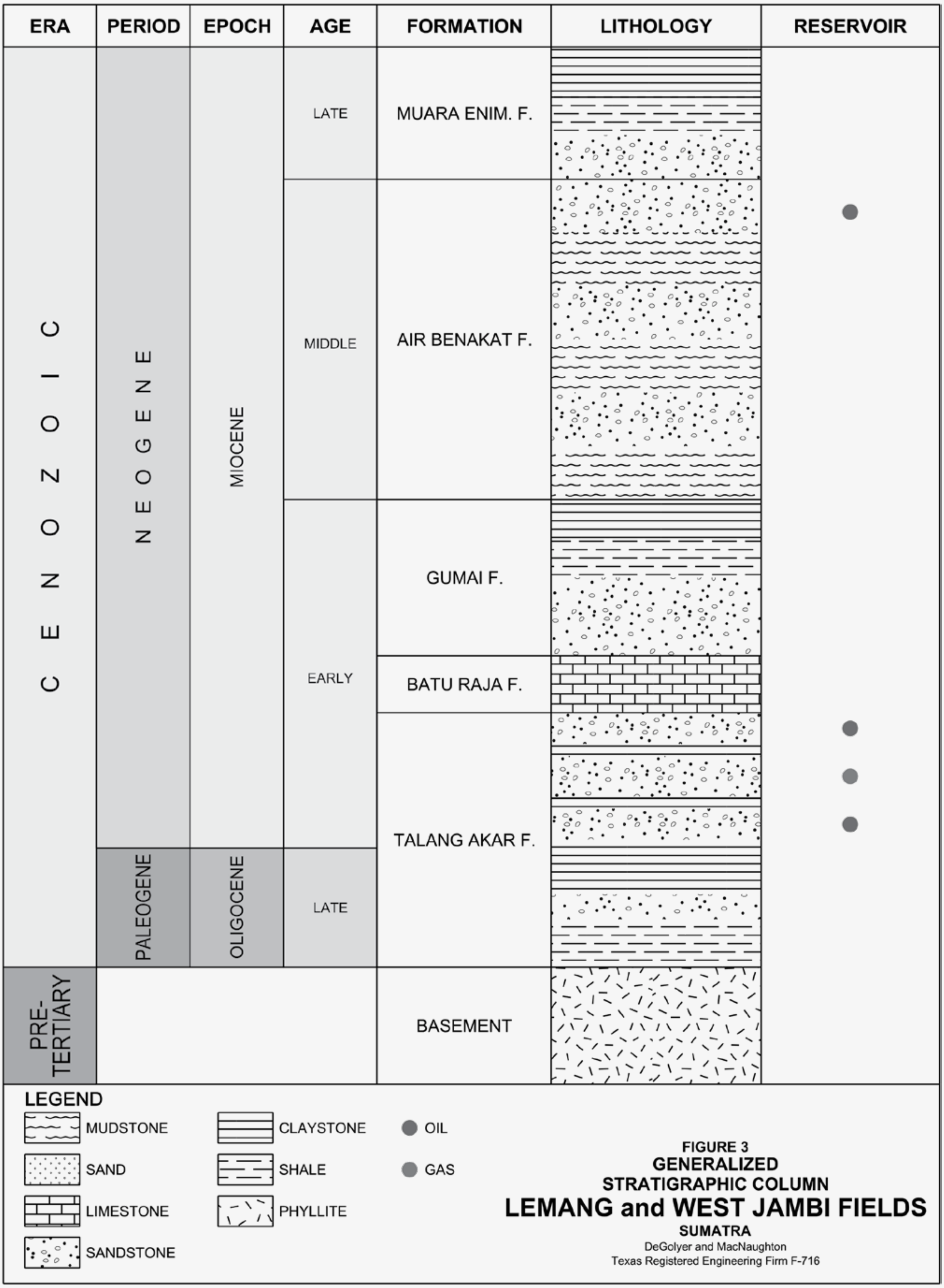

FIGURE 3
GENERALIZED
STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN
LEMANG and WEST JAMBI FIELDS
SUMATRA
DeGolyer and MacNaughton
Texas Registered Engineering Firm F-716

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RAMBA ENERGY LIMITED
Company Registration No. 200301668R
(Incorporated In the Republic of Singapore)

PROXY FORM

(Please see notes overleaf before completing this Form)

IMPORTANT:

1. For investors who have used their CPF monies to buy **Ramba Energy Limited**'s shares, this Report is forwarded to them at the request of the CPF Approved Nominees and is sent solely FOR INFORMATION ONLY.
2. This Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.
3. CPF investors who wish to attend the Meeting as an observer must submit their requests through their CPF Approved Nominees within the time frame specified. If they also wish to vote, they must submit their voting instructions to the CPF Approved Nominees within the time frame specified to enable them to vote on their behalf.

I/We, ____

of ____

being a member/members of Ramba Energy Limited (the "**Company**"), hereby appoint:

Name	NRIC/Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings	
		No. of Shares	%
Address			

and/or (delete as appropriate)

Name	NRIC/Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings	
		No. of Shares	%
Address			

or failing the person, or either or both of the persons, referred to above, the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy/proxies to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting (the "**Meeting**") of the Company to be held at 11 Bedok North Avenue 4, Richland Business Centre #05-01 Singapore 489949 on Thursday, 30 April 2015 at 2.30 p.m. and at any adjournment thereof. I/We direct my/our proxy/proxies to vote for or against the Resolutions proposed at the Meeting as indicated hereunder. If no specific direction as to voting is given or in the event of any other matter arising at the Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion. The authority herein includes the right to demand or to join in demanding a poll and to vote on a poll.

(Please indicate your vote "For" or "Against" with a tick [✔] within the box provided.)

No.	Resolutions relating to:	For	Against
1.	Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2014		
2.	Re-election of Daniel Zier Johannes Jol as Director		
3.	Re-election of Chee Teck Kwong Patrick as Director		
4.	Approval of Directors' fees of S$411,250 for the financial year ending 31 December 2015.		
5.	Re-appointment of Messrs Ernst & Young LLP as Auditors		
6.	Authority to issue new shares pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50 and Rule 806 of the Listing Manual		
7.	Authority to issue shares under the Ramba Group Share Option Scheme		
8.	Authority to issue shares under the Ramba Group Performance Share Plan		
9.	Proposed Grant of Awards to Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya		

Dated this __________ day of ________________________ 2015

____
Signature of Shareholder(s)
or, Common Seal of Corporate Shareholder

Total number of Shares in:	No. of Shares
(a) CDP Register	
(b) Register of Members	

* Delete where inapplicable

Notes:

1. Please insert the total number of Shares held by you. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 130A of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore), you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to relate to all the Shares held by you.

2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint one or two proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

3. Where a member appoints two proxies, the appointments shall be invalid unless he/she specifies the proportion of his/her shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy. If no proportion is specified, the Company shall be entitled to treat the first named proxy as representing the entire number of shares entered against his name in the Depository Register and any second named proxy as an alternate to the first named proxy or at the Company's option to treat the instrument of proxy is valid.

4. Completion and return of this instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the Meeting. Any appointment of a proxy or proxies shall be deemed to be revoked if a member attends the meeting in person, and in such event, the Company reserves the right to refuse to admit any person or persons appointed under the instrument of proxy to the Meeting.

5. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be deposited at the registered office of the Company at 29A Club Street Singapore 069414 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.

6. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by an attorney on behalf of the appointor, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must be lodged with the instrument.

7. A corporation which is a member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the Meeting, in accordance with Section 179 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore.

General:

The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies if it is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible, or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies. In addition, in the case of Shares entered in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument appointing a proxy or proxies lodged if the member, being the appointor, is not shown to have Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s), the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 15 April 2015.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE
29A Club Street
Singapore 069414
Tel: 62238022
Fax: 62233022

www.ramba.com

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Tan Chong Huat
Non-Executive Chairman/Director

Aditya Wisnuwardana Seky Soeryadjaya
Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director

Daniel Zier Johannes Jol
Commercial Director/Executive Director

Lanymarta Ganadjaja
Executive Director

Bambang Nugroho
Executive Director

Chee Teck Kwong Patrick
Independent Director

Tay Ah Kong Bernard
Independent Director

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Tay Ah Kong Bernard
Tan Chong Huat
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick
Tan Chong Huat
Tay Ah Kong Bernard

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Chee Teck Kwong Patrick
Tan Chong Huat
Tay Ah Kong Bernard

COMPANY SECRETARY
Chew Kok Liang

AUDITORS
Ernst & Young LLP

PARTNER-IN-CHARGE
Vincent Toong Weng Sum
(With effect from financial year ended 31 December 2011)

SHARE REGISTRAR
Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte Ltd
50 Raffles Place
#32-01 Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623

PRINCIPAL BANKERS
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited
Standard Chartered Bank
Bank Negara Indonesia
PT Bank Panin Tbk

Ramba Energy Limited

29A Club Street
Singapore 069414
Tel: 6223 8022
Fax: 6223 3022
Website: www.ramba.com

Company Reg No. 200301668R