PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk
and its subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements
As of March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)
and December 31, 2013 (Audited)
and for the periods ended
March 31, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER Tbk
" Delivers with Safety, Competitiveness and Timeliness "

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT LETTER
RELATING TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 31, 2014

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER TBK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES (GROUP)

We, the undersigned:

Name	:	Siana Anggraeni Surya
Office address	:	Wisma BSG Lantai 10 Jl. Abdul Muis No. 40 Jakarta Pusat 10160
Phone Number	:	62 – 21 - 30060300
Position	:	President Director

State that:

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.
2. The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared and presented in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS");
3. a. All information contained in the consolidated financial statements of the Group is complete and correct.

   b. The consolidated financial statements of the Group do not contain misleading material information or facts, and do not omit material information and facts;
4. We are responsible for internal control system of the Group.

This statement has been made truthfully.

Jakarta, December 24, 2014

METERAI TEMPEL
PAJAK MEMBANGUN BANGSA
TGL 20
EAF5EACF558190049
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH
6000 DJP

(Siana Anggraeni Surya)

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Exhibit A/1

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated statements of financial position

March 31, 2014 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2013 (Audited)

	Notes	30/03/2014	31/12/2013
		US$'000	US$'000
ASET			
NON CURRENT ASSET			
Fixed assets	5	633,201	642,933
Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets	6	62,601	62,601
Investment in associates and joint venture	7	4,453	24,876
Restricted cash	8	9,168	9,168
Security deposits and deffered charges		307	307
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSET		709,730	739,885
CURRENT ASSET			
Inventories	9	8,867	9,835
Trade accounts receivable	10	21,412	17,809
Other receivables		5,029	6,439
Prepaid expenses and taxes		12,769	10,253
Advances		1,491	3,938
Cash and cash equivalents	11	15,578	20,272
TOTAL CURRENT ASSET		65,146	68,546
TOTAL ASSET		774,876	808,431

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form

an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated statements of financial position

March 31, 2014 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2013 (Audited)

	Notes	30/03/2014	31/12/2013
		US$'000	US$'000
CAPITAL DEFICIENCY AND LIABILITITES			
CAPITAL DEFICIENCY			
Share capital	12	109,575	109,575
Additional paid-in capital	13	136,141	136,141
Other capital reserves		25,183	25,153
Treasury shares	14	(6,516)	(6,516)
Difference arising from changes of equity of subsidiaries and effect of transactions with non-controlling interests	15	7,787	7,787
Reserves	16	22,827	22,872
Deficit	17	(1,462,372)	(1,424,972)
NET CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		(1,167,375)	(1,129,960)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term liabilities - net of current maturities:			
Loans payable	18	711,216	706,302
Bonds payable	19	234,651	224,887
Notes payable	20	368,322	363,911
Other payables	21	206,103	202,689
Obligations under finance lease	22	199,670	197,976
Provision for post-employment benefits	23	2,539	2,539
Deferred tax liabilities	24	17,259	17,259
Due to a related party		89,095	89,309
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,828,855	1,804,872
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade accounts payable:	25		
Related parties		4,083	4,512
Third parties		40,148	43,673
Accrued expenses	26	21,214	20,623
Loans payable	18	11,914	26,513
Obligations under finance lease	22	16,205	15,302
Provisions	27	7,113	7,113
Other payables	21	6,020	7,193
Taxes payable	24	1,331	1,482
Other current liabilities		5,368	7,108
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		113,396	133,519
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,942,251	1,938,391
TOTAL LIABILITIES NET OF CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		774,876	808,431

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Exhibit B

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income
for the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)

	Notes	2014	2013
		US$'000	US$'000
OPERATING REVENUES	28	79,578	93,317
VOYAGE EXPENSES	29	(37,173)	(42,261)
OPERATING REVENUES AFTER VOYAGE EXPENSES		42,405	51,056
Ship operating expenses	30	(16,990)	(19,992)
Vessel depreciation		(10,317)	(12,464)
Charter expenses		(4,506)	(5,080)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		10,592	13,520
Administrative expenses	31	(7,135)	(6,444)
Restructuring fee		(5,453)	(4,372)
Foreign exchange gain - net		(13,898)	1,967
Share in profits of associates and joint venture		416	2,501
Other gains and losses	32	290	10,096
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INTEREST AND TAX		(15,188)	17,268
Interest income		3	56
Finance cost	33	(22,213)	(13,094)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(37,398)	4,230
INCOME TAX EXPENSE - NET	24	(2)	(322)
INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		(37,400)	3,908
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net increase (decrease) in revaluation reserves of vessels		-	1,367
Deferred tax related to vessels revaluation		-	(35)
Financial statement translation		(45)	798
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		(45)	2,130
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR PERIODS		(37,445)	6,038

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income
for the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)

	Notes	2014	2013
		US$'000	US$'000
Income (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(37,400)	1,110
Non-controlling interests		-	2,798
Total		(37,400)	3,908
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(37,445)	1,357
Non-controlling interests		-	4,681
Total		(37,445)	6,038
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (in full amount)	34		
Basic		(0.0032)	0.0001
Diluted		(0.0024)	0.0001

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated statements of changes in equity (capital deficiency)
for the period ended March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)

	Share Capital	Additional Paid in Capital	Other capital reverse	Treasury shares	Difference arising from changes in equity of subsidiaries and effect of transactions with non-controlling interests	Revaluation reserves	Cumulative actuarial gain on post-employment	Financial statement translation	General reserves	Deficit	Net capital deficiency
Balance per January 1, 2014	109,575	136,141	25,153	(6,516)	7,787	15,947	900	127	5,898	(1,424,972)	(1,129,960)
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,400)	(37,400)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45)	-	-	(45)
Equity to be issued to creditor	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Balance per March 31, 2014	109,575	136,141	25,183	(6,516)	7,787	15,947	900	82	5,898	(1,462,372)	(1,167,375)

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Exhibit D

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated statements of cash flows
for the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)

	2014	2013
	US$'000	US$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from customers	77,383	98,118
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(72,420)	(84,184)
Interest paid	-	(2,496)
Income tax paid	-	(142)
Receipts from insurance claim	162	158
Net cash provided by operating activities	**5,125**	**11,454**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received - net derivative payments	3	56
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	-	686
Net proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	2,719
Capital expenditure	(660)	(1,076)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(657)**	**2,385**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments of obligations under finance lease	(8,662)	(8,423)
Payments of long term loans	(500)	(1,172)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(9,162)**	**(9,595)**
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(4,694)**	**4,244**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	20,272	11,293
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	15,578	15,537
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES		
Capitalization of interest	17,654	4,563
Dividend offset with loan and interest	20,839	-

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment

PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk (the “Company”) was established based on notarial deed No. 60 dated March 12, 1981 under the name PT Bhaita Laju Tanker. The Company's name was changed to PT Berlian Laju Tanker based on notarial deed No. 4 dated September 5, 1988. Both deeds were notarized by Raden Santoso, a notary in Jakarta. The deed of establishment was approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C2-2630.HT.01.01.Th.89 dated March 31, 1989 and was published in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No.70 dated September 1, 1989, Supplement No.1729.

The Company's Articles of Association has been amended several times. The latest amendment to it was the increase in paid-up capital which was notarized by Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, a notary in Jakarta, under deed No. 26 dated July 29, 2010. Such amendment was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-42135.AH.01.02.Tahun 2010 dated August 26, 2010 and was published in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 dated February 14, 2012, Supplement No. 936.

The Company was incorporated, domiciled in Jakarta and has two branches in Merak and Dumai. Its head office is located at Wisma Bina Surya Group (BSG), 10th Floor, Jl. Abdul Muis No. 40, Jakarta.

According to Article 3 of the Company’s Articles of Association, its scope of activities consists of local and overseas shipping, including but not limited to tanker, barges and tugboat operations. The Company started its commercial operations in 1981. Presently, the Company provides shipping services for liquid cargo transportation in Asia, Europe and America.

The Company’s ultimate parent company is PT Bagusnusa Samudra Gemilang (Bagusnusa).

Based on the Decision Letter No. KEP-1514/WPJ.07/BD.04/2008 dated November 28, 2008 of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, the Company was allowed to maintain its accounting records in the English language and United States dollar (US$) starting January 1, 2009.

b. Public offering of shares, bonds and notes payable

Shares

The Company’s public offering of 2,100,000 shares through the Indonesia Stock Exchange, at a price of Rp8,500 per share, was approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. S1-076/SHM/MK.01/1990 dated January 22, 1990. These shares were listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange on March 26, 1990.

On January 27, 1993, the Company obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) (currently Otoritas Jasa Keuangan) in his letter No. S-109A/PM/1993 for the Company’s Rights Issue I to the shareholders totaling 29,400,000 shares at a price of Rp1,600 per share. These shares were listed in the Jakarta and Surabaya Stock Exchanges on May 24, 1993.

On December 26, 1997, the Company obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Bapepam in his letter No. S-2966/PM/1997 for the Company’s Rights Issue II with pre-emptive right to shareholders totaling 305,760,000 shares with 61,152,000 warrants at an exercise price of Rp1,200 per warrant. Each warrant was entitled to purchase one share from July 16, 1998 to January 20, 2003. Based on the addendum to the statements of warrant issuance which was notarized under deed No. 32 dated October 17, 2002 of Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, notary in Jakarta, the Company decided to extend the period to exercise the warrants for five (5) years or until January 18, 2008. The shares were listed in the Jakarta and Surabaya Stock Exchanges (currently Indonesia Stock Exchange [BEI]) on January 16, 1998.

On December 18, 2000, the Company obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Bapepam in his letter No. S-3690/PM/2000 for the Company’s Rights Issue III with pre-emptive right to shareholders totaling 61,152,000 shares. The Company issued 53,958,150 new common shares with nominal value of Rp500 per share at an exercise price of Rp1,100 per share.

The Company conducted a stock split of 4:1 in 2002 and 2:1 in 2004. Thus, the exercise price of the warrants became Rp150 per share since 2005.

On September 22, 2006, the Company obtained eligibility to list all of its shares in the Singapore Exchange Securities Limited (SGX) Mainboard based on letter No. RMR/IR/YCH/ 260407 from SGX. In line with the Company's listing of shares, the Company also amended certain provisions of its Articles of Association, which amendments were approved by the shareholders in the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on September 11, 2006.

On June 29, 2009, the Company obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK in his letter No. S-5658/BL/2009 for the Company's rights issue IV with pre-emptive rights to shareholders. In connection with such rights issue, the Company issued 1,392,310,059 new common shares at an exercise price of Rp425 per share.

On June 30, 2010, the Company obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK in his letter No. S-5872/BL/2010 for the Company's Rights Issue V with pre-emptive rights to shareholders. In connection with such rights issue, the Company issued 5,569,240,235 new common shares at an exercise price of Rp220 per share.

All 11,550,831,470 issued shares of the Company are listed in the BEI and SGX. On January 24, 2012, the Company requested temporary suspension of trading on both stock exchanges on grounds of future disclosure of material information that may affect investors' decision. On January 25, 2012, the BEI and SGX suspended the trading of the Company's securities until further notice by the Company. On January 26, 2012, the Company announced the debt standstill to temporarily cease debt payments.

In March and June 2014, the Company requested for extension of the trading suspension due to on-going audit process of the 2013 consolidated financial statements.

As of the issuance date of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has not resumed trading on both stock exchanges.

Bonds and notes payable

On May 4, 2007 and May 17, 2007, BLT Finance B.V., a subsidiary, issued US$400.0 million 7.5% Guaranteed Senior Notes due in 2014 and US$125.0 million Zero Coupon Guaranteed Convertible Bonds due in 2012, which were both registered in SGX.

On June 25, 2007, the Company obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK in his letter No. S-3117/BL/2007 for the Company's public offering of 2007 Berlian Laju Tanker III Bonds amounting to Rp700.0 billion with fixed interest rate and 2007 Sukuk Ijarah bonds amounting to Rp200.0 billion.

On May 15, 2009, the Company obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK in his letter No. S-3908/BL/2009 for the Company's public offering of 2009 Berlian Laju Tanker IV Bonds amounting to Rp400.0 billion and 2009 Sukuk Ijarah II bonds amounting to Rp100.0 billion.

On February 10, 2010 and March 29, 2010, BLT International Corporation, a subsidiary, issued 12.0% Guaranteed Convertible Bonds due in 2015 totaling US$100.0 million and US$25.0 million, respectively.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Except for the consolidated statement of cash flows, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis. The measurement basis used is historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the basis as described in the related accounting policies.

The consolidated statement of cash flows which has been prepared using the direct method, classifies cash receipts and cash disbursements into operating, investing and financing activities.

The reporting currency used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the United States dollar (US$), which is also the Company's functional currency.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

The consolidated financial statements are issued in relation to the listing of the Company's equity securities in the Singapore Exchange Securities Limited.
In connection with the Company's listing of shares in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), the Company issued separate consolidated financial statements prepared under Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK).

b. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company 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. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investeee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income (loss) is attributed to the Owners of the Company and to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interests account having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiary to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated during consolidation.

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 the subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in an existing subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in its relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in capital deficiency and attributed to the owners of the Company. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately and presented within capital deficiency. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Subsequent to the date of business combination, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is adjusted for the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of the subsidiary.

c. Transaction with related parties

An individual or family member is related to the Group if it:

a) has control or joint control over the Group;
b) has significant influence over the Group; or
c) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the parent of the Company.

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

a) the party, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, (i) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control of the Group; (ii) has an interest in the Group that gives it significant influence over the Group; or (iii) has joint control over the Group;
b) the party is an associate of the Group;
c) the party is a joint venture in which the Group is a venturer;
d) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Group;
e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or
g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Group, or of any entity that is a related party of the Group.

Related party transactions are entered into based on terms agreed by the related parties. Such terms may not be the same as those of the transactions between unrelated parties. All transactions and balances with related parties are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

d. Foreign Currency

The individual financial statements of each of the consolidated entities are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the financial performance and financial position of each entity are expressed in US$, which is the Group's functional currency and presentation currency in the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currency) are recognized using their respective functional currency spot rates at the dates the transactions first qualifies for recognition.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the functional currency spot rates at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the prevailing rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

For consolidation reporting purposes, assets and liabilities of entities whose functional currency is other than the US$ are translated into US$ using the foreign exchange rates at statement of financial position date, while revenues and expenses are translated at the average foreign exchange rates for the year. The resulting translation adjustments are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital deficiency (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

When an entity whose functional currency other than US$ is sold, exchange differences that were accumulated in capital deficiency are recognized as part of the gain or loss on sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from business acquisition of a subsidiary whose functional currency is other than the US$ are treated as assets and liabilities of such entity and are translated at the closing exchange rate.

e. Financial assets

Initial recognition

The Group's financial assets are classified into financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and AFS, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge. The classification depends on the nature and purpose for which the asset was acquired and is determined at the time of initial recognition. The Group has not classified any of its financial assets as held to maturity (HTM).

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The Group's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade accounts receivable, other receivables, other non-current assets and AFS financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

  Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") include financial assets held-for-trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss. Derivative assets are classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

- Loans and receivables

  Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

- AFS financial assets

  AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as AFS or are not classified in any of the two preceding categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, AFS financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in capital deficiency until the investment is derecognized wherein the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in capital deficiency is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

  Dividends on AFS equity instruments, if any, are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established. The fair value of AFS monetary financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined based on original currency and translated using the prevailing exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. The foreign exchange gains and losses recognized in profit or loss are determined based on the amortized cost of the monetary assets.

  The Group's AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.The Group's AFS include its investments in shares of BULL, Nevaeh Limited and Swank Ventures Limited.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset, or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets, is derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- there is transfer of the asset or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the cash flows received in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement, and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards over the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards over the asset, but has transferred the control over the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards over the asset nor transferred the control over the asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable, including any new assets obtained less any new liabilities assumed, and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital deficiency is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g., when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer.

The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows (including all fees and points received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) throughout the expected life of the financial asset, or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount at initial recognition of the financial asset.

Interest income is recognized based on effective interest method for debt instruments other than those classified as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group's financial assets, other than those classified as FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred subsequent to initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets were impaired.
For the Group's listed and not listed equity investments classified as AFS, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be an objective evidence of impairment. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires management judgment. The Group treats "significant" generally as 30% or more and "prolonged" as greater than 12 months for equity securities. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss) is removed from OCI and recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized in OCI.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as loans and receivables, assets that are not impaired based on individual assessment are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio over the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial asset carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced directly by the impairment loss for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment loss of receivables. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance for impairment loss of receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the impairment loss of receivables recognized in profit or loss in the period of recovery.

When a financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized as "Investment revaluation" account in capital deficiency are reclassified to profit or loss in the period of impairment.

For financial asset measured at amortized cost, if in a subsequent period, the cumulative amount of the impairment loss decreased and the decrease can be attributed to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment loss is reversed will not exceed the amortized cost of the investment had there been no impairment loss recognized.

In respect of equity securities, impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value of AFS equity securities in subsequent period is recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated as "investments revaluation" in capital deficiency. In respect of AFS debt securities, impairment loss are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in fair value of AFS debt securities can be attributed to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

<u>Offsetting of financial instruments</u>

Financial assets and liabilties are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial postision if there is currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and that there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets simultaneously with the liabilities.

f. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Cash in bank accounts which are used as security to enable the Group to use standby letters of credit from the bank are not classified as part of the "Cash and cash equivalents" account but are presented as "Restricted cash" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

g. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the "first-in, first-out" method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

h. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over their beneficial periods using the straight-line method.

i. Invesment in associates and joint venture

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties have joint control of the arrangement and have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group’s investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group’s share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statements of comprehensive income reflects the Group’s share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group’s OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statements of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group’s share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, then recognises the loss as “Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture” in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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

j. Fixed assets

<u>Vessel</u>

Owned vessels and leased vessels are stated at their revalued amount, which is the fair value at the date of revaluation. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Vessels held under finance lease are depreciated over the same estimated economic useful lives with owned vessels. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership of vessels will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such vessels is credited to other comprehensive income net of deferred tax, as applicable, and accumulated in revaluation surplus in the equity section, except to the extent that it reverses an impairment loss for the same vessel which was previously recognized in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent that impairment loss was recognized for the asset in prior years. Any remaining increase, net of deferred tax, as applicable, would be recognized in revaluation surplus in equity. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such vessels is charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the vessels' revaluation surplus relating to a previous revaluation of such vessels.

The Group elected the policy of eliminating the accumulated depreciation of revalued assets against the gross carrying amount of the assets and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the assets.

Depreciation of revalued vessels is charged to profit or loss. As the vessels are used, a transfer is made from revaluation reserve to deficit equivalent to the difference between depreciation based on revalued carrying amount of the vessels and depreciation based on the vessels' historical cost. On subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued vessel, the remaining revaluation surplus attributable to the vessels sold or retired is transferred directly to deficit.

The vessels' residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for prospectively.

The gain or loss on sale or retirement of vessels is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and carrying amount of the vessel and is recognized in profit or loss.

Dry docking cost

Included in the balance of vessels are the dry docking costs which are capitalized when incurred and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period until the date of the next dry docking.

Other fixed assets

Other fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The Group applies the cost model in subsequent recognition for other fixed assets. Other fixed assets are depreciated using straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings and premises	20
Oil tanks	10
Transportation equipment	5
Office furniture and fixtures	5
Office and dormitory equipment	5

Depreciation is recognized so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for prospectively.

The costs of maintenance and repairs of other fixed assets are charged to operations as incurred. Other costs incurred subsequently to add, replace part of, or service an item of fixed assets, are recognized as asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Construction in progress is stated at cost, and is transferred to the respective fixed assets account when completed and ready for its intended use.

An item of other fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognized.

k. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the leases transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as leased assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is presented in the statement of financial position under "Obligation under finance lease" account.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation based on effective interest rate method of amortization using the implicit interest of the lease. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the assets' recoverable amount to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use of the asset or cash-generating unit. In assessing value in use of the asset or cash quantity unit, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at revaluation amount, in which case, the impairment loss is treated as a reduction of the revaluation amount.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss to be recognized in profit or loss is only up to the extent of the carrying amount of the vessel had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Any remaining increase, net of deferred tax, as applicable, would be recognized in revaluation reserves in capital deficiency and is treated as a revaluation increase.

m. Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale

The Group classifies asset as held-for-sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For it to be the case, the asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups) and its sale must be highly probable.

For the sale to be highly probable, appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), and an active program to locate a buyer and the plan must have been initiated. Further, the asset (or disposal group) must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. In addition, the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification except if there is a delay caused by events and circumstances beyond the entity's control and there is sufficient evidence that the Group remains committed to its plan to sell the asset (or disposal group). In addition, actions required to complete the plan should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

The Group measures asset (or disposal group) classified as held-for-sale at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

n. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

The financial liabilities of the Group are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) or other financial liabilities. The Group classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL have two sub-categories: financial liabilities held-for-trading and those designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition.

A financial liability is classified as held-for-trading if:

a. it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near future;
b. it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
c. it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability, other than a financial liability held-for-trading, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

a. such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
b. the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
c. it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39, permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial guatantee liabilities

Financial guarantee liabilities are those arising from contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows throughout the expected life of the financial liability, or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount at initial recognition of the financial liability.

Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption value of the financial liability is recognized over the term of the financial liability.

The Group's other financial liabilities comprise short-term loans, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses, loans payable, bonds payable, convertible bonds, notes payable, other payables, obligations under finance lease, dividends payable, derivative financeial instruments, other current liabilities and due to a related party.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's liabilities are discharged, cancelled or when they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

An exchange between the Group and its creditors with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the Group) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

o. Post-employee benefits

The Company and certain subsidiaries provide defined post-employment benefits to their employees in accordance with Indonesian Labor Law No. 13/2003. No funding has been made to this defined benefit plan.

Pension costs under the Group's defined benefit pension plans are determined by periodic actuarial calculation using the projected-unit-credit method and applying the assumptions as in accordance with IAS 19 (Revised 2011).

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to deficit through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefits in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

p. Provision

Provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the receipt of reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations, the provisions are reversed and recognized in profit or loss.

q. Equity instrument

Financial liabilities and equity instruments of the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the consideration received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. The difference between the selling price and the acquisition cost is recognized as “Difference in capital from treasury share transactions” under additional paid-in capital in equity.

r. Revenue and expense recognition

Revenues from freight operations are recognized as income with reference to the percentage of completion of the voyage as at reporting date.

Time charter revenue is recognized on accrual basis over the terms of the time charter agreements. Voyage freight is recognized over the duration of each voyage.

Revenues from agency services are recognized when the services are rendered to customers.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued based on outstanding principal using the effective interest rate method.

Expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred. Interest expense is accrued based on outstanding principal plus unpaid interest, using the effective interest rate method.

s. Taxation

Income tax expense - net represents the sum or the net amount of the final income tax, current tax and deferred tax.

Final income tax

Income tax subject to final tax is presented as part of the tax expense.

Tax expense on revenues from vessels subject to final tax is recognized proportionately based on the revenue recognized in the current year. The difference between the final income tax paid and the amount charged as final income tax in profit or loss is recognized as prepaid tax or tax payable. Prepaid final income tax is presented separately from final income tax payable.

Current tax

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income due to the taxable and deductible temporary differences and permanent differences. The Group’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group operates and generates income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. 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.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized, except:

- When 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.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits 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 reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

t. Earnings/loss per share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing income/loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential shares into ordinary shares.

u. Segment information

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing certain products (business segment), or in providing products within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

The segment information reported is the component of the Group whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance.

v. Contigencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

w. Events after the financial reporting date

Subsequent events after the end of financial reporting date that provide additional information about the Group’s position at reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Subsequent events after the end of financial reporting date that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when material.

x. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

y. Fair value measurements

At each balance sheet date, the Group measures financial instruments, such as AFS financial assets, at fair value and non-financial assets, such as vessels, at revalued amount. The fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 45.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as AFS financial assets and fixed assets vessels. Involvement of external valuers is decided by management based on expert's market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses, and accompanying disclosures. The judgments, estimates and assumptions used by management are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

a. Judgements

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations that the management made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies which have the significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

<u>Classification of leases</u>

Management considered the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership of the vessels. When substantially all the significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the vessels are transferred to and rest with the lessors, the lease transactions are recognized as operating leases.

<u>Impairment of non-financial assets</u>

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each reporting date to identify indications of impairment losses and to identify if previously recognized impairment loss on non-financial asset no longer exist or may be decreased.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The Group assesses the impairment of an asset whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Group considers upon assessment include, but not limited to, the significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. The recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset or, if not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

<u>Determination of non-current assets classified as held-for-sale</u>

The Group determines its non-current assets classified as held for sale based on factors that affect the assets' recoverability which include but not limited to, the completeness of the plan to sell the assets, the probability of the occurrence of sale and the length of time by which the assets are expected to be sold. The Group reviews its non-current assets and identifies which are to be classified as non-current assets held-for-sale on a continuous basis. The Group also considers other events and circumstances affecting these assets to determine if their classification is still applicable at the end of the reporting period.

Estimate of provision for income taxes

The Group has exposure to income taxes in relation to the significant judgment to determine the provision for income taxes. The Group submits tax returns on the basis of self-assessment and recognizes liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The tax authorities may assess or amend taxes within the statute of limitation under the prevailing regulations. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such differences will impact the current tax and deferred tax in the period in which such determination is made.

Determination of functional currency

In determining the respective functional currencies of each of the entities in the Group, judgment is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for services and the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of their services. The functional currencies of each entity in the Group are determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the entities operate and the entities' process of determining sales prices. When the indicators are mixed and the functional currency is not obvious, management should use its judgment to determine the functional currency that faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

b. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated 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.

Estimate of impairment losses on loans and receivables

The Group assesses its loans and receivables for impairment at each reporting date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, management makes judgment as to whether there is objective evidence that a loss event has occurred. The Group also evaluates specific accounts where it has information that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations.

In these cases, the Group uses judgment, based on available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the length of its relationship with the customer and the customer's current credit status based on available data, to record specific provisions for customers against amounts due to reduce the receivable amounts that the Group expects to collect. Management also makes judgment as to the methodology and assumptions for estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows which are reviewed regularly to reduce any difference between loss estimate and actual loss.

Valuation of vessels

Vessels are stated at fair value based on the valuation reviewed by management and supported by independent professional valuers. In determining fair value, a method of valuation is used which involves certain estimates, including comparisons with recent sale transactions of similar vessels.

Management believes that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in the determination of the fair value of vessels.

Estimate of realizability of deferred tax assets

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Group's assessment on the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the projected taxable income in the following periods. This projection is based on the Company's past and future results of operations.

Estimate of provision for post-employment benefits

The present value of the provision for post-employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involve making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuations, the underlying assumptions and their long-term nature, provisions for post-employment benefits are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Determination of fair value of financial assets

The Group carries certain financial assets at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgments. The significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e., foreign exchange rates, interest rates, volatility rates). The amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Company utilized different valuation methodologies and assumptions. Any changes in the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would directly affect profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Estimate of useful lives and residual values of fixed assets

The useful lives of each of the items of the Group's fixed assets which are estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be used are based on internal technical evaluation. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the asset.

The Group also reviews the residual values of vessels at the end of each reporting period. Significant judgment is required in determining the residual values of its vessels. The Group considers the net proceeds that would be obtained from the disposal of the assets in the resale or scrap markets, fluctuations in scrap steel prices and industry practice.

A change in the estimated useful life and residual value of any item of fixed assets would affect the recorded depreciation and amortization expense and the carrying value of such asset.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group is required to test, at least annually, whether goodwill has suffered any impairment. The recoverable amount is determined based on value-in-use calculations. The use of this method requires the estimation of future cash flows and the choice of a discount rate in order to calculate the present value of the cash flows. Actual outcomes may vary.

Provisions

The Group has recognized provisions for certain claims. Management determined that the Group has obligations as a result of its various undertakings and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations. Management made reliable estimate of the provisions based on known information as at reporting date. Management believes that the amount of provisions represents the best estimate that would be required to settle the obligations.

Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various restructuring initiatives, including legal proceedings. An estimate of the probable costs associated with these initiatives has been developed based upon an understanding of the procedures involved and likely outcomes. However, any material deviation in the expected procedures or outcomes may potentially affect the operations of the Group. The Group does not believe that such legal proceedings are likely to have any significant or adverse effect on its consolidated financial statements.

4. GROUP STRUCTURE

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, which are hereinafter referred to as the "Group".

The Company has direct share ownership in Indigo Pacific Corporation, Diamond Pacific International Corporation and Asean Maritime Corporation, all of which are investment holding companies domiciled in foreign countries.

No.	Company		Principal Activity	Domicile	Start of Commercial Operations	Percentage of Ownership (%) 31/03/2014	31/12/2013
1	Indigo Pacific Corporation		Investment holding company	Labuan, Malaysia	December 24, 1997	100	100
1.1	Indigo Pacific Corporation		Investment holding company	British Virgin Islands	February 8, 1993	100	100
1.1.1	Melani Maritime Inc.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	February 24, 1993	100	100
1.1.2	Zona Overseas International Shipping S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	24-Jun-97	100	100
1.1.3	Kunti Maritime Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	October 11, 2000	100	100
1.1.4	Jembawati Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 15, 2000	100	100
1.1.5	Tirtasari Maritime Pte, Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 24, 2001	100	100
1.1.6	Pergiwo Navigation Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	April 26, 2002	100	100
1.1.7	Fatmarini Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	August 26, 2002	100	100
1.1.8	Harsanadi Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	August 26, 2002	100	100
1.1.9	Hartati Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	August 26, 2002	100	100
1.1.10	BLT Finance Corporation		Investment holding company	British Virgin Islands	June 20, 2005	100	100
1.1.11	Pujawati Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	March 10, 2005	100	100
1.1.12	Pertiwi Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	March 12, 2006	100	100
1.1.13	Anggraini Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	June 5, 2006	100	100
1.1.14	Emerald Maritime Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	April12, 2006	100	100
1.1.15	BLT Finance B.V.		Investment holding company	The Netherlands	April 27, 2007	100	100
1.1.16	Tridonawati Maritime Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	June 6, 2007	100	100
1.1.17	Purbasari Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	June 23, 2007	100	100
1.1.18	Tridonawati Maritime Corporation	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Liberia	June 21, 2007	100	100
1.1.19	Trirasa Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	June 6, 2007	100	100
1.1.20	Pramoni Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	April 16, 2008	100	100
1.1.21	Fatmarini Shipping Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	October 12, 2008	100	100
1.1.22	Frabandari Shipping Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	October 12, 2008	100	100
1.1.23	Harsanadi Shipping Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	October 12, 2008	100	100
1.1.24	Hartati Shipping Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	October 12, 2008	100	100
1.1.25	Nogogini Shipping Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	October 12, 2008	100	100
1.1.26	Nolowati Shipping Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	October 12, 2008	100	100
1.1.27	Ratih Shipping Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	October 12, 2008	100	100
1.1.28	Universal Grace Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Hong Kong	September 24, 2010	100	100
1.1.29	BLT Maritime Corporation		Investment holding company	British Virgin Islands	April 8, 2011	100	100
1.1.29.1	Swank Ventures Ltd.	b)	Investment holding company	Marshall Islands	December 31, 2010	60	60

PT BERLIAN LAJU TANKER Tbk and its subsidiaries
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
As of March 31, 2014 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2013 (Audited)
and for the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)

No.	Company		Principal Activity	Domicile	Start of Commercial Operations	Percentage of Ownership (%) 31/03/2014	31/12/2013
1.1.30	Rich King Ltd.	a)	Owner and operator of vessel	Hong Kong	July 18, 2011	100	100
2	Diamond Pacific International Corporation		Investment holding company	Labuan, Malaysia	December 24, 1997	100	100
2.1	Diamond Pacific International Corporation		Investment holding company	British Virgin Islands	February 9, 1993	100	100
2.1.1	Lenani Maritime Inc.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	February 24, 1993	100	100
2.1.1.1	Ontari Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	July 25, 2002	100	100
2.1.2	Averina Maritime S.A.	b)	Shipping Agency	Panama	May 27, 1998	100	100
2.1.3	Gandari Navigation Pte. Ltd.	b)	Operator of vessel	Singapore	April 26,2002	100	100
2.1.4	GBLT Shipmanagement Pte. Ltd.	c)	Ship Management	Singapore	March 10, 2002	100	100
2.1.4.1	GBLT Shipmanagement Ltd.	c)	Ship Management	United Kingdom	February 2, 2004	100	100
2.1.5	Cendanawati Navigation Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	July 25, 2002	100	100
2.1.6	Frabandari Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	August 14, 2002	100	100
2.1.7	Brotojoyo Maritime Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	July 3, 2003	100	100
2.1.8	Berlian Laju Tanker Pte. Ltd.		Operator of vessel	Singapore	July 3, 2003	100	100
2.1.9	Anjasmoro Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	March 17, 2004	100	100
2.11	Gas Lombok Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	March 20, 2008	100	100
2.1.11	Gas Sumbawa Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	June 12, 2008	100	100
2.1.12	Berlian Laju Tanker DMCC	c)	Shipping Agency	Dubai	January 24, 2011	100	100
2.1.13	BLT Gas Corporation	b)	Operator of vessel	British Virgin Islands	January 25, 2013	100	100
2.2	BLT LNG Tangguh Corporation		Operator of vessel	Marshall Islands	July 8, 2005	100	100
3	Asean Maritime Corporation		Investment holding company	Labuan, Malaysia	September 16, 1997	100	100
3.1	Gold Bridge Shipping Corporation		Investment holding company	British Virgin Islands	November 20, 1996	100	100
3.1.1	Gold Bridge Shipping Ltd.		Shipping agency	Hong Kong	April 27, 1990	100	100
3.1.2	Great Tirta Shipping S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	June 23, 1997	100	100
3.1.2.1	Dewayani Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 1, 2002	100	100
3.1.3	Hopeway Marine Inc.		Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	November 22, 1984	100	100
3.1.4	Lestari International Shipping S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	June 23, 1997	100	100
3.1.4.1	Gandini Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	January 2, 2002	100	100
3.1.5	Quimera Maritime S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	December 3, 1993	100	100
3.1.6	South Eastern Overseas Navigation S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	May 26, 1994	100	100
3.1.7	Zenith Overseas Maritime S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	June 23, 1997	100	100
3.1.7.1	Gandari Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	January 20, 2002	100	100
3.1.8	Zona Shipping S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	June 23, 1997	100	100
3.1.8.1	Dewi Sri Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 1, 2002	100	100

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No.	Company		Principal Activity	Domicile	Start of Commercial Operations	Percentage of Ownership (%) 31/03/2014	31/12/2013
3.1.9	Eglantine Navigation S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	November 24, 1997	100	100
3.1.10	Wulansari Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	April 6, 2001	100	100
3.1.11	Yanaseni Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	April 18, 2001	100	100
3.1.12	Indradi Maritime Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	September 13, 2001	100	100
3.1.13	Gold Bridge Shipping Agencies S.A.		Shipping agency	Panama	September 26, 2001	100	100
3.1.14	Elite Bauhinia Navigation Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 24, 2001	100	100
3.1.15	Cempaka Navigation Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	July 25, 2002	100	100
3.1.16	Dahlia Navigation Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	July 25, 2002	100	100
3.1.17	Freesia Navigation S.A.		Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	November 15, 2002	100	100
3.1.18	Gerbera Navigation S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	November 29, 2002	100	100
3.1.19	Mustokoweni Maritime Pte Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	August 12, 2004	100	100
3.1.20	Ulupi Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	August 12, 2004	100	100
3.1.21	Erowati Maritime Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	August 12, 2004	100	100
3.1.22	Gas Papua Maritime Pte Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 10, 2004	100	100
3.1.23	Rasawulan Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 8, 2004	100	100
3.1.24	Gas Sulawesi Maritime Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 10, 2004	100	100
3.1.25	Gagarmayang Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 12, 2004	100	100
3.1.26	Prita Dewi Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 13, 2004	100	100
3.1.27	Purwati Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 14, 2004	100	100
3.1.28	Pradapa Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	January 8, 2005	100	100
3.1.29	Pergiwati Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	January 8, 2005	100	100
3.1.30	Badraini Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	January 19, 2005	100	100
3.1.31	Barunawati Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	January 19, 2005	100	100
3.1.32	Gas Maluku Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	April 8, 2005	100	100
3.1.33	Barawati Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	April 22, 2005	100	100
3.1.34	Gas Bali Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	July 6, 2005	100	100
3.1.35	Eustoma Navigation S.A.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	August 12, 2005	100	100
3.1.36	Puspawati Maritime Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	September 26, 2005	100	100
3.1.37	Diamond Flow Ltd.	b)	Investment holding company	Hong Kong	January 18, 2007	100	100
3.1.38	Hyacinth Navigation S.A	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	March 12, 2008	100	100
3.1.39	Iris Maritime International S.A		Owner and operator of vessel	Panama	March 12, 2008	100	100
3.1.40	Gerbera Navigation Pte. Ltd.	b)	Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	February 1, 2011	100	100
3.1.41	BLT International Corporation		Investment holding company	Hong Kong	October 22, 2009	100	100
3.2	BLT Chembulk Corporation		Investment holding company	British Virgin Islands	October 5, 2007	100	100
3.2.1	Chembulk Tankers LLC		Investment holding company	Marshall Islands	January 25, 2007	100	100
3.2.1.1	Chembulk Trading II LLC		Owner and operator of vessel	Marshall Islands	January 25, 2007	100	100

No.	Company		Principal Activity	Domicile	Start of Commercial Operations	Percentage of Ownership (%) 31/03/2014	31/12/2013
3.2.1.2	Chembulk Management LLC		Ship management	United States of America	January 25, 2007	100	100
3.2.1.3	Chembulk Management Pte. Ltd.		Ship management	Singapore	March 29, 2007	100	100
3.2.1.4	CBL Tankers Do Brasil Ltda.		Ship management	Brazil	July 17, 2008	97.5	97.5
3.2.1.5	BLT Chembulk Group Europe A/S		Ship management	Denmark	February 10, 2011	100	100
3.2.1.6	BLT Chembulk Group Corporation	b)	Operator of vessel	British Virgin Islands	December 2, 2010	100	100
3.2.2	Chembulk Barcelona Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.3	Chembulk Gibraltar Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.4	Chembulk Hong Kong Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.5	Chembulk Houston Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.6	Chembulk Kobe Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.7	Chembulk New York Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.8	Chembulk Savannah Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.9	Chembulk Shanghai Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.10	Chembulk Ulsan Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.11	Chembulk Virgin Gorda Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.12	Chembulk Yokohama Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	November 2, 2007	100	100
3.2.13	Chembulk New Orleans Pte. Ltd.		Owner and operator of vessel	Singapore	June 22, 2008	100	100
4	PT Brotojoyo Maritime		Owner and operator of vessel	Indonesia	20-Jan-03	100	100
5	BLT - Borrelli International Holdings Pte. Ltd.		Investment holding company	Singapore	September 12, 2013	100	100
6	Nevaeh Limited		Investment Holding Company	Hong Kong	Investment	51	51
7	Teekay BLT Corporation		Investment Holding Company	Marshall Islands	Associates	30	30
8	Thai Petra Transport Co Ltd.		Shipping Agency	Thailand	Associates	30	30
9	PT Berlian Limatama		Owner and operator of vessel	Indonesia	Associates	50	50

a) Such subsidiaries are all inactive since the dates of their incorporation.
b) Such subsidiaries are considered dormant and have no operations in 2014 and 2013.
c) Such subsidiaries have been under liquidation for which the financial position and results of operations are considered insigificant to the Group consolidated financial statement.

Boards of Commissioners and Directors

The Company's management as of March 31, 2014 consists of the following:

Board of Commissioners	
President Commissioners	Hadi Surya
Commissioners	Safzen Noerdin
Independent Commissioners	Antonius Joenoes Supit
Board of Directors	
President Director	Siana Anggraeni Surya
Directors	Cosimo Borelli
	Jason Aleksander Kardachi

5. FIXED ASSETS

	2014				
	Beginning balance	Additions	Deductions	Revaluations	Ending Balance
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Cost / valuation					
Owned vessels	442,233	495	-	-	442,728
Leased vessels	199,296	3	-	-	199,299
Transportation equipment	642	-	-	-	642
Office furniture and fixtures	746	35	-	-	781
Office and dormitory equipment	3,415	64	-	-	3,479
Buildings and premises	1,300	64	-	-	1,364
Total	**647,632**	**661**	**-**	**-**	**648,293**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss					
Owned vessels	-	8,244	-	-	8,244
Leased vessels	-	2,073	-	-	2,073
Transportation equipment	596	2	-	-	598
Office furniture and fixtures	654	25	-	-	679
Office and dormitory equipment	2,814	18	-	-	2,832
Buildings and premises	635	31	-	-	666
Total	**4,699**	**10,393**	**-**	**-**	**15,092**
Net book value	**642,933**				**633,201**

Depreciation expense was allocated as follows:

	2014	2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Vessel depreciation	10,317	12,464
Administration expenses	76	104
Total	**10,393**	**12,568**

On December 31, 2013, vessels are stated at their revalued amounts using market approach, based on their fair values in the valuation report dated May 17, 2014 prepared by an independent appraiser and reviewed by management. The appraisal report was issued by KJPP Budi, Edy, Saptono & Rekan using market data or sales comparison approach method in determining the revaluated amounts.

Transfers pertaining to accumulated depreciation as at revaluation date were eliminated against gross carrying amount of the revalued vessels.

Additions to vessels and equipment for the year 2014 pertain to capitalized docking expenses.

The Group's fleet comprised 34 owned vessels and 8 leased vessels.

The Group's vessels and equipment were insured for hull and machinery damages and war risk, Increased Value and Additional Owners Interest (I.V. & A.O.I), with LCH Insurance (S) Pte. Ltd. and Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.

The Group's vessels were also insured against losses of third parties arising from vessel operations such as environmental pollution caused by accidents (Protection and Indemnity or P&I).

All of the fixed assets vessels are collateralized to various liabilities of the Group.

6. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31/03/2014 US$'000	31/12/2013 US$'000
Swank Ventures Limited	28,999	28,999
PT Buana Listya Tama Tbk	23,791	23,791
Nevaeh Limited	9,811	9,811
Total	**62,601**	**62,601**

The Group's investments in Swank Ventures Limited (SVL) and Nevaeh Limited are unquoted equity shares and accounted for at cost.

The Group considers the investment in SVL and BULL as part of the surplus assets of the Group. Pursuant to the the Restructuring Plan, surplus assets of the Group will have to be sold within 3 to 6 years from the date of the Restructuring Plan.

BULL shares are listed in BEI. However, the stock trading for BULL shares was suspended in July 2014. Stock trading of the shares remained suspended as of the date of completion of these consolidated financial statements.

a. Swank Ventures Limited

On December 28, 2011, BLT Maritime Corporation (subsidiary of the Company) and BLT Shipping Corporation (subsidiary of BULL), purchased 30,000 and 20,000 shares, equal to 60.0% and 40.0% share ownership of SVL, respectively, from Liville Offshore Limited for a combined purchase price amounting to US$135.0 million. SVL has a warrant agreement with PT Umine Energy Indonesia (Umine) to exercise 179,611 shares, equal to 15.2% of Umine shares. Umine and its subsidiaries comprise a group of coal companies in Indonesia.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the Group's investment in SVL is classified as AFS (non-current assets) since the expected timing of disposal within 3 to 6 years from the date of the Restructuring Plan.

In 2013, management identified indicators of impairment related to the SVL investment due to the economic downturn in the mining industry. Management performed valuation method based on the discounted cash flow of the investment. The valution reduced the investment to US$29.0 million.

b. PT Buana Listya Tama Tbk

Effective March 31, 2013, the Company deconsolidated all the assets, liabilities, non-controlling interest and cumulative other comprehensive income recognized in capital deficiency from its investment in BULL.

Pursuant to a guarantee provided by the Company under a loan facility granted to BULL, the Company pledged 32.8% of its share ownership in BULL as security. The Restructuring Plan provides that these creditors will enforce their security over these BULL shares to facilitate the BULL restructuring and release the Company from all obligations and claims under the guarantee agreement. Accordingly, management assessed that the Company effectively lost control over the investment upon the ratification of the Restructuring Plan in March 2013 although the Company remains in possession of the BULL shares in name. The third party investor together with these creditors also took control over BULL by changing the Board of Directors nominated by the Company in March 2013. As such, the management assessed that the substance of control was already obtained by the creditors.

The Group also pledged 14.8% of its share ownership in BULL as security to a derivative creditor of its other subsidiary. In November 2013, the creditor exercised its rights and took over the ownership of the shares. The Group derecognized the portion of the loan of its subsidiary and the 14.8% investment amounting to US$14.6 million and US$10.9 million, respectively. Gain on extinguishment of liability amounting to US$3.7 million was recognized in the 2013 consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The remaining investment in BULL's shares at fair value as of December 31, 2013 amounted to Rp50 based on the trading price in BEI. There were no changes in the trading price of BULL's shares since the date of deconsolidation.

As of the date of completion of the consolidated financial statements, BULL is still undergoing debt restructuring with its creditors.

Since BULL had been deconsolidated on March 31, 2013, BULL's loans which were guaranteed by the Company were deconsolidated. However, the Company still acts as a guarantor for BULL's loans which has been declared in default.

c. Nevaeh Limited

In 2009, Asean Maritime (AMC), a subsidiary, acquired 100.0% share ownership in Nevaeh Limited (NL), another holding company. This acquisition gave the Company an indirect percentage ownership of 45.0% and 21.8% in Brilliant Hero Industrial Limited (BHIL) and Jiangsu Xinrong Shipyard Company Limited (JXSCL), respectively. BHIL is an investment holding company while JXSCL is engaged in ship repair, conversion and steel structure.

On November 1, 2010, AMC sold 49.0% of its ownership in NL to Mitsui & Co. Ltd., a third party. Although AMC has 51.0% ownership in NL after the sale of investment in shares in NL, management assessed that AMC does not have control over the financial decisions nor is it involved in the daily operations of NL, thus, NL is not consolidated in the financial statements. Further, NL is unable to exercise significant influence over BHIL. Therefore, NL classified its investments in BHIL as AFS financial assets since 2010.

JXSCL, which is the main asset of NL through share ownership in BHIL, suffered recurring losses that indicated impairment loss in available-for-sale financial assets of NL. In 2013, the Group finalized its impairment calculation. The valution reduced the investment to US$9.8 million.

7. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE

The following entities have been included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method:

	Domicile and Operation	Nature of Business	Percentage of voting rights held (%) 31/03/2014	31/12/2013
Joint Venture:				
Teekay BLT Corporation	Marshall Islands and Indonesia	Cargo shipping service (sea cargo service)	30	30
Associates:				
Thai Petra Transport Co. Ltd.	Thailand	Port service (agency)	30	30
PT Berlian Limatama	Indonesia	Cargo shipping service (sea cargo service)	50	50

The change in the investments in associates and joint venture under the equity method is as follows:

	2014 US$'000
Beginning balance	24,876
Share in profit for the year	416
Dividend	(20,839)
Ending balance	**4,453**

Teekay BLT Corporation is a joint venture formed in 2005 through the shareholders agreement signed by the Group and Teekay Corporation, the investment in which is accounted for using the equity method. The joint venture was formed to charter the vessels in a consortium project between various international companies related to the extraction of gas reserves from Tangguh gas fields in Papua, Indonesia.

In connection with the joint venture, Teekay Corporation made a loan facility to the Company secured by a second priority pledge agreement over the investment in the joint venture. Teekay BLT Corporation also made unsecured loans to the Group.

Due to the Group's financial position in 2011, the Company defaulted on its payment obligation under the loan facility in November 2011. Teekay Corporation issued a notice of demand and declared the full amount of the loan immediately due and payable. The Board of Directors of Teekay Corporation subsequently took steps to enforce its security over the loan facility.

On February 1, 2014, the Company along with Diamond Pacific International Corporation, BLT LNG Tangguh Corporation and Teekay BLT Corporation entered into a Settlement Agreement with Teekay Corporation, Teekay LNG Partners L.P. and Teekay Tangguh Holding Corporations.

On February 1, 2014, Teekay BLT Corporation declared dividend of US$69.5 million, of which BLT LNG Tangguh portion is amounting US$20.8 million. This dividend is used to offset with the loan plus interest to Teekay BLT Corporation amounting US$14.4 million and repayment towards the loan to Teekay Corporation amounting US$6.4 million.

8. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash is cash on ING Bank represents security placed in relation to the standby letter of credit facility agreement.

9. INVENTORIES

Inventories mainly consist of bunker fuel which is carried at cost. Fuel consumption is recognized as part of voyage expenses.

10. TRADE ACCOUNT RECEIVABLE

	31/03/2014 US$'000	31/12/2013 US$'000
Owned and chartered vessels	31,393	26,441
Agency	-	1,349
	31,393	27,790
Allowance for impairment loss	(9,981)	(9,981)
Total	**21,412**	**17,809**

There were no trade accounts receivable from a customer that represent more than 5.0% of the total trade accounts receivable.

The allowance for impairment losses of trade accounts receivable is based on management's specific identification of uncollectible accounts. There was no allowance for impairment loss of accounts based on management's collective assessment of uncollectible accounts. The movement of allowance for impairment loss of trade accounts receivable is as follows:

	2014 US$'000
Beginning balance	9,981
Impairment loss of receivables	386
Receivables written off	(386)
Ending balance	**9,981**

Based on a review of the status of the individual accounts receivable at the end of the year, the Group's management believes that the above allowance for impairment of trade accounts receivable is sufficient to cover the losses that may arise from uncollectible trade accounts receivables in the future.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Cash on hand	219	283
Cash in banks		
Rupiah:		
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri	23	1
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	-	1
Others	182	66
U.S. dollar:		
Nordea Bank Finland PLC	5,359	2,737
DNB Bank ASA, Singapore	3,199	8,016
HSBC	1,368	1,950
Citibank	1,081	3,872
Deutsche Bank	946	1,693
ING Bank	868	833
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	259	259
Others	1,847	326
Other currencies	227	235
Total	**15,578**	**20,272**

All cash in banks are placed in third-party banks.

In Year 1 of the Restructuring Plan (that is, April 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014), the Group is required to maintain a minimum cash buffer of US$25.0 million before any repayments can be made to the secured and unsecured creditors under the Restructuring Plan.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, a cashflow waterfall will be implemented on a quarterly basis commencing April 1, 2013 in accordance with the cash waterfall principles. During the year, the Group was not able to maintain a minimum working capital balance of US$25.0 million, excluding restricted cash, and hence, was not able to make any repayment to its creditors in accordance with the cash waterfall principles.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

The composition of shareholders based on the register of Securities Administration Agency and PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia is as follows:

Name of shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership (%)	Total paid-up capital US$'000
PT Tunggaladhi Baskara	4,383,489,018	37.95	41,583
Citibank Singapore S/A CBSG-CDP-Indonesia C/O. Citibank, N.A	1,720,102,893	14.89	16,316
Widihardja Tanudjaja	2,620,800	0.02	25
Koperasi Karyawan Berlian	2,422,056	0.02	23
Siana Anggraeni Surya	62,400	-	1
Masyarakat lainnya (dibawah 5,0%)	5,442,134,303	47.12	51,627
Total	**11,550,831,470**	**100.00**	**109,575**

13. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Paid-in capital	208,826	208,826
Equity component of convertible bonds	177	177
Difference in capital on treasury stock transaction	(72,856)	(72,856)
Exercise of convertible bonds	(6)	(6)
Net	**136,141**	**136,141**

14. TREASURY SHARES

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, as stated in notarial deed No. 47 dated May 31, 2006 of Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LL.M., notary in Jakarta, the shareholders approved to repurchase a maximum of 10.0% of the issued and paid-up shares, at a purchase price of Rp2,750 per share until May 31, 2007.

The total number of treasury shares amounted to 31,027,111 shares or 0.27%.

15. DIFFERENCE ARISING FROM CHANGES IN EQUITY OF SUBSIDIARIES AND EFFECTS OF TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

This account consists of following transactions:

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Transfer of BLS shares to BULL	(2,439)	(2,439)
Initial public offering of BULL shares	22,669	22,669
Excecution of pledged BULL shares	(8,289)	(8,289)
Exchangeable notes recognized as addition of investment shares in BULL	(4,154)	(4,154)
Net	**7,787**	**7,787**

16. RESERVES

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
General reserves	5,898	5,898
Revaluation reserves	15,947	15,947
Cummulative actuarial gain on post employee benefits	900	900
Financial statement translation	82	127
Total	**22,827**	**22,872**

a. General reserves

Based on Limited Liability Company Law No. 40 Year 2007, the Company shall appropriate certain amounts of its profit in each year to general reserves if there are retained earnings available, until the general reserves reach at least 20.0% of the issued and paid-up capital.

The Company allocated general reserves amounting to US$5.9 million or 5.0% of its issued and paid-up capital. Such general reserves were approved in prior years' Annual Shareholders' Meetings.

b. Revaluation reserves

The revaluation reserves arose from the revaluation of vessels net of deferred tax, as applicable. Where revalued vessels are sold, the portion of the revaluation reserves that relates to that vessel, is effectively realized, and is transferred directly to retained earnings.

c. Financial statement translation

This reserve consists of foreign exchange differences from translation to US$ of subsidiaries' and associates' financial statements with functional currency other than US$.

17. DEFICIT

	2014
	US$'000
Beginning balance	(1,424,972)
Income (loss) for the year	(37,400)
Ending balance	**(1,462,372)**

18. LOAN PAYABLE

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Bank loans:		
Mandated Lead Arrangers (MLA)	573,507	568,680
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	21,924	19,788
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	12,216	12,071
Clio Marine Inc./Mitsui Bank	10,825	10,594
Dialease Maritime S.A./Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Co. Ltd.	7,116	6,635
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	4,714	4,278
Termination of derivatives:		
Deutsche Bank	43,816	43,291
JP Morgan	16,454	16,257
Barclays Capital	13,607	13,444
HSBC	1,631	1,612
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	1,488	1,470
Related party loan:		
PT Bagusnusa Samudra Gemilang	8,181	8,181
Teekay Corporation	7,651	12,714
Teekay BLT Corporation	-	13,800
Total	**723,130**	**732,815**
Current	11,914	26,513
Non-current	711,216	706,302
Total	**723,130**	**732,815**

(i) Bank Loans

Following the events of default, the bank loan creditors of the Group submitted their respective claims under the PKPU. Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the bank loan creditors fall under the class of secured creditors.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the following restructured bank loans using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing interest rates applicable to the Group. The respective restructured terms of the bank loan creditors under the Restructuring Plan are binding and set out as follows:

a) Mandated Lead Arrangers ("MLA")

- Principal of US$562.9 million including the original principal amount of US$550.3 million plus capitalized interest up to and including March 31, 2013, amounting to US$12.6 million.

- Working Capital Facility of US$19.4 million to be repaid pursuant to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan. This Working Capital Facility is not capable of being redrawn, and subject to interest (LIBOR + 3.15%), payable in arrears from June 30, 2013 out of excess cash above the minimum cash buffer of US$25 million.

- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.

- Amortization over a repayment period commencing from April 1, 2013 to the 10th anniversary of the Restructuring Plan, the maturity date of any loan extended by any unsecured creditor (apart from the trade creditors), or March 31, 2023, whichever is the earliest to occur ("Maturity Date") with equal quarterly instalments commencing year 3.

- Interest (LIBOR + 3.15%) on the portion that does not comprise Working Capital Facility to be capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2015 if there is insufficient excess cash above the minimum cash buffer of US$25.0 million to service interest pursuant to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan, thereafter quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2015.

- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep or sale of the Requested Security.

- Provision of the Requested Security (Chembulk/Coal Mine/shares in BULL (other than shares already pledged to other creditors or transferred to the US$ Bondholders pursuant to this Plan)/Teekay /BULL SPV Security/Teekay SPV Security) for the Working Capital Facility. Such Requested Security (other than the shares in Chembulk) shall be released by the MLA Lenders for necessary fund raisings subject to approval by the MLA Lenders and (i) the full repayment of the Working Capital Facility and (ii) the Cash Buffer being maintained.

- Provision of the BULL-Teekay SPV Security which will secure (i) the Working Capital Facility in Years 1 and 2 and (ii) up to US$17.2 million of the aggregate of the principal due to the MLA Lenders and the US$ Bondholders, and the interest payments to the MLA Lenders and the US$ Bondholders in Years 3 and 4.

- In the event that the BULL-Teekay SPV Security or any part thereof is realized in Years 3 or 4, the cumulative proceeds of any such realizations shall be shared as follows: First, in satisfaction of the costs and expenses of enforcement; Second, in satisfaction of all amounts due under the Working Capital Facility; Third, in satisfaction of amounts due to the US$ Bondholders and the MLA Lenders on a 50:50 basis so that each dollar of proceeds received shall be paid, as to 50% thereof, to or for the account at the US$ Bondholders and, as to 50%, to or for the account of the MLA Lenders, subject to a maximum amount of US$8.6 million each; and Fourth, any balance of proceeds of enforcement in excess of US$17.2 million shall be subject to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- Enforcement of the BULL-Teekay SPV Security to satisfy payments of interest to the MLA Lenders and/or the US$ Bondholders in Years 3 and 4 shall not cause an event of default under the Restructuring Plan, nor shall an event of default occur if the proceeds of realization of the BULL-Teekay SPV Security, after application thereof towards repayment of the secured indebtedness, are sufficient to cover any such interest payments due and owing.

- Inter-creditor or subordination agreement to be signed between the MLA Lenders and the US$ Bondholders to govern their respective priorities and obligations in respect of the BULL-Teekay SPV Security in the manner set out in the preceding provisions.

- The Company and the MLA Lenders may agree by mutual consent to sell any of the secured vessels.

The Group has drawn down US$10.0 million from the US$19.4 million Working Capital Facility and has sold some vessels amounting to US$5.8 million for which the proceeds from these transactions were used as part of the payment for interest due on the MLA Loan.

b) PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk

- Principal of Rp249.0 billion.

- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.

- Principal amortization over a repayment period commencing from April 1, 2013 to the 10th anniversary of the Restructuring Plan, the maturity date of any loan extended by any unsecured creditor (apart from the trade creditors), or March 31, 2023, whichever is the earliest to occur ("Maturity Date") with equal quarterly instalments commencing year 3 with the first installment starting June 30, 2015.

- Interest (3 month JIBOR + 7.5 %) capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2014, then quarterly cash payments from June 30, 2014, provided that there is sufficient cash in Year 2 to (i) build up the US$25.0 million minimum cash buffer; (ii) pay cash interest on the Working Capital Facility; (iii) pay principal on the Working Capital Facility, and if any of these conditions are not met for any quarter in year 2, such payments of interest in year 2 will be capitalized and added to principal pursuant to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- The rights of Mandiri to call an event of default in respect of this Plan are as follows: If Mandiri still holds security over any vessel owned or operated by the Company, an event of default can be called for non payment of principal and interest after year 2; or If Mandiri no longer holds security over any vessel owned or operated by BLT, an event of default can be called for non payment of interest and principal after year 4.

- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.

- The Company and BULL agreed that they will sell 6 vessels which are secured to Mandiri at a sales price agreed and acceptable to Mandiri, provided that Mandiri gives reasonable notice in providing its request and that the sale of the vessels is conducted at an arm's length commercial transaction and that the sales price is at the vessels' market value. In particular, BULL will provide Mandiri with a written agreement within 3 months from the date the Restructuring Plan was ratified by the Jakarta Court that it will agree to sell the vessels secured to Mandiri.

- 90.0% of the sales price of the two vessels shall be paid to Mandiri and 95.0% of the sales price of the remaining four vessels referred to above will be applied to reduce the outstanding principal due to Mandiri.

- In the event that the vessels are sold, the proceeds of such sale will be used to offset/pay the last principal installment (i.e., first payment for amortization in the year 10 followed by year 9 and thereafter) that is due to Mandiri and the maturity date of the amortized principal payments to Mandiri will be reduced accordingly.

- The Restructuring Plan shall not compromise any rights that Mandiri has with respect of the security in all secured vessels and the Company shall not object or hinder any attempts by Mandiri to sell these vessels, whether pursuant to its security or otherwise. The Company and BULL shall not object to any request by Mandiri to sell a vessel and will not object or hinder Mandiri's attempts to enforce or sell these vessels.

In 2013, proceeds from the sale of BULL vessels amounting to US$5.3 million were used to pay a portion of the interest due to Mandiri.

c) Diaease Maritime S.A./Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Co. Ltd.

- Dialease Maritime shall be treated as a secured creditor for purposes set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- Principal of US$15.1 million or the remaining amount (if any) after the transfer of secured vessel.

- Secured vessel to be transferred to a transferee on terms agreed with Dialease Maritime, with such transfer to occur at the port of Kaohsiung, ROC or other ports as directed by Dialease Maritime no later than April 15, 2013.

- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.

- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.

- Interest (LIBOR + 2.0 %) capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2013, then quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2013, unless payments of interest are capitalized pursuant to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.

- New equity of the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company.

The Group sold its secured vessel for the loan of Dialease Maritime for US$16.0 million in consideration for the payment of a portion of the loan. Subsequent to the sale of the vessel, Dialease Maritime was then classified as unsecured creditor.

d) PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

- Principal of US$13.7 million.

- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012

- Principal amortization over a repayment period commencing from April 1, 2013 to the maturity date which is (i) the 10th anniversary from the date the Restructuring Plan is ratified by the Jakarta Court, (ii) the earliest maturity date of any loan extended by any unsecured creditor (apart from trade creditors), or (iii) March 31, 2023, whichever is the earliest to occur with 32 equal quarterly installments commencing the 3rd year with the first installment starting June 30, 2015.

- Interest (LIBOR + 1.5 %) will be capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2014, then quarterly cash payments from June 30, 2014, provided that there is sufficient cash in year 2 to (i) build up the US$25.0 million minimum cash buffer, (ii) pay cash interest on the Working Capital Facility, (iii) pay principal on the Working Capital Facility, and if any of these conditions are not met for any quarter in Year 2, such payments of interest in Year 2 will be capitalized and added to principal pursuant to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- The rights of Mizuho to call an event of default in respect of this Restructuring Plan are as follows: if Mizuho still holds security over any vessel owned or operated by the Company, an event of default can be called for non-payment of principal and interest after year 2; or if Mizuho no longer holds security over any vessel owned or operated by the Company, an event of default can be called for non-payment of principal and interest after Year 4.

- Acelerated repayment from cash sweep.

- The Company agrees that it will sell the vessel which is secured to Mizuho with mutual consent of Mizuho at a sales price agreed and acceptable to Mizuho, provided that Mizuho gives reasonable notice in providing its request and that the sale of a vessel is conducted at an arm's length commercial transaction and that the sales price is at the vessel's market value.

- In the event that the vessel is sold, the proceeds of such sale will be used to offset/pay the last principal installment that is due to Mizuho and the due date of the amortized principal payments owed to Mizuho will be reduced accordingly.

- This Restructuring Plan shall not compromise any rights that Mizuho has in respect of the security in all secured vessel(s) and the Company shall not object or hinder any attempts by Mizuho to sell these vessel(s), whether pursuant to its security or otherwise.

e) Clio Marine Inc./Mitsui Bank

- Principal of JPY3.3 billion or equivalent to US$41.2 million.

- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.

- Amortization over a repayment period commencing from April 1, 2013 to the 10th anniversary of the Restructuring Plan, the maturity date of any loan extended by any unsecured creditor (apart from the trade creditors), or March 31, 2023, whichever is the earliest to occur ("Maturity Date") with equal quarterly instalments commencing year 3.

- Interest (LIBOR + 4.0 %) capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2013, then quarterly cash payments from June 30, 2013, unless payments of interest are capitalized pursuant to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- Repayment of principal is to be structured as a sale of secured vessel to CMI and time charter back of the vessel to Chembulk Trading II LLC.
- Obligations under the loan agreement will be novated to BLT Chembulk Corp.
- The Company shall guarantee the obligations of BLT Chembulk Corp. and Chembulk Trading II LLC.
- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the loan was restructured as a repayment of principal in consideration of the sale of the subsidiary's vessel for US$25.9 million. The vessel is leased back to Chembulk Trading II LLC, which was accounted for as a finance lease. The remaining obligations under the loan agreement amounting to US$12.1 million were novated to BLT Chembulk Corp.

f) PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

- Principal of Rp44.4 billion equivalent to US$4.7 million.
- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.
- Principal amortization over a repayment period commencing from April 1, 2013 to the maturity date which is (i) the 10th anniversary from the date the Restructuring Plan is ratified by the Jakarta Court, (ii) the earliest maturity date of any loan extended by any unsecured creditor (apart from trade creditors), or (iii) March 31, 2017, whichever is the earliest to occur with 32 equal quarterly installments commencing the 3rd year with the first installment starting June 30, 2015.
- Interest (3-month JIBOR + 5.25 %) capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2014, then quarterly cash payments from June 30, 2014, provided that there is sufficient cash in Year 2 to (i) build up the US$25.0 million minimum cash buffer, (ii) pay cash interest on the Working Capital Facility, (iii) pay principal on the Working Capital Facility, and if any of these conditions are not met for any quarter in Year 2, such payments of interest in Year 2 will be capitalized and added to principal pursuant to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.
- The rights of BCA to call an event of default in respect of the Restructuring Plan are as follows: if BCA still holds security over any vessel owned or operated by the Company, an event of default can be called for non-payment of principal and interest after Year 2; or If BCA no longer holds security over any vessel owned or operated by the Company, an event of default can be called for non-payment of interest and principal after Year 4.
- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.
- The Company agrees that it will sell the secured vessels by mutual consent of BCA at a sales price agreed and acceptable to BCA, provided that BCA gives reasonable notice in providing its request and that the sale of a vessel is conducted as an arm's length commercial transaction and the sales price is at the vessel's market value.
- Payment to BCA of 95.0% of the sales price of 2 vessels will be applied to reduce outstanding principal due to BCA.
- In the event that the vessel(s) are sold, the proceeds of such sale(s) will be used to offset/pay the last principal installment that is due to BCA and the maturity date of the amortized principal payments to BCA will be reduced accordingly.
- This Restructuring Plan shall not compromise any rights that BCA has in respect of the security in all secured vessel(s) and the Company shall not object or hinder any attempts by BCA to sell these vessel(s), whether pursuant to its security or otherwise.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the Group classified the above restructured loans as non-current liabilities in 2013. The value of equity assigned for the unsecured portion of bank loans was included in the Group valuation of equity shares to be issued to unsecured creditors.

***(ii)* Termination of derivatives**

Following the events of early termination of contracts, the counter-parties of the Group to derivative transactions submitted their respective claims under PKPU. Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, such liabilities arising from the termination of the derivative transactions fall under the class of unsecured creditors.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the following restructured derivative claims using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing interest rates applicable to the Group. The restructured terms under the Restructuring Plan for the derivative creditors are binding and set out as follows:

- Total claims of US$98.5 million.
- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.
- Interest rate of 1.0% in Years 1 to 4, 2.0% in Years 5 to 8, 3.0% in Years 9 to 10, with quarterly cash payment (in arrears) from June 30, 2015 subject to the provisions under the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restucturing Plan.
- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.
- New equity in the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the Group classified the restructured claims from termination of derivative transactions under non-current liabilities in 2013.

One of the Group's liabilities from derivative transactions was secured by 14.7% interest in investment in BULL. In November 2013, this creditor exercised its rights over the shares which resulted in the decrease of the Group's investment in BULL.

The value of equity assigned for these claims was included in the Group valuation of equity shares to be issued to unsecured creditors.

***(iii)* PT Bagusnusa Samudra Gemilang**

The loan from Bagusnusa was restructured in accordance with the provisions of the Restructuring Plan for intercompany claims.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the following restructured related party loan using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing interest rates applicable to the Group. The restructured terms under the Restructuring Plan for intercompany creditors are binding and set out as follows:

- Total claims of US$13.7 million.
- No payments or satisfaction will be made until all existing secured and unsecured creditors are repaid in full.
- No voting rights in the PKPU or otherwise assert or make any claims upon the Group.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the Group classified its liabilities to Bagusnusa under non-current liabilities in 2013.

***(iv)* Teekay BLT Corporation and Teekay Corporation**

As of December 31, 2013, the loans from Teekay BLT Corporation and Teekay Corporation remained due and demandable since the settlement agreement was only finalized on February 1, 2014.

On February 1, 2014, the Company along with Diamond Pacific International Corporation, BLT LNG Tangguh Corporation and Teekay BLT Corporation entered into a Settlement Agreement with Teekay Corporation, Teekay LNG Partners L.P. and Teekay Tangguh Holding Corporations with the following conditions:

(i) The Company shall pay Teekay Corporation the amount of US$0.5 million on June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2014 as payments against sums due pursuant to the court order.

(ii) The Company shall pay Teekay Tangguh Holdings Corporation the amount of US$0.5 million in satisfaction of the BLT Guarantee Fees due at the date of the agreement.

(iii) Gandari Maritime Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, irrevocably waives and releases BLT LNG Tangguh Corp. from all claims whatsoever with respect to the loan amounting to US$24.7 million.

(iv) Teekay BLT Corp. shall declare and pay dividend in the amount of US$21.5 million as soon as reasonably practicable.

(v) Teekay BLT Corp., BLT LNG Tangguh and the Company agreed that the part of the promissory Note Debt owed by the Company to Teekay BLT Corp with principal amount of US$3.6 million plus interest will be novated by the Company through transfer of debt owed by the Company to its subsidiary, BLT LNG effective immediately.

(vi) DPIC shall be entitled through a shareholder's resolution to remove all directors from the board of BLT LNG Tangguh and replace those directors with its nominees.

On February 1, 2014, Teekay BLT Corporation declared dividend of US$69.5 million, of which BLT LNG Tangguh portion is amounting US$20.8 million. This dividend is used to offset with the loan plus interest to Teekay BLT Corporation amounting US$14.4 million and repayment towards loan to Teekay Corporation amounting US$6.4 million.

19. BONDS PAYABLE

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
U.S. dollar bonds:		
12% Guaranteed Bonds	103,458	102,364
Zero Coupon Guaranteed Bonds	38,489	38,028
Rupiah bonds:		
Berlian Laju Tanker III Bonds	48,427	44,139
Berlian Laju Tanker IV Bonds	23,522	21,439
Sukuk Ijarah I	13,836	12,611
Sukuk Ijarah II	6,919	6,306
Total	**234,651**	**224,887**
Current	-	-
Non-current	234,651	224,887
Total	**234,651**	**224,887**

US$125 Million 12.0% Guaranteed Convertible Bonds Due in 2015.

On February 10, 2010 and March 29, 2010, BLT International Corporation (BLT IC), a subsidiary, issued 12.0% Guaranteed Convertible Bonds totaling to US$100.0 million and US$25.0 million, respectively. The bonds were issued at 100.0% of their face value and were unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Company.

The bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into ordinary shares of the Company, with par value of Rp62.50 each, at any time on or after March 23, 2010 up to January 15, 2015. The number of shares to be delivered upon conversion will be determined by dividing the principal amount of the bonds to be converted, translated into rupiah at a fixed rate of Rp9,362 to US$1, by the conversion price in effect at the time of the conversion date. The initial conversion price was Rp737 per share, which was subject to adjustments. In August 2010, BLT IC adjusted the conversion price to Rp409 per share. Notwithstanding the Conversion Right of the bondholders, BLT IC has the option to pay the relevant bondholders an amount of cash equivalent to the Cash Settlement Amount of the shares converted, at any time to satisfy the Conversion Right.

To the extent that the Company does not hold sufficient treasury shares or is unable to issue shares, BLT IC shall pay an amount of cash to the bondholders equivalent to the Mandatory Cash Settlement Amount, to satisfy the Conversion Rights.

BLT IC was to have redeemed, at the option of the bondholders, the bonds on February 10, 2013 at principal amount plus accrued interest.

The bond may also be redeemed at the option of BLT IC on or after February 10, 2013 at 100.0% of principal amount plus accrued interest.

The convertible bonds above were considered as a hybrid instrument containing a debt host contract and embedded derivatives. The Company's management also made an assessment of the embedded derivatives and decided to bifurcate the embedded derivatives which are not closely related to the host contract. The embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit and loss while the debt host contract was initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

On July 20, 2012, HSBC Limited, Hong Kong, as the trustee, declared notice of accelerated payment of BLT IC's bonds in accordance with the indenture. Hence, the subsidiary adjusted the carrying amounts of convertible bonds to their redemption value and accounted for the conversion option value in accordance with the indenture. The conversion option value is nil.

Following the event of default, the trustee submitted its claim under the PKPU. Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the convertible Bondholders fall under the class of unsecured creditors.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the following restructured convertible bonds using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing interest rates applicable to the Group. The restructured terms under the Restructuring Plan for the convertible Bondholders are binding and set out as follows:

- Principal of US$125.0 million.
- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.
- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.
- Interest capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2015.
- Interest rate of 1.0% in Years 1 to 4, 2.0% in Years 5 to 8, 3.0% in Years 9 to 10, with quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2015 subject to the provisions under the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.
- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.
- New equity in the Company will be issued and distributed pro rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company.
- Conversion rights to be given up for issuance of 1.44% equity in the Company.

In 2013, the debt was converted into a zero coupon bond due to the events of default related to deferred payments that occurred in 2012; therefore, all outstanding convertible bonds were reclassified to bonds payable.

The value of equity assigned for these bonds was included in the Group valuation of equity shares to be issued to unsecured creditors.

US$125.0 million Guaranteed Convertible Bonds (Amended in 2010)

The convertible bonds are considered a hybrid instrument containing a debt host contract and embedded derivatives. At the time of issue, the US$125.0 million Zero Coupon Guaranteed Convertible Bonds due in 2012 were designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss with any resulting gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The fair value at the end of the reporting period is determined based on quoted market price and may not be reflective of the amount that BLTF BV will have to pay to the bondholders to satisfy their conversion rights or upon redemption of the bonds.

On May 17, 2010, BLTF BV redeemed and retired US$76.1 million of the Zero Coupon Guaranteed Convertible Bonds due in 2012 at 116.8%. In December 2010, the bonds held by certain subsidiaries amounting to US$48.8 million were redeemed by BLTF BV and subsequently reissued to investors on December 1, 2010 at 96.0%.

On December 14, 2010, the terms and conditions of the US$125.0 million Zero Coupon Guaranteed Convertible Bonds due in 2012 were amended as described below:

- The Maturity Date is changed to February 10, 2015 and the bonds bear interest at the rate of 12.0% per annum.

- The Conversion Price is Rp409 per share with conversion period from June 27, 2007 to January 31, 2015.

- The number of shares to be delivered upon conversion will be determined by dividing the principal amount of the bonds to be converted (translated to rupiah at the fixed rate of Rp9,362 = US$1.00 (the Fixed exchange rate) by the Conversion Price in effect at the Conversion Date.

Notwithstanding the conversion right of the bondholders, the Company and/or any of its subsidiaries have the option to pay the relevant bondholders an amount of cash in US$ equivalent to the weighted average market price of the shares converted, to satisfy the conversion right.

In addition, at the option of the issuer on or at any time after February 10, 2013 but not less than 20 days prior to the Maturity Date, redeem the bonds in whole but not in part at their principal amount, plus accrued interest as at the date of redemption, provided that no such redemption may be made unless the closing price of the shares on the BEI for each 20 consecutive Trading Days in any 30 consecutive Trading Day period immediately prior to the date upon which notice of such redemption is published is at least 130.0% of the Conversion Price then in effect.

BLTF BV will, at the option of the holder, redeem all or some of that holder's Bonds on February 10, 2012, at principal amount plus any accrued interest as at the date of redemption. Unless previously redeemed, converted or purchased, BLTF BV will redeem the bonds at their principal amount plus accrued interest on February 10, 2015.

The convertible bonds above were considered as a hybrid instrument containing a debt host contract and embedded derivatives. The Company's management also made an assessment of the embedded derivatives and decided to bifurcate the embedded derivatives which are not closely related to the host contract. The embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit and loss while the debt host contract was initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost.

On June 29, 2012, HSBC Limited, Hong Kong, as the trustee, declared events of default of BLTF BV's bonds in accordance with the indenture, due to deferred payments of principal and interest. Hence, the subsidiary adjusted the carrying amounts of bonds payable to their redemption value and accounted for the conversion option value in accordance with the indenture. The conversion option value as of December 31, 2012 was nil.

Following the events of default, the trustee submitted its claim under the PKPU. Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the convertible Bondholders fall under the class of unsecured creditors.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the following restructured convertible bonds using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing interest rates applicable to the Group. The restructured terms under the Restructuring Plan for the convertible Bondholders are binding and set out as follows:

- Principal of US$48.9 million.

- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.

- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.

- Interest capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2015.

- Interest rate of 1.0% in Years 1 to 4, 2.0% in Years 5 to 8, 3.0% in Years 9 to 10, with quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2015 subject to the provisions under the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep

- New equity in the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company.

- Conversion rights to be given up for issuance of 0.56% equity in the Company.

In 2013, the debt was converted into a zero coupon bond due to the events of default related to deferred payments that occurred in 2012; therefore, all outstanding convertible bonds were reclassified to bonds payable.

The value of equity assigned for these bonds was included in the Group valuation of equity share to be issued to unsecured creditors.

Following the events of default, the Bondholders submitted their respective claims under the PKPU. Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the Bondholders fall under the class of unsecured creditors.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the restructured bonds using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing rates applicable to the Group. The respective restructured terms with Bondholders under the Restructuring Plan are binding and set out as follows:

a. Berlian Laju Tanker III Bonds and Sukuk Ijarah I (Rp900.0 billion 2012 Bonds)

- Principal of Rp900.0 billion equivalent to US$95.5 million.
- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.
- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.
- Interest to be capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2015.
- Interest rate of 5.0% in Years 1 to 3, 7.0% in Years 4 to 7, 9.0% in Years 8 to 10, with quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2015 subject to the provisions under the cash waterfall principles as set out in the Restructuring Plan.
- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.
- New equity of the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company.

b. Berlian Laju Tanker IV Bonds and Sukuk Ijarah II (Rp440.0 billion 2015 Bonds)

- Principal of Rp440.0 billion equivalent to US$46.7 million.
- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.
- Forgive all outstanding and unpaid interest prior to July 1, 2012.
- Interest to be capitalized from July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2015.
- Interest rate of 5.0% in Years 1 to 3, 7.0% in Years 4 to 7, 9.0% in Years 8 to 10, with quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2015 subject to the provisions under the cash waterfall principles as set out in the Restructuring Plan.
- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.
- New equity of the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the Company reclassified all of its bonds payables under non- current liabilities as of December 31, 2013.

The values of equity assigned for these bonds were included in the Group valuation of equity shares to be issued to unsecured creditors.

20. NOTES PAYABLE

On May 4, 2007, BLT Finance B.V. (BLTF BV), a subsidiary, issued Guaranteed Senior Notes (the Notes) amounting to US$400.0 million with fixed interest rate of 7.5% per annum payable every six months (in arrears) commencing on November 15, 2007. The Notes are due on May 15, 2014. The Notes are offered at 100.0% of the nominal value and are listed in SGX. The Notes are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed on a senior basis by the Company and certain subsidiaries.

The Notes may be redeemed at the option of BLTF BV as follows:

a. At any time prior to May 15, 2011 up to 35.0% of the Notes with the net proceeds of one or more public equity offerings at a redemption price of 107.5% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest provided certain conditions are met;

b. On or after May 15, 2012, all or any portion of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100.0% of the principal amount plus the Applicable Premium (as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes) as of, and accrued and unpaid interest if any, to the date of redemption;

c. From May 15, 2012 until May 14, 2013, all or part of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 103.8% of the principal amount plus the accrued and unpaid interest if any, to the date of redemption;

d. om May 15, 2013 until May 14, 2014, all or part of the Notes at a redemption price equal to 100.0% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest if any, to the date of redemption, or

e. At any time in the event of certain changes affecting taxation in Indonesia or in the Netherlands, in whole at their principal amount plus all additional amounts due as of, and accrued and unpaid interest if any, to the date of redemption.

In the occurrence of a change in control, the holders of the Notes have the right to require BLTF BV to redeem all or some of the Notes at 101.0% of the principal amount plus the accrued and unpaid interest if any, to the date of redemption.

The Notes are measured at fair value on initial recognition and at each reporting date because of the embedded call and put options.

On July 17, 2012, HSBC Bank, USA National Association, as the trustee, declared an event of default and demanded accelerated payment of BLTF BV’s obligations in accordance with the indenture. Hence, the subsidiary adjusts the carrying amounts of notes payable to their redemption value in 2012.

The changes in the balance of notes payable are as follows:

	2014	2013
	US$'000	**US$'000**
Beginning balance	363,911	400,000
Capitalized interest	4,411	59,118
Gain on restructuring value	-	(95,207)
Total	**368,322**	**363,911**
Current	-	-
Non-current	368,322	363,911
Total	**368,322**	**363,911**

Following the event of default, the trustee submitted its claim under the PKPU. Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the US$ Bondholders fall under the class of unsecured creditors.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the following restructured notes payable using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing interest rates applicable to the Group. The restructured terms under the Restructuring Plan for the US$ Bondholders are binding and set out as follows:

- Principal of US$400.0 million.
- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.
- Interest capitalized from 1 July 1, 2012 until March 31, 2015.
- Payment in kind (PIK) interest of 2.0% per annum in Years 1 to 10, payable in Year 10. Cash interest rate of 1.0% in Years 3 to 4, 2.0% in Years 5 to 8, 3.0% in Years 9 to 10, with quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2015 subject to the provisions under the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- 3.0% of shares in BULL ("High Yield (HY) BULL Shares") assuming the Company retains approximately 17.8% of the total issued shares in BULL (immediately before the transfer of any such shares to the US$ Bondholders). However, in the event that the Company retains less than 17.8% of the total issued share capital in BULL, then the amount of the HY BULL Shares shall for the purposes of this Restructuring Plan, be reduced on a pro-rata basis, based on the reduced percentage of total issued shares in BULL that the Company holds (e.g., if the Company retains approximately 10.0% of the total issued shares in BULL, then the HY BULL Shares shall be {(10.0%/17.8% x 3.0%)=1.7%)} and provided always that the HY bull shares may not be reduced to less than 2.0% of the ordinary shares in BULL). If the HY Bull shares are reduced to less than 3.0% of the ordinary shares in BULL, the Company shall either issue new shares ("HY Company Shares") to a maximum 2.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company or provide other assets to make up shortfall on each case as agreed upon by the US$ Bondholders in respect of HY BULL shares.

- As of the date of this report, BULL is still under the debt restructuring process. Because of this, the Company is still unable to determine the percentage of BULL shares that will be retained by the Company and the additional new shares that will be issued to the US$ Bondholders.The accompanying 2013 consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result for the outcome of this uncertainty.

- Provision of the BULL-Teekay SPV Security which will secure (i) the Working Capital Facility in Years 1 and 2 and (ii) up to US$17.2 million of the aggregate of the principal due to the MLA Lenders and the US$ Bondholders, and the interest payments to the MLA Lenders and the US$ Bondholders in Years 3 and 4 up to US$17.2 million.

- In the event that the BULL-Teekay SPV Security or any part thereof is realized in Year 3 or 4, the cumulative proceeds of any such realizations shall be shared as follows; First, in satisfaction of the costs and expenses of enforcement; Second, in satisfaction of all amounts due under the Working Capital Facility; Third, in satisfaction of amounts due to the US$ Bondholders and the MLA Lenders on a 50:50 basis so that each dollar of proceeds received shall be paid, as to 50.0% thereof, to or for the account of the US$ Bondholders and, as to 50.0% thereof, to or for the account of the MLA Lenders, subject to a maximum of US$8.6 million each; and Fourth, any balance of the proceeds of enforcement in excess of US$17.2 million shall be subject to the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.

- Enforcement of the BULL-Teekay SPV Security to satisfy payments of interest to the MLA Lenders and/or the US$ Bondholders in Year 3 and Year 4 shall not cause an event of default under the Plan, nor shall an event of default occur if the proceeds of the realization of the BULL-Teekay SPV Security are, after application thereof towards repayment of the secured indebtedness, sufficient to cover any such interest payments due and owing.

- Inter-creditor or subordination agreement to be signed between the MLA Lenders and the US$ Bondholders to govern their respective priorities and obligations in respect of the BULL-Teekay SPV Security in the manner set out in preceeding provisions.

- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.

- New equity in the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the Group reclassifies its notes payable under non-current liabilities in 2013.

The value of equity assigned for the notes payable was included in the Group valuation of equity shares to be issued to unsecured creditors.

21. OTHER PAYABLES

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Liabilities arising from termination of lease contracts	181,737	179,645
Other claims:		
Claims for vessels repairs and fuel purchases	12,839	12,814
Liabilities arising from exchange agreement for tax lease scheme	8,741	8,682
Liabilities arising from termination of vessel construction in progress	7,702	7,642
Others	1,104	1,099
Total	**212,123**	**209,882**
Current	6,020	7,193
Non-current	206,103	202,689
Total	**212,123**	**209,882**

a. Liabilities arising from termination of lease contracts

The Group has termination of finance and operating lease contracts amounting to US$208.5 million, reclassification of trade accounts payable to “Other payables” account amounting to US$17.4 million and interest expense amounting to US$1.9 million in 2012 using the effective interest rate under the Restructuring Plan.

The Group also has vessel lease contracts that are classified as operating leases. Thirteen operating lease contracts have been terminated due to default on payments of the operating leases in 2012.

Following the early termination of lease contracts, the lease creditors submitted their respective claims under PKPU. Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, such liabilities arising from termination of lease contracts fall under the class of lease creditors.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the following restructured lease claims using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing interest rates applicable to the Group. The restructured terms under the Restructuring Plan for the lease creditors are binding and set out as follows:

- Total claims of US$203.4 million (includes unpaid hires).
- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.
- Interest rate of 1.0% in Years 1 to 4, 2.0% in Years 5 to 8, 3.0% in Years 9 to 10 with quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2015, subject to the provisions of the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.
- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.
- Any amounts paid to lease creditors under the restructured lease agreements will be offset against the amount to be paid in Year 10.
- New equity in the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company

The value of equity assigned for this loan was included in the Group valuation of equity shares to be issued to unsecured creditors.

Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, the Company will consent to a further adjudication of the claims submitted by certain lease creditors during BLT’s PKPU process by an independent adjudicator to be mutually agreed by both parties. These claims were previously adjudicated by an independent adjudicator appointed by the Company at the PKPU Administrators’ request. As of reporting date, the total amount of claims for further adjudication under the Restructuring Plan is US$48.8 million. The management does not expect there will be a material increase in the debt payable to these creditors arising from a further adjudication of these claims.

b. Other Claims

The Group also has other significant liabilities from defaults on various agreements such as exchange agreement for tax lease scheme, termination of contracts for construction of vessels and others. In 2012, the Group defaulted on these contracts following the debt standstill.

Following the events of default, the creditors submitted their respective claims under the PKPU. Pursuant to the Restructuring Plan, such liabilities arising from other payables fall under the class of unsecured creditors.

Considering the effects of the Restructuring Plan, the Group discounted the forecasted cash flows related to the following restructured lease claims using appropriate interest rates determined by management at current prevailing interest rates applicable to the Group. The restructured terms under the Restructuring Plan for the other claims are binding and set out as follows:

- Total claims of US$22.1 million.
- Amortization by bullet payment on March 31, 2023.
- Interest rate of 1.0% in Years 1 to 4, 2.0% in Years 5 to 8, 3.0% in Years 9 to 10 with quarterly cash payments (in arrears) from June 30, 2015, subject to the provisions of the cash waterfall principles set out in the Restructuring Plan.
- Accelerated repayment from cash sweep.
- New equity in the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of the Company.

The value of equity assigned for other claims was included in the Group valuation of equity shares to be issued to unsecured creditors.

c. Claims for vessels repairs and fuel purchases

In 2012, the Group defaulted on payments to various trade creditors related to repairs and maintenance of vessels and purchases of fuel. These trade payables were then reclassified to other payables while the Group was under-going negotiation with such trade creditors.

In 2013, the Group entered into settlement agreements with its respective creditors regarding these liabilities. The terms of repayment schedules follow the provision in the Restructuring Plan on settlement of payments over a 5-year term.

22. OBLIGATIONS UNDER FINANCE LEASE

	31/03/2014 US$'000		31/12/2013 US$'000	
	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments
Less than 1 year	36,065	16,205	35,346	15,302
1 - 5 years	229,553	186,788	210,799	164,339
More than 5 years	14,505	12,882	35,818	33,637
Sub-total	280,123	215,875	281,963	213,278
Less future finance charges	(64,248)	-	(68,685)	-
Total	**215,875**	**215,875**	**213,278**	**213,278**
Current maturities		16,205		15,302
Non-current portion		199,670		197,976
Total		**215,875**		**213,278**

The finance leases relate to leases with terms of 4 to 15 years with effective interest rates of between 4.2% and 10.0% on which the subsidiaries have options to purchase the vessels for an amount below the expected fair values at the conclusion of the lease agreements and/or the present value of minimum lease payments approximates the fair value of the leased asset at the inception of the lease. The subsidiaries' obligations under finance lease are secured by the vessels.

23. PROVISION FOR POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Group provides post-employment benefits for its qualifying employees in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003. The number of employees entitled to the benefits is 98 in 2013.

The amounts of provision for post-employment benefits are as follows:

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Beginning balance	6,424	6,424
Current service cost	321	321
Interest cost	264	264
Benefit paid	(29)	(29)
Actuarial gain	(1,200)	(1,200)
Loss of control of subsidiary	(2,328)	(2,328)
Adjustment due to movement of employees and data corrections	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(888)	(888)
Ending balance	2,564	2,564
Current (presented under "Accrued expenses")	25	25
Non-current	2,539	2,539
Total	2,564	2,564

The cost of providing post-employment benefits is calculated by an independent actuary, PT Padma Radya Aktuaria. The actuarial valuation was carried out using the following key assumptions:

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Discount rate per annum	8,75%	8,75%
Salary increment rate per annum	8,0%	8,0%
Mortality rate	100,0%/TMI3	100,0%/TMI3
Resignation rate	10,0% per annum until age 36 then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 55	10,0% per annum until age 36 then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 55

Management believes that the provision made is adequate to cover the Group's employee benefits obligation.

24. TAXATION

Details of taxes payable are as follows:

	31/03/2014 US$'000	31/012/2013 US$'000
Corporate income tax payable (claim):		
the Company	-	-
Subsidiaries	21.00	(9.00)
Final income tax payable:		
Article 15	43.00	31.00
Income taxes:		
Article 21	53.00	223.00
Article 23	16.00	22.00
Article 26	1,191.00	1,195.00
Value Added Tax - net	7.00	20.00
Total	**1,331.00**	**1,482.00**

Deferred tax

The details of the Group's tentative deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	01/01/2014 US$ '000	Credirted (charged) to profit (loss) US$ '000	Credirted (charged) to equity US$ '000	31/03/2014 US$ '000
Fixed assets	(985)	-	-	(985)
Provision for employee benefits	641	-	-	641
Gain on debt restructuring	(16,915)	-	-	(16,915)
Net	**(17,259)**	**-**	**-**	**(17,259)**

Details of income tax expense are as follows:

	2014 US$'000	2013 US$'000
Deferred tax:		
the Company	-	49
Subsidiaries	-	114
Final tax - subsidiaries	-	159
Current tax - subsidiaries	2	-
Income tax expense - net	**2**	**322**

25. TRADE ACCOUNT PAYABLE

	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
By Debtor		
Related parties:		
Pan Union Agencies Pte. Ltd.	3,603	3,603
Thai Petra Transport Co. Ltd.	345	518
PT Arpeni Pratama Ocean Line Tbk	37	38
PT Garuda Mahakam Pratama	5	19
Others	93	334
Sub-total	**4,083**	**4,512**
Third parties:		
Suppliers	38,702	39,635
Shipping agents	1,446	4,038
Sub-total	**40,148**	**43,673**
Total	**44,231**	**48,185**

The accounts payable represent liabilities to shipping companies as agents, to sub-agents and to suppliers for purchases of fuel and spare parts, vessel equipment, and other disbursements.

All trade accounts payable are non-interest bearing and unsecured.

On February 24, 2014, the Singapore High Court sanctioned the Schemes of Arrangement put forward by various subsidiaries of the Group which state that the total restructured trade debt being 80.0% of the total approved trade outstanding shall be treated as a loan to the Company which shall be repaid in equal monthly installments over 5 years with the first installment becoming payable on the 5th business day of the first calendar month following the effectivity of the Schemes of Arrangement. As of the reporting date, court proceedings related to the Schemes of Arrangement under Section 210 of the Companies Act were already completed and the repayment plan for trade creditors under these schemes commenced on May 7, 2014.

26. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	31/03/2014	31/012/2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Vessels operation and docking	19,364	17,630
Interest	75	1,213
Others	1,775	1,780
Total	**21,214**	**20,623**

27. PROVISION

In 2013, the Group recognized provisions related to probable claims amounting to US$7.1 million on various undertakings of subsidiaries for which the Group is under negotiation. The Group determined its best estimate of liability arising from these transactions based on available information. The Group reassesses its estimates on an annual basis to consider new and relevant information that may be available.

The disclosure of additional details beyond the present disclosures may seriously prejudice the Group’s position and negotiation strategies with respect to these matters.

28. OPERATING REVENUE

	2014 US$'000	2013 US$'000
Operating revenues from:		
Chemical vessels	73,978	75,037
Gas vessels	5,545	11,737
Oil vessels	-	6,427
Others	55	116
Total	**79,578**	**93,317**

There were no revenues from a customer that exceeded 10.0% of total operating revenues.

29. VOYAGE EXPENSES

	2014 US$'000	2013 US$'000
Fuel	26,371	30,520
Port charges	10,802	11,741
Total	**37,173**	**42,261**

There were no expenses from a specific party that exceeded 10.0% of the total voyage expenses.

30. SHIP OPERATING EXPENSES

	2014 US$'000	2013 US$'000
Vessel crew salaries	6,713	8,810
Insurance	1,250	2,378
Spare parts	1,245	1,786
Management fee	1,079	1,099
Processing of documents	640	978
Repairs and maintenance	596	586
Transportation	582	998
Lubricant	563	1,208
Vessel crew meal allowances	478	570
Supplies	422	432
Others	3,422	1,147
Total	**16,990**	**19,992**

There were no expenses from a specific party that exceeded 10.0% of the total ship operating expenses.

31. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

	2014	2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Professional fees	2,276	1,344
Salaries	2,771	3,133
Office expenses	594	843
Provision for impairment loss of trade accounts receivable	386	-
Transportation	266	216
Representation	210	116
Telecommunication	108	166
Depreciation	76	104
Training and education	66	2
Bank charges	54	62
Marketing	27	78
Others	301	380
Total	**7,135**	**6,444**

32. OTHER GAINS (LOSSES)

	2014	2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Loss due to issueance of additional shares	(30)	-
Reversal of impairment (revaluation revaluasi)	-	10,027
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	586
Others	320	(517)
Total	**290**	**10,096**

33. FINANCE COST

	2014	2013
	US$'000	US$'000
Borrowings	17,066	7,812
Obligations under finance lease	5,147	5,282
Total	**22,213**	**13,094**

34. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The Group’s computation for basic earnings (loss) per share for 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2014	2013
Income (loss) attributable to owners of the Company (US$'000)	(37,400)	1,110
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	11,550,831,470	11,550,831,470
Effect of dilution:		
Shares to be issued to creditors	4,272,225,338	-
Wighted average of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	15,823,056,808	11,550,831,470
Basic earnigs (loss) per share	**(USS 0.0032)**	**USS 0.0001**
Diluted earnigs (loss) per share	**(USS 0.0024)**	**USS 0.0001**

Diluted earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average of ordinary shares that would be issued to the creditors under the Restructuring Plan.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or dilutive potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements.

35. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Nature of relationship

- PT Bagusnusa Samudra Gemilang is the ultimate parent and controlling party of the Group.
- Thai Petra Transport Co. Ltd. is an associated entity of the Group.
- Teekay BLT Corporation is a joint venture.
- PT Garuda Mahakam Pratama is a company under common control of PT Bagusnusa Samudra Gemilang.
- PT Buana Listya Tama Tbk and PT Arpeni Pratama Ocean Line Tbk are companies owned by close family members of the controlling party of PT Bagusnusa Samudra Gemilang.
- Pan Union Agencies Pte. Ltd. and Pan Union Shipping Pte. Ltd. are companies that are directly or indirectly owned by Ms. Siana Anggraeni Surya, the Company's President Director.

Transactions with related parties

The Group, in the regular conduct of its business, has engaged in transactions with related parties. The outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

	Amount		Percentage to the respective total consolidated assets and liabilities	
	31/03/2014	31/12/2013	31/03/2014	31/12/2013
	US$'000	US$'000		
Trade accounts payable:				
Pan Union Agencies Pte. Ltd.	3,603	3,603	0.19%	0.19%
Thai Petra Transport Co. Ltd.	345	518	0.02%	0.03%
PT Arpeni Pratama Ocean Line Tbk	37	38	0.00%	0.00%
PT Garuda Mahakam Pratama	5	19	0.00%	0.00%
Others	93	334	0.00%	0.02%
Loans payable:				
PT Bagusnusa Samudra Gemilang	8,181	8,181	0.42%	0.42%
Teekay BLT Corporation	-	13,800	0.00%	0.71%
Due to a related party:				
PT Buana Listya Tama Tbk	89,095	89,309	4.59%	4.61%
Total	**101,359**	**115,802**	**5.22%**	**5.97%**

36. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision-maker for the purpose of resources allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on type of products or services delivered or provided. The Group's reportable segments are engaged, based on type of vessels chartered, in chemical, gas oil, FPSO and others.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the reportable segments:

a. Chemical tankers provide maritime transportation of liquid chemical (organic and non-organic) and vegetable oil and animal fats.

b. Gas tankers provide maritime transportation of liquefied gas, which include, among others, LPG, propylene, propane and LNG.

c. Oil tankers provide maritime transportation of lubricating oil (base oil and additives), crude oil and petroleum products.

d. FPSO provides floating tanker facility for production, storage and off-loading of oil.

Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of administrative expenses, finance cost, investment income, and share in profits (losses) of associates, and other gains and losses. This is the measure reported to the Directors as the chief operating decision-maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Segment revenue and expenses

	2014					
	Chemical	**Gas**	**Oil**	**FPSO**	**Others**	**Total**
	US$'000	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**
Segment revenue						
External revenue	73,978	5,545	-	-	55	79,578
Segment expenses						
Voyage expenses	35,743	1,426	4	-	-	37,173
Charter expenses	4,506	-	-	-	-	4,506
Vessel operating expenses	14,195	2,765	30	-	-	16,990
Vessel depreciation	9,150	1,167	-	-	-	10,317
Total segment expenses	**63,594**	**5,358**	**34**	**-**	**-**	**68,986**
Segment profit (loss)	**10,384**	**187**	**(34)**	**-**	**55**	**10,592**

	2013					
	Chemical	**Gas**	**Oil**	**FPSO**	**Others**	**Total**
	US$'000	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**
Segment revenue						
External revenue	75,037	11,737	6,427	-	116	93,317
Segment expenses						
Voyage expenses	39,817	1,024	1,404	16	-	42,261
Charter expenses	4,652	-	-	428	-	5,080
Vessel operating expenses	11,549	4,141	2,627	1,675	-	19,992
Vessel depreciation	5,572	3,005	3,152	735	-	12,464
Total segment expenses	**61,590**	**8,170**	**7,183**	**2,854**	**-**	**79,797**
Segment profit (loss)	**13,447**	**3,567**	**(756)**	**(2,854)**	**116**	**13,520**

There were no revenues from a customer that exceeded 10.0% of the total revenues.

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers.

37. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

a. The Group, has several short-term charter contracts with third parties with varying contract amounts ranging from US$1.0 million - US$5.0 million per year which will end in 2014 - 2016.

b. In 2012, Chembulk Trading II LLC, a subsidiary, as a lessee, entered into three operating lease agreements for use of chemical vessels amounting to US$2.0 million - US$6.0 million which will end between 2014 and 2016. As of report date, all three operating leases are still active.

c. In April 2008, Chembulk Tankers LLC, a subsidiary, obtained an irrevocable Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) facility from ING Bank N.V., Singapore Branch amounting to US$29.2 million. Such SBLC is secured by MT Gas Bangka and a subsidary's available funds in ING bank (Note 5). This is reduced periodically by US$3.6 million which will mature on January 19, 2019. The SBLC facility amounted to US$25.6 million.

Pursuant to the PKPU, the restructured terms under the Restructuring Plan for the SBLC facility are summarized below:

- The SBLC facility of US$25.6 million will be restructured in accordance with the terms to be separately agreed between the Company and ING Bank N.V., Singapore (ING).

- The restructured facility will be secured by securities which comprise of: (i) a first priority mortgage and first priority assignment of the earnings and insurance of Gas Bangka; (ii) all cash held in a cash collateral account with ING; and (iii) all cash held in an earnings account with ING and any other securities provided to ING under the existing facility agreement. Cash in (ii) and (iii) shall not be included in the calculation of excess cash for the purposes of the cash waterfall and cash sweep under the Restructuring Plan.

- Earnings of the subsidiary's vessel shall continue to be paid into the earnings account held with ING and shall not be subject to the cash waterfall and cash sweep provisions in the Plan nor included in the calculation of excess or surplus cash for the purposes of the cash waterfall and cash sweep under the Restructuring Plan.

- The excess earnings of the subsidiary vessel, after payments of (i) ship manager's costs (as per approved budget); (ii) on-going SBLC commissions; (iii) reasonable operating expenses (as approved by ING); (iv) insurance premiums (including reimbursement of MII) will be used to: (1) to pay unpaid commissions (including any default payments) under this facility; (2) the build-up of a cash buffer, up to a maximum equal to the amount of commission to be paid under this facility for the next 2 quarters; (3) the build-up of a survey reserve on a separate survey account (to be pledged to ING) for the purpose of meeting the costs for the next survey of subsidiary vessel. The calculation method for such survey reserve and quarterly build-up to be agreed upon; (4) to top up the cash collateral until the security ratio is equal to 1. The security ratio is the ratio of the outstanding total amount of ING's actual and contingent liability under this facility to the aggregate of (i) the value of the vessel; and (ii) all cash collateral in either the earning account, the cash collateral account or other accounts held by ING as security for this facility but excluding the cash buffer and cash in survey account mentioned above; and all excess earnings, which cause the security ratio to be more than 1, will be freely available to the Company as long as, and to the extent that immediately after release of the cash, the security ratio will not drop below 1 and no event of default has occurred or is continuing since the date of the restructuring.

d. On September 22, 2011, BULL entered into a US$50.0 million loan facility agreement with Merill Lynch (Asia Pacific) Ltd. as the Structuring Agent, DBS Bank Limited as Facility Agent, DBS Trustee Limited as Offshore Security Agent, PT Bank DBS Indonesia as Onshore Security Agent and the Company and BULL's subsidiaries as its guarantors.

   The Company owns a majority of the issued share capital of BULL and BULL owns the entire issued share capital of each of the guarantors (its subsidiaries) either directly or indirectly via its shareholding in one of its subsidiaries. Each of the guarantors has requested that the lenders make the loan available to BULL and agreed to provide a guarantee in respect of the loan. In addition, each of the guarantors has entered into this agreement, for the purpose of providing certain representations, warranties and covenants in favor of the lenders.

   In 2012, BULL defaulted in the loan due to its failure to pay and non-compliance with the financial covenants set out in the facility agreement. The Company, acting as guarantor, pledged its BULL shares empowering the Onshore Security Agent to sell the pledged shares at any time when an event of default is continuing.

   Further, BULL and the Company shall ensure that all dividend charges, fees or other distributions which are in the form of cash on or in respcect of BULL's shares are paid into the offshore dividend account.

38. LITIGATION

a. On January 26, 2012, following the covenant breach of an agreement covering a loan granted to one of the subsidiaries for which the Company is a guarantor, the Company declared a debt standstill on all of the Group's bank loans, bonds, lease and derivative agreements and other financial obligations , to enable the Group to review its financial position and arrangements. BULL and its creditors are excluded from the debt standstill. Accordingly, several of the Group's creditors declared events of default. On June 14, 2012, Mandiri filed a petition for PKPU proceedings against the Company in the Central Jakarta Commercial Court.

- PKPU proceedings in Indonesia

  On March 14, 2013, the requisite majority of the secured and unsecured creditors of the Company voted to approve a plan put forward by the Company for the restructuring of its debts as part of the PKPU process overseen by the Central Jakarta Commercial Court. The Restructuring Plan was subsequently ratified by the Central Jakarta Commercial Court on March 22, 2013.

  On March 28, 2013, six related Indonesian bondholders filed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia ("Supreme Court") against the decision of the Central Jakarta Commercial Court in ratifying the Restructuring Plan. On July 25, 2013, the Supreme Court dismissed the PKPU appeal of the six Indonesian bondholders.

  On June 16, 2014, the Supreme Court issued a judgment which set out the grounds for its rejection of the PKPU appeal filed by the six Indonesian bondholders.

- Chapter 11 proceedings in the United States

  On December 14, 2012, Gramercy entities (major bondholder of the US$ secured bonds) filed for Chapter 11 Proceedings in the US Bankruptcy Court ("US Court").

  On March 7, 2013, the Company reached an agreement with Gramercy pursuant to which the Chapter 11 proceedings would be indefinitely stayed pending a final order being granted in Chapter 15 proceedings.

- Chapter 15 proceedings in the United States

  On March 26, 2013, following the ratification of the Company's Restructuring Plan by the Central Jakarta Commercial Court, the Company filed a petition under Chapter 15 of the United States Bankruptcy Code to recognize the PKPU proceedings as foreign main proceedings.

  On May 21, 2013, the US Court granted recognition of the Indonesian PKPU proceedings as foreign main proceedings. The order for recognition is accompanied by a permanent injunction on all litigation and enforcement proceedings against the Company within the US. The next step in the Chapter 15 process is for the Company to file an application seeking enforcement of the Restructuring Plan in the US.

- Section 210 (10) proceedings in Singapore

  On September 13, 2013, following the ratification of the Company's Restructuring Plan by the Central Jakarta Commercial Court, the Singapore High Court granted certain subsidiaries of the Company ("Relevant Subsidiaries") to convene meetings of the creditors for the purposes of approving a scheme of arrangement between each Relevant Subsidiary and its creditors.

  The Relevant Subsidiaries' proposals under their respective schemes of arrangement are part of the implementation of the restructuring initiatives set out in the Restructuring Plan proposed by the Company and approved by the Indonesian courts in the Company's PKPU process. The terms being proposed to each of the Relevant Subsidiaries' creditors under the schemes of arrangement mirror, insofar as possible, the terms proposed to similarly placed creditors of the Company under the Restructuring Plan. The schemes of arrangement do not concern any bank borrowings of the Company or its subsidiaries, which are being restructured separately.

b. On December 14, 2005, the Company obtained a US$13.0 million loan facility (Loan) from Teekay Corporation (Teekay). The Loan is secured in the form of an equitable mortgage, alternatively, an equitable charge over 500 shares in BLT LNG Tangguh Corporation (Shares) held by Diamond Pacific International Corporation (Security Agreement).

   Between November 22, 2011 and February 22, 2012, the Company failed to meet outstanding interest and principal repayments amounting to a total of US$1.0 million. On February 23, 2012, Teekay gave notice to the Company that the failure to pay the aforementioned amounts constituted an event of default and demanded the immediate repayment of the accelerated Loan amount of US$10.5 million. However, no repayment was forthcoming and on February 29, 2012, Teekay commenced proceedings in the Commercial Court of England (English Court) against the Company to recover the accelerated loan amount.

On July 6, 2012, Teekay obtained a summary judgment in respect of the full amount of its claim by Order of Mr. Justice Popplewell. The judgment remains unsatisfied and the Events of Default set out above remain unremedied and unwaived. Teekay subsequently took steps to enforce its equitable mortgage/charge under the Second Priority Pledge. On October 10, 2012, Teekay Corporation passed a shareholders' resolution to replace all the representative officers of the Group in Teekay BLT Corporation with officers from Teekay Corporation and on October 11, 2012, Teekay filed a petition in the English Court to seek a Court-directed sale of the Shares.

Therefore, Teekay was entitled to enforce its equitable mortagage/charge under the Security Agreement. On October 11, 2012, Teekay, which is seeking a Court-directed sale of the Shares, claimed that the Shares are worth no more than US$11.1 million including further costs of enforcement since July 6, 2012, which are owed to Teekay as at October 10, 2012 (Shares' Value). On November 26, 2012, the Company filed a Defense, denying the Shares' Value stating that, based on a discounted cash flow basis of valuation, the said Share's Value is approximately US$52.4 million. On May 10, 2013, the Company filed an Amended Defense, reinforcing the valuation.

On February 7, 2013, the English Court ordered for the trial of the claims before a Judge between December 1, 2013 and February 28, 2014.

On February 1, 2014, a settlement agreement was set out between Teekay and the Company.

c. On March 7, 2013, Golden Pacific International & Holding(s) Pte. Ltd. (GPIH), owner of the MT Golden Ambrosia vessel, issued a Letter of Demand to the Group to recover payment owed to it for outstanding charter hire and additional expenses, amounting to US$7.0 million. On August 14, 2013, GPIH completed the full submission of supporting documents related to the claims for adjudication by the Company.

   As of this report date, the above matter is still under its adjudication process and management is not able to assess the final outcome of the adjudication process. However, the management believes it is more conservative to record a liability for the transaction and decided to accrue the obligation.

The Group's management represents that there are no other ongoing legal cases or arbitration insofar as they are aware which are faced by the Group in addition to those disclosed above.

39. OVERVIEW OF THE RESTRUCTURING PLAN

On March 22, 2013, the Company's Restructuring Plan was ratified by the decision of the Central Jakarta Commercial Court under Case No. 27/PKPU/2012/PN. NIAGA. JKT. PST, wherein all parties must abide by and perform the terms of the Restructuring Plan and the Company will be discharged from the PKPU proceedings.

Prior to the ratification of the Restructuring Plan, there were ongoing restructuring steps taken such as business preservation, cash management improvement, fleet restructuring including renegotiation of leases, tonnage allocation, sale of non-profitable vessels, appointment of third party ship management, sales of ethylene vessels, office rationalization, efficiency of general and administration expenses and the management of operational vessels.

Further, the Company agreed with the MLA for a working capital facility of a certain amount, part of which will provide the necessary funding other than funding derived from the sales proceeds of vessels to perform necessary restructuring initiatives. In connection with this working capital facility, the MLA Lenders have set out a number of requirements as a condition for providing the funds, the security, addressing the Group's structure, the secured shares, changes in management, sales of certain vessels, monitoring accountant and assessment of tax implications on restructuring.

PKPU creditors under the Restructuring Plan are classified as follows: (1) secured creditors, comprising of Mandiri, BCA, Deutsche Bank, AG., Bank Mizuho and MLOR; and (2) unsecured creditors, comprising of HSBC Bank USA (trustee of notes payable), HSBC Hong Kong Limited (trustee of convertible bonds), Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (trustee of bonds payable), Gramercy Distressed Opportunity Fund (Gramercy) (bondholders), Cowell & Lee Asia Credit Opportunity Fund (bondholders) and others. The majority of secured and unsecured creditors have agreed to the Restructuring Plan. The ratified Restructuring Plan provides/prescribes, among others:

a. The Plan has been developed in the face of a number of adverse factors such as the following:

   - challenging and persistently poor shipping market conditions;
   - severe working capital crisis and the need to fund for restructuring initiatives from operating cash flows;

- simultaneous financial restructuring of BULL, application of Chapter 11 petition by Gramercy against the Company in New York;

- maritime law requirements and processes in different jurisdictions.

b. The Plan is based upon a fundamental analysis of forecast earnings (taking into account current performance and market forecasts) and having regard to each creditors' relative positions including security rights, vessel earnings, currency and stipulated requirements.

c. The Plan relies on key assumptions such as the availability of additional working capital, the successful completion of restructuring initiatives, market growth assumption, future sale of assets, renewal of aging chemical tankers and increasing fleet size by time chartering.

d. The key drivers of improved performance on the forecast are changing better than expected freight rates and/or lower bunker prices.

e. On the basis that the improved EBITDA is achieved, a proposal for sharing of the surplus cash among the creditors (to amortize debt), while retaining sufficient cash for important capital expenditure initiatives (fleet replenishment) had been developed. A cash flow waterfall will be implemented based upon the payments to be made as stated in the Restructuring Plan.

f. A cash sweep shall be implemented semi-annually with respect to surplus cash after payments on the cash flow waterfall are made and the working capital facility is fully paid. The cash sweep enables additional principal repayments to be applied to the outstanding balance (in reverse order) with respect to outstanding secured and unsecured creditors and allocation to a capital expenditures reserve on a pro-rata basis as stated in the Restructuring Plan.

g. Key observations from such assumptions and analysis include; (i) secured creditors will be paid substantially quicker by Year 6; (ii) liabilities to unsecured creditors are amortized substantially over the 10-year period commencing Year 3; (iii) the capital expenditure reserve is expected to build up to allow fleet replenishment primarily from cash reserves; and (iv) no capital expenditure requirements in Years 1 to 5.

h. The key principles underpinning the restructuring of the Company's debt are set out as follows:

- Secured creditors will retain 100.0% of their principal debt which will all be denominated in US$ or Rp (as the case may be except for the MLA Lenders whose debt shall at all times remain denominated in US$) with repayments extended up to 10 years in line with the earnings of their vessels;

- Interest rate margins will remain in accordance with original debt facilities but will reflect US$ or Rp cost of the funds;

- The Company and any of the secured creditors may, by mutual consent, convert the currency of their principal debt at any time;

- Unsecured creditors will retain 100.0% of their principal debt, with a bullet repayment in Year 10;

- Interest rates are increased over time in line with forecasts and available funds with interest rates for both Rp and US$ denominated debt reflecting an appropriate currency differential;

- Trade suppliers will receive payments up to 80.0% of the outstanding amounts over 5 years; and

- Fund raising of a certain amount during the 10-year period.

i. The outstanding amount to each of the secured and unsecured creditors voted on the Plan (the Plan Creditors) for the purposes of the PKPU is determined by reference to the Daftar Piutang Tetap (PKPU Creditor List) confirmed by the Supervisory Judge on December 5, 2012 or any subsequent, amended or revised Daftar Piutang Tetap confirmed by the Supervisory Judge (except for certain lease creditors who have agreed or will agree with the Company to have the value of their claim determined by an independent adjudicator). Where there is insufficient cash to pay a quarterly installment of interest or principal owing to a secured creditor, that secured creditor may, in its discretion, by notice in writing to the Company, agree to add the amount of that installment to the next quarterly installment rather than demand immediate payment.

j. A summary of the revised proposed terms for unsecured creditors are as follows:

- Interest payments are subject to a maximum LTV (Loan To Value) of 100.0% on the MLA Lenders' loan facility whereby (Loan To Value) LTV is determined based on the value of the collateralized vessels mortgaged to the MLA Lenders ("LTV Test"); and

- Unsecured creditors shall not be entitled to call an event of default for any non-payment of interest occurring at the earlier of April 1, 2017, or until such time as the LTV on the MLA Lenders' facility is 70.0% or less, whichever is earlier.

- New equity in the Company will be issued and distributed pro-rata among all unsecured creditors. The total new equity available to unsecured creditors will be 25.0% of the enlarged share capital of BLT with estimated fair value of US$23.3 million or 3,955,764,202 shares.

- Equity in the Company equivalent to a total of 316,461,136 shares or estimated value of US$1.9 million will be issued to the holders of the US$48.9 million Guaranteed Convertible Bonds and US$125 Million 12.0% Guaranteed Convertible Bonds for the conversion rights to be given up by the bond holders.

k. Upon approval of the Restructuring Plan by the Court, the Company will obtain recognition of the Restructuring Plan and the PKPU process under Chapter 15 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. The subsidiaries of the Company which have taken out applications under Section 210 (10) of the Companies Act intend to present schemes of arrangement to give effect to the principal and relevant terms of this Restructuring Plan in respect of that particular subsidiary, provided that the MLA Lenders support this course of action. Where necessary, the Relevant Subsidiaries of the Company which successfully put in place schemes of arrangement under Section 210 of the Companies Act intend to obtain recognition of those schemes under Chapter 15 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

l. The Company and the Plan Creditors agree to perform (or procure the performance of) all further acts and things, and execute and deliver (or procure the execution and delivery of) such further documents as may be required by law or as may be necessary to implement and/or give effect to the Restructuring Plan and the transactions contemplated thereby. For the avoidance of doubt, the MLA Lenders are not considered to be the Restructuring Plan Creditors. They will enter into a separate term sheet and definitive restructuring documentation with the borrower and guarantors of the MLA facility with terms and provisions that are consistent with the provisions of this Plan.

   ING Bank N.V. is also not considered to a Plan Creditor. It will enter into a separate term sheet and definitive restructuring documentation with obligors of SBLC with terms and provisions that are consistent with the provisions of this Plan while MLOR, which is a creditor of the Company, will not receive any payments under the Restructuring Plan without the completion of a separate transaction pursuant to BULL'S restructuring to deal with their claims and security. For as long as the Company's obligations under this Restructuring Plan remain outstanding, the Company undertakes that it shall not do certain things as stipulated in the Restructuring Plan.

m. Without prejudice to the foregoing, the Company and the Plan Creditors (except the Lease creditors, Other unsecured creditors, Trade creditors and Intercompany creditors, as those terms are used), may agree to execute and deliver (or procure the execution and delivery of) such documentation as may be necessary under relevant law to record, amend and/or restate the terms and conditions governing each of the debts owed by the Company and/or its subsidiaries to the relevant Plan Creditor such that those terms and conditions are consistent and do not conflict with any of the terms of the Plan and the transactions contemplated hereby, including without limitation one or more voluntary consent solicitations or mandatory exchange offers in accordance with applicable law, including, without limitation, the US$Bonds term sheet and the documentation contemplated thereunder (the "Definitive Documentation"). An event of default may only arise under the Restructuring Plan and/or Definitive Documentation as a result of a breach of the express terms of the Restructuring Plan itself and not additional terms set out in any Definitive Documentation (excluding for the purposes of this provision, any and all Definitive Documentation relating to the US$ Bonds).

The Company, its relevant subsidiaries and the US$ Bondholders are in the process of entering into a term sheet with respect to the US$ Bonds, setting out certain terms on which the Company, its relevant subsidiaries and the US$ Bondholders expect to restructure the terms of the indebtedness owed (actually or contingently) by the Company and its relevant subsidiaries to the US$ Bondholders under the US$ Bonds outside of the PKPU proceedings pursuant to the separate documents implementing the restructuring of the actual and contingent indebtedness of the Company and its relevant subsidiaries to the US$ Bondholders. The terms and provisions of the US$ Bonds term sheet will be consistent with the provisions of this Restructuring Plan and the Company undertakes to enter into the US$ Bonds term sheet and any and all other documentation contemplated thereunder and to take all steps reasonably necessary to make such documentation effective as soon as practicable following the approval of this Restructuring Plan. The Restructuring Plan also governs requirements adhered to in the Definitive Documentation.

n. The Company and/or its subsidiaries shall be required to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement only insofar as such approvals and consents as may be necessary have been obtained (and have not been withdrawn or amended) from such regulatory or supervisory authorities as may be necessary, including without limitation the SGX, BEI, the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) or the shareholders of the Company or of BULL, subsequent to the Plan being approved by the Court.

o. Upon the approval of the Restructuring Plan by the Plan Creditors and the Jakarta Court, any further amendment to the Restructuring Plan will be subject to approval by at least 50.0% in number and 66.7% in value of the aggregate outstanding debt of two classes (secured and unsecured) of Plan Creditors, at such time as such secured and unsecured Plan Creditors vote, provided, however, that:

- Any amendment purporting to include the MLA Lenders, ING Bank N.V. as a Plan Creditor (except by reason of the MLA Lenders, ING Bank N.V.) shall require the written consent of the MLA Lenders ING Bank N.V.;

- For so long as any amount of indebtedness remains owing to the MLA Lenders, any amendment to certain sections in the Plan shall require the written consent of the MLA Lenders;

- An amendment or waiver to certain sections in the Plan to the rights or obligations of the SBLC Bank, the earnings account of “Gas Bangka”, the earnings of “Gas Bangka” or of any security held by ING Bank N.V. to secure the SBLC Facility may not, so long as any actual or contingent liability remains under the SBLC Facility, be effected without the consent of ING Bank N.V.; and

- No amendment shall be made to the terms described in relation to the US$ Bondholders or to any other term which would affect any such other agreements and documents as are agreed between the Company and the US$ Bondholders without the specific written consent of the US$ Bondholders.

40. EVENTS AFTER THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PERIOD

a. On July 10, 2014, the Board of Commissioners appointed Mr. Antonius Joenoes Supit as Chairman and Mr. Anthony Budiawan and Mr. Rodion Wikanto as members of the Audit Committee.

b. On August 20, 2014, a General Meeting of Bondholders (“RUPO”) for Obligasi Berlian Laju Tanker IV Tahun 2009 (“Bond”) was held to pass a decision to request for the conduct of an investigative audit on the Company in relation to the use of the bonds proceeds in 2009. As at reporting date, the above matter is still in its preliminary stage and management is unable to determine the final outcome of the process at this point in time.

c. Between February and August 2014, the existing MLA group of bank lenders sold all their debts to certain hedge funds. As of the reporting date, the MLA Lenders consist mainly of Spruce Investors Limited, SC Lowry Primary Investments Ltd., Bank of America N.A., York Global Finance BDH, LLC as majority lenders and 5 other hedge funds (individually <5%) as minority lenders.

d. In October 2014, Group sold their vessels MT Gas Jawa, MT Bramani, and MT Gas Sumatera, amounting US$6.6 million. The sale proceeds were be used to offset the Mandiri loan in accordance with the Restructuring Plan.

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