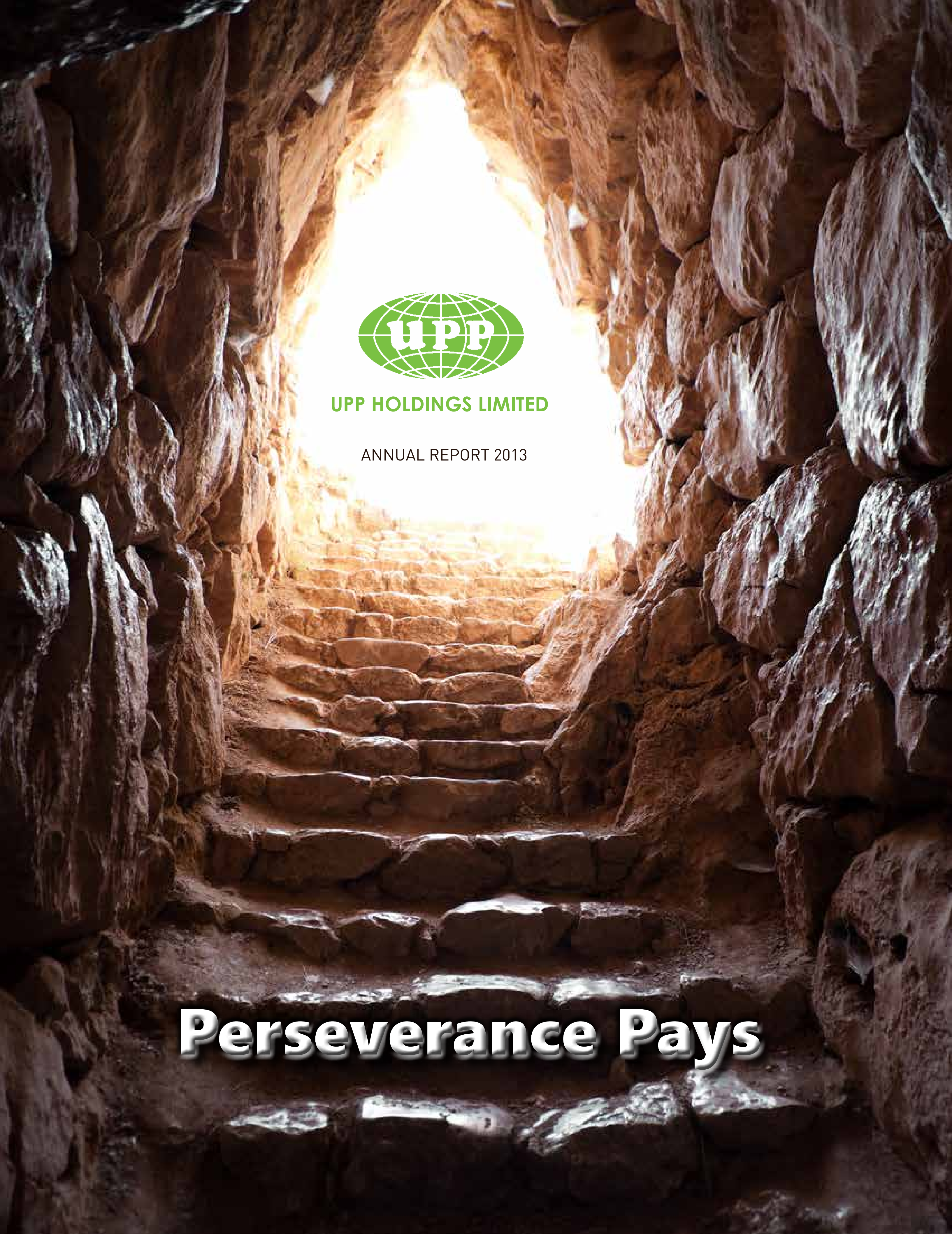

UPP HOLDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

Perseverance Pays

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Tong Kooi Ong
Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer

Koh Wan Kai
Executive Director, President and Chief Operating Officer

Gary Ho Kuat Foong
Lead Independent Director

Ng Shin Ein
Independent Director

Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan
Independent Director

Ong Pang Liang
Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Song Ruoh Jin

Audit and Risk Management Committee

Gary Ho Kuat Foong *(Chairman)*
Ng Shin Ein
Ong Pang Liang

Nominating Committee

Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan *(Chairman)*
Gary Ho Kuat Foong
Ong Pang Liang

Remuneration Committee

Ng Shin Ein *(Chairman)*
Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan
Ong Pang Liang

Registered Office

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E-mail: admin@upp-group.com
Website: http://www.upp-group.com

Share Registrar

M & C Services Private Limited
112 Robinson Road #05-01
Singapore 068902

Auditors

Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation
100 Beach Road
Shaw Tower #30-00
Singapore 189702
Kristin YS Kim *(Director in-charge)*

Bankers

CIMB Bank Berhad
DBS Bank Limited
The Bank of East Asia, Limited
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
United Overseas Bank Limited

CHAIRMAN'S AND CEO'S STATEMENT

Dear fellow shareholders,

I am happy to report that our efforts to expand into Myanmar have finally come to fruition, and this should help elevate the Group's earnings in the coming years.

After over a year of negotiations, we have, on 11 February 2014, signed the Power Purchase Agreement (**PPA**) with Myanma Electric Power Enterprise (**MEPE**), of the Ministry of Electric Power, Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Under the PPA, MEPE will undertake to purchase a minimum of 350 million kilowatt-hours (**kWh**) of electricity per year, for a period of 30 years, from our power plant in Ywama, Yangon.

The 50 megawatt (**MW**) power plant has since started commercial operations and will provide the Group with relatively assured income over the next 30 years. It will diversify our income base and complement the pulp and paper mill, which is more cyclical.

We are also pleased to note that we are Myanmar's first foreign-owned independent power producer, incorporated under its new Foreign Investment Law.

We would like to thank The Ministry of Electric Power, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, for giving us the opportunity to participate in the development of the country's power sector.

We would also like to thank the various ministries and regulatory bodies in Myanmar who have guided and assisted us in this process, including the Myanmar Investment Commission, The Ministry of Finance and Revenue, The Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, The Attorney General's Office and The Central Bank of Myanmar.

As Myanmar starts to open up after five decades of isolation, the country offers ample opportunities. But they also come with risks. We will continue to look for opportunities, but we will need to be prudent to mitigate the risks. It is for these reasons that we have decided not to pursue the proposed quarry and Mandalay projects.

Despite lower revenue in 2013, the pulp and paper operations in Malaysia posted marginally higher profits. However, the operating environment ahead for 2014 will be more challenging due to the Malaysian government's move to gradually withdraw fuel subsidies and raise electricity charges. The higher electricity tariffs, effective January 2014, will result in higher energy costs for our operations. The Group will continue its effort to improve operational efficiency and cost control measures in order to remain competitive and profitable.

OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL RESULTS REVIEW

For the year under review, the Group achieved revenue of S$48.1 million, a slight decline of 4% from 2012 amidst a challenging business environment.

Gross profit margin remained fairly constant at about 16% despite the lower selling price of paper products, as production efficiencies improved. Notwithstanding this, profit before tax of S$1.5 million was 39% lower than the year before due to higher general and administrative expenses incurred for pursuing new investment opportunities in Myanmar.

The Group's cash flow and financial position remained healthy. Operating activities generated net cash of S$2.4 million during the year.

As at 31 December 2013, the Group has a cash balance of S$71.1 million. The healthy cash position underpinning our financial strength will enable the Group to capitalise on opportunities that may arise in the coming year.

CHAIRMAN'S AND CEO'S STATEMENT

Our consolidated shareholders' equity at 31 December 2013 amounted to S$167.5 million, a slight increase of S$1.4 million from the previous year.

Our Board has recommended a first and final tax exempt dividend of 0.15 cents per share for the financial year ended 31 December 2013.

PULP AND PAPER MILL

Revenue at the pulp and paper mill was S$46.8 million in 2013 as compared with S$48.7 million in 2012. At pre-tax level, the division registered a profit of S$3.8 million for both comparable years. The profitability in the current year was mainly due to the Group's continuing effort in improving production efficiencies and effective cost control.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES

Ywama Power Plant

The Group had, on 18 October 2012, signed a memorandum of understanding (**MOU**) with the Department of Electric Power (**DEP**), the Ministry of Electric Power (**MOEP**), Republic of The Union of Myanmar, to supply electricity by installing a 50 MW gas power plant at Ywama on a Built, Operate and Transfer basis.

This was followed by the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement (**MOA**) with DEP on 2 August 2013 and the PPA on 11 February 2014 with the MEPE. The sale of electricity is on a take-or pay basis whereby MEPE will undertake to purchase a minimum of 350 million kWh per year for a period of 30 years.

The power plant is located in Ywama in Insein Township, approximately 25 km northeast of downtown Yangon. Commercial operations have commenced, in time for the peak summer electricity demand, and to meet the country's growing electricity needs.

Prospects for electricity demand are positive in Myanmar as the country has a low electrification rate, due to the lack of past investments in building power generation capacity.

An increase in electricity generation capacity is essential to improve living standards in Myanmar and to establish the infrastructure for increased investments in the country. The Group hopes to play a small part in the country's economic development effort through this project.

Others

On 18 December 2013, the Group and Myan Shwe Pyi Ltd (**MSP**) mutually agreed to terminate a proposed joint venture agreement to undertake quarrying related activities. Notwithstanding that, the Group has established a Myanmar-incorporated joint venture company, UPP-MSP Engineering Ltd, 75% owned by the Group and 25% by MSP, as a vehicle to pursue other investment opportunities in the country.

On 18 July 2013, the Group entered into a share purchase agreement with Mandalay Myotha Industrial Development Public Company Limited (**MMID**) and Royal Hi-Tech Group Company Ltd to acquire a 16.67% stake in MMID's wholly-owned subsidiary, MMID Urban Development Pte Ltd. The share purchase agreement was subject to, among others, conditions precedent being fulfilled. However, as certain conditions precedent were unsatisfied, the share purchase agreement ceased on 19 October 2013.

The Group will continue to explore opportunities in Myanmar and the region. We will be aggressively prudent.

CHAIRMAN'S AND CEO'S STATEMENT

BOARD CHANGES

We are delighted to welcome Ms. Ng Shin Ein and Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan to our Board. Ms. Ng Shin Ein and Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan were appointed as Directors on 20 April 2013. They both bring with them a wealth of experience to the Company and they join us on this turning point in our exciting journey ahead.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As a publicly listed company, strong corporate governance has been an important focus for the Board. We believe that good corporate governance establishes and maintains an ethical environment within the Group, which serves the interests of all shareholders.

We will closely adhere to the principles and guidelines of the revised Code of Corporate Governance 2012, and its recommendations, and ensure we are in compliance with all regulatory requirements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to thank our customers, business partners, service providers, the Government of Myanmar and shareholders for their continued trust and steadfast support in the past year.

I like to express my appreciation to all my fellow colleagues – the directors, management and all staff – for their support, contribution and wise counsel as we take UPP Holdings to the next stage of growth.

Thank you

TONG KOOI ONG
Chairman of the Board and CEO

"Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet"
Jean-Jacques Rousseau

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TONG KOOI ONG

Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer
Appointed to the Board on 15 March 2012

Mr. Tong is a businessman with interests in media, property development and other businesses in Malaysia, Singapore and Canada. He is on the board of M+S Pte Ltd, a joint venture between Khazanah Nasional Berhad and Temasek Holdings (Private) Ltd. He is also the Chairman of the Board of Taiga Building Products Limited, a distributor of building products, listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, with annual sales of over C$1.0 billion and Chairman of 3Cnergy Limited, formerly HSR Global Limited, a Singapore-based investment holding company. His media interests are in The Edge Media Group Pte Ltd, which publishes *The Edge Singapore* and *The Edge* in Singapore and Malaysia respectively. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration and a Master of Arts in Economics and Finance from Simon Fraser University, Canada. In 2002, he was bestowed his Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) from the same university.

KOH WAN KAI

Executive Director, President and Chief Operating Officer
Appointed to the Board on 1 April 2009

Mr. Koh was appointed President of the Company on 1 April 2008. He is currently the President and Chief Operating Officer with responsibility for the Group's business operations. He started his career in an international accounting firm as an auditor and business consultant. He has more than 20 years experience in managerial positions spanning various industries. Prior to joining the Company, he was the Chief Financial Officer of SGX listed Rowsley Ltd.. Mr. Koh holds a Bachelor of Accountancy from the National University of Singapore. He is a Fellow member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants.

GARY HO KUAT FOONG

Lead Independent Director
Appointed to the Board on 31 October 2006

Mr. Ho has over 20 years' experience in corporate management and finance having been a Director of both publicly listed and private companies in Singapore, Malaysia and Australia. He holds two Bachelor degrees in Commerce and Science from the University of Western Australia. He is also a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants and CPA Australia.

NG SHIN EIN

Independent Director
Appointed to the Board on 20 April 2013

Ms. Ng Shin Ein is the Managing Director of Blue Ocean Associates Pte Ltd, a pan-Asian private investment firm investing in companies regionally. Prior to this, Ms. Ng was with the Singapore Exchange, where she was responsible for developing Singapore's capital market by bringing companies to list in Singapore. Additionally, she was part of the Singapore Exchange's IPO Approval Committee.

Admitted as an advocate and solicitor of the Singapore Supreme Court, Ms Ng started as a corporate lawyer in Messrs Lee & Lee for a number of years. While in legal practice, she advised on joint ventures, mergers and acquisitions and fundraising exercises.

Ms. Ng also sits on the boards of NTUC Fairprice Cooperative Limited, First Resources Limited and Eu Yan Sang International Limited. Additionally, she is also an adjunct research fellow with the Business School of the National University of Singapore where she focuses on her areas of interest, philanthropy and social enterprises.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

KALIMULLAH BIN MASHEERUL HASSAN

Independent Director
Appointed to the Board on 20 April 2013

Dato' Seri Kalimullah Hassan, a Malaysian, age 56, is a former journalist who served various local and international news organisations for 26 years until 1995 when he became a businessman.

He was tapped by the Government of Malaysia to serve on various Government agencies, including as Chairman of the National News Agency, Bernama, the National Unity Advisory Panel, the Multimedia Development Corporation (MDeC) and the National Information Technology Council (NITC). As a businessman, Dato' Seri Kalimullah served on the boards of various public listed companies as Chairman and Director, including TA Enterprise Berhad, the MBf Group Berhad, New Straits Times Press (M) Berhad, of which he was Editor-in-Chief (2004-2005) and Deputy Chairman until his retirement in 2008, and TSH Ekowood International Berhad and FACB Industries Incorporated Berhad.

He started his own boutique financial services company and investment bank, ECM Libra Financial Services Group Berhad, with two partners, Chua Ming Huat and Lim Kian Onn and served as its Chief Executive Officer (2002-2004) and (2006-2010). The three partners also set up an education foundation, which has won the Prime Minister's Award for Corporate Social Responsibility twice in the last six years. Dato' Seri Kalimullah stepped down as CEO of ECM Libra in 2010 and focuses his time in running the foundation and carrying out charity work amongst the poor.

Dato' Seri Kalimullah remains as Non-Executive Chairman of ECM Libra Financial Group Berhad, Chairman of the ECM Libra Foundation, and is an adjunct professor at LimKokWing University. He is also a member of the Board of Governors of his alma mater, the Methodist Boys School (Penang) and is a Director and major shareholder in long-haul budget airline AirAsia X Berhad and the international budget hotel group, Tune Hotels.

ONG PANG LIANG

Non-Executive Director
Appointed to the Board on 1 August 2010

Mr. Ong relinquished his executive role in the Company and remained as a Non-Executive Director since 20 April 2012. He has over 25 years of experience in banking and finance. He joined the Company from Rowsley Ltd. where he was Chief Financial Officer. His banking career in various international banks covered responsibilities for business units in currency trading, treasury operations and corporate banking. He was a Managing Director at Bank of America, holding positions of Head of Foreign Exchange in Singapore and also assignment in China as General Manager of Bank of America Shanghai. Mr. Ong holds a degree in Business Administration from the National University of Singapore.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

UPP Holdings Limited ("**UPP**" or the "**Company**") is committed to high standards of corporate governance within the UPP group of companies (the "**Group**") and adopts the corporate governance practices contained in the Code of Corporate Governance 2012 (the "**Code**"). In areas where the Group's practice deviates from the Code, the rationales are provided. We believe that good corporate governance establishes and maintains an ethical environment within the Group, which serves the interests of all shareholders.

BOARD MATTERS

Principle 1: Board's Conduct of Its Affairs

The Company is headed by the Board of Directors (the "**Board**") which is responsible for the overall management of the Company. The Board works closely with the management of the Company (the "**Management**") and Management remains accountable to the Board.

The Company has formulated guidelines setting forth matters reserved for the Board's decision. The matters reserved for the Board's decision are as follows:

(a) material acquisitions and disposals of assets/investments;
(b) corporate or financial restructuring;
(c) financial/funding arrangements;
(d) material capital expenditures;
(e) share issuances;
(f) dividend payments to shareholders; and
(g) other transactions of a material nature requiring announcement under the Listing Manual ("**Listing Manual**") of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**").

Management was also given clear directions on matters (including setting thresholds for certain operational matters relating to subsidiaries) that require the Board's approval.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2013 ("**FY2013**"), the Board conducted regular scheduled meetings on a quarterly basis to coincide with the announcement of the Group's quarterly and full year financial results and to update the Board on significant business activities and overall business environment.

Ad-hoc Board meetings were convened when the need arose. Where the attendance of certain Directors was not physically possible, the meeting was conducted with these Directors through teleconferencing. The Company's Articles of Association (the "**Articles**") provide for meetings to be held via telephone, radio, conference television or similar communication equipment or any other form of audio or audio-visual communication by which all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and be heard by all other participants, for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. To further facilitate the efficient management of the Group, resolutions of the Board were passed by way of circulating minutes pursuant to Article 133 of the Articles. Details of the number of Board meetings held in the year and attendance of each Board member at those meetings and meetings of the various board committees (the "**Board Committees**") are provided on page 19 of this Annual Report.

In accordance with the Code, the Board has, without abdicating its responsibility, established three (3) Board Committees namely, the Audit and Risk Management Committee ("**ARMC**"), the Nominating Committee ("**NC**") and the Remuneration Committee ("**RC**"), each of which has been delegated with specific authority. Each Board Committee is chaired by an Independent Director and has its own terms of reference to address their respective areas of focus.

Upon the appointment of any new Director, the Company will provide a formal letter to the Director, setting out the Director's duties and obligations. The Company will conduct briefings to ensure that any incoming and/or new Directors become familiar with the Group's business and governance practices.

The Company has adopted a policy which welcomes Directors to request for further explanations, briefings or informal discussions on any aspect of the Company's operations or businesses from the Management. The Directors also sit on the boards of other listed companies, and are therefore not only well aware of their duties and responsibilities, but how to discharge such duties. All Board members are also encouraged to receive regular training, particularly on relevant new laws, regulations and changing commercial risks, from time to time. Changes to regulations and accounting standards are monitored closely by the Management. To keep pace with regulatory changes, where these changes have an important bearing on UPP's or Directors' disclosure obligations, Directors are briefed either during Board meetings or at specially-convened sessions conducted by professionals. In particular, Directors are encouraged to attend relevant courses conducted by the Singapore Institute of Directors ("**SID**"), SGX-ST and consultants.

Principle 2: Board Composition and Balance

UPP is headed by an effective Board to lead, control and direct UPP and the Board has a pivotal role in charting the strategic course and direction of the Group. The Board comprises six (6) Directors as at 31 December 2013, namely, Mr. Tong Kooi Ong, Mr. Koh Wan Kai, Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong, Ms. Ng Shin Ein, Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan and Mr. Ong Pang Liang. It is chaired by Mr. Tong Kooi Ong who is also the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") of the Group. He is responsible for the leadership and objective functioning of the Board.

As of 31 December 2013, the Board comprises the following members:

Mr. Tong Kooi Ong	Executive Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Koh Wan Kai	Executive Director, President & Chief Operating Officer
Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong	Lead Independent Director
Ms. Ng Shin Ein	Independent Director
Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan	Independent Director
Mr. Ong Pang Liang	Non-Executive Director

As the Chairman of the Board and the CEO are the same person, the Independent Directors make up half (1/2) of the Board as at 31 December 2013. Taking into account the views of the NC, the Board has determined that the Independent Directors are independent. The criterion for independence is based on the definition given in the Code.

The Board comprises Directors who as a group provide an appropriate balance and diversity of skills, experience, gender and knowledge of the Company. They also provide core competencies such as accounting or finance, business or management experience, industry knowledge, strategic planning experience and customer-based experience or knowledge. Profiles of the Directors are set out on pages 5 and 6 of this Annual Report and details of Directors' shareholdings in the Company and its subsidiaries are set out on page 22 of this Annual Report.

The Board is of the view that the current Board size facilitates effective decision-making and is appropriate, taking into consideration the nature and scope of the Company's operation, the requirements of the business and the need to avoid undue disruptions from changes to the composition of the Board and board committees.

Principle 3: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Tong Kooi Ong, the Executive Chairman of the Board, is also the CEO. For FY2013, the role of the Chairman is not separate from that of the CEO as the Board believes that there is an appropriate balance of power, adequate accountability and capacity of the Board for independent decision making as reflected in the internal controls established with the Group.

Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong is the Lead Independent Director. The Lead Independent Director's role is to be available to shareholders when they have concerns, and for which contact through normal channels of the Chairman or the CEO has failed to resolve or is inappropriate.

The Chairman is assisted by the Management in the daily operations and administration of the Group's business activities and in the effective implementation of the Group's strategies. The Chairman also oversees the workings of the Board, ensuring that the Board is able to perform its duties and that there is a flow of information between the Board and the Management. The Chairman reviews most of the board papers before they are presented to the Board. The Management staff who have prepared the papers, or who may provide additional insights, are invited to present the papers or attend the Board meetings.

As a majority of the ARMC, NC and RC consist of Independent Directors, the Board believes that there are sufficient and independent elements and adequate safeguards without undue influence, from the Chairman and the CEO, to allow for effective Board oversight.

Principle 4: Board Membership

The NC comprises three (3) Directors, a majority of whom, including the Chairman, are Independent Directors. Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong, the Lead Independent Director, is a member of the NC.

As of 31 December 2013, the NC members were as follows:

Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan	(Chairman)
Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong	(Member)
Mr. Ong Pang Liang	(Member)

The NC has its terms of reference defining its role which include the following:

(a) developing and maintaining a formal and transparent process for the appointment and re-appointment of Directors to the Board and all things incidental, including:
   (i) making recommendations to the Board on all appointments to the Board;
   (ii) re-nominating Directors at regular intervals; and
   (iii) determining annually, and as and when circumstances require, whether or not a Director is independent.
(b) assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and its board committees, and the contribution by the Chairman and each Director to the effectiveness of the Board;
(c) deciding how the performance of the Board may be evaluated and to propose objective performance criteria;
(d) reporting to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the NC; and
(e) undertaking such other reviews, projects, functions, duties and responsibilities as may be requested by the Board.

When considering a new Board member, the NC reviews the curriculum vitae of the potential candidate and considers his/her experience and likely contribution to the Board. Meetings with the potential candidate will be conducted before the NC makes its recommendation to the Board. The Board then makes the final determination for the appointment.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Important issues to be considered as part of the process for the selection, appointment and re-appointment of directors include composition and progressive renewal of the Board and each director's competencies, commitment, contribution and performance (e.g. attendance, preparedness, participation and candour) including, if applicable, as an independent director.

New Directors are at present appointed by way of a Board resolution after the NC approves their appointment. Existing Directors who retire by rotation are at present re-appointed by way of a shareholders' resolution after the NC approves their re-appointment. All Directors are required to submit themselves for re-nomination and re-appointment at regular intervals and at least once every three years. The Company's Articles also state that the CEO while holding that office, shall not be subject to retirement. This means that save for the CEO (who has been appointed for a fixed term of three (3) years), no Director stays in office for more than three (3) years without being re-elected by shareholders.

The NC has also reviewed the independence of the Directors with reference to the guidelines set out in the Code, and has determined Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong, Ms. Ng Shin Ein and Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan to be independent.

The NC has also determined that the Directors have been adequately carrying out their duties as directors, taking into consideration the number of listed company board representations and other principal commitments of each Director. The Board believes that each Director has to personally determine the demands of his or her competing directorships and obligations and assess how much time is available to serve on the Board effectively, and this determination would be based on various factors and not only the number of listed company board representations that the Director has. Further, the NC from time to time assesses the independence of each Director, the performance of the Board as a whole, and the contribution of each Director to the effectiveness of the Board. Accordingly, the Board has not set a maximum number of board representations a director may hold. For FY2013, the NC was satisfied that the Directors who have multiple board representations have devoted sufficient time and attention to the affairs of the Group to discharge their duties as Directors of the Company.

No alternate directors have been appointed by the Board.

Each meeting of the NC was properly minuted and upon confirmation of such minutes by the Chairman, a copy of the confirmed minutes was duly circulated to all members and the Board.

Principle 5: Board Performance

The NC is responsible for, *inter alia*, assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and its board committees, and the contribution by the Chairman and each Director to the effectiveness of the Board. Based on the recommendations by the NC, the Board has established processes and objective performance criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the Board as a whole and the contribution by each individual Director to the effectiveness of the Board.

Each Board member is required to complete a Board appraisal assessment form (the "**Assessment Form**") in respect of the Board as a whole and each individual Director. Each member of the NC, ARMC and RC is further required to complete additional sections in the Assessment Form for the appraisal and assessment of each respective committee. On the basis of returns submitted, a consolidated report will be presented to the NC for consideration and adoption.

In evaluating the performance of the Board, the Board Committees and each director, the NC considers a set of quantitative and qualitative performance criteria. Such performance criteria for the board evaluation are in respect of board size and composition, board processes, board information and accountability and board performance in relation to discharging its principal functions and responsibilities for financial targets.

Principle 6: Access to Information

The Management provides the Board members with complete, adequate and timely information prior to Board meetings and on an ongoing basis. Board Members also have separate and independent access to the Management to enable them to make informed decisions to discharge their duties and responsibilities. Detailed Board papers are prepared for each meeting of the Board and are normally circulated in advance of each meeting. The Board papers include sufficient information from the Management on financial, business and corporate issues to enable the Directors to be properly briefed on issues to be considered at Board meetings. In respect of budgets, where there is a material variance between the projections and actual results, the Management will disclose and explain this to the Board.

Directors are also entitled to request from Management and are provided with such additional information by the Management as needed to make informed decisions.

A Company Secretary attends all Board meetings and is responsible to ensure that established procedures and all relevant statutes and regulations which are applicable to the Company are complied with. The appointment and removal of the Company Secretary is a matter for the Board as a whole. All Directors have separate, direct and independent access to the Company Secretary.

The Board also has in place procedures for Directors to obtain independent professional advice on matters affecting the Group, if necessary, at the Company's expense.

REMUNERATION MATTERS

Principle 7: Procedures for Developing Remuneration Policies

The RC comprises three (3) Directors, the majority of whom, including the Chairman, are Independent Directors. All the members of the RC are Non-Executive Directors.

As of 31 December 2013, the RC members were as follows:

Ms. Ng Shin Ein	(Chairman)
Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan	(Member)
Mr. Ong Pang Liang	(Member)

The RC has its terms of reference defining its role which include the following:

(a) ensuring a formal and transparent procedure for developing policy on key management personnel remuneration and fixing the remuneration packages of individual Directors;
(b) reviewing and recommending to the Board a general framework of remuneration for the Board and key management personnel, and also reviewing and recommending to the Board the specific remuneration packages for each Director as well as for the key management personnel;
(c) reviewing the Company's obligations arising in the event of termination of the executive directors and key management personnel's contracts of service to ensure that such contracts of service contain fair and reasonable termination clauses which are not overly generous;
(d) considering whether Directors and key management personnel should be eligible for benefits under long-term incentive schemes, including share schemes;
(e) considering the use of contractual provisions to allow the Company to reclaim incentive components of remunerations from executive directors and key management personnel in exceptional circumstances of misstatement of financial results, or of misconduct resulting in financial loss to the Company;

(f) preparing a remuneration report annually providing clear disclosure of the Company's remuneration policy (including the link between remuneration paid to directors and key management personnel, and performance), level and mix of remuneration, and the procedure for setting remuneration, for recommendation to the Board;
(g) reviewing of the development and succession plans for senior management;
(h) reporting to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the Committee; and
(i) undertaking such other reviews, projects, functions, duties and responsibilities as may be requested by the Board.

If necessary, the RC will seek expert advice inside and/or outside the Company on remuneration of all Directors. No remuneration consultants have been appointed for FY2013.

Principle 8: Level and Mix of Remuneration

In setting remuneration packages, the aim of the RC is to ensure that the level and structure of remuneration is aligned with the long-term interest and risk policies of the Company, and is appropriate to attract, retain and motivate (a) the Directors to provide good stewardship of the Company, and (b) key management personnel to successfully manage the Company. The RC takes into account the performance of the Group, as well as individual Directors and key management personnel, aligning their interests with those of shareholders to maximize long-term shareholder value, and linking rewards to corporate and individual performance. The RC also takes into consideration industry practices and norms in compensation.

Directors are paid Directors' fees, determined by the Board based on the effort, time spent and responsibilities of the Directors. In ensuring a formal and transparent procedure for developing policy on executive remuneration and fixing the remuneration packages of individual Directors, the RC aims to ensure that non-executive Directors are not overcompensated to the extent that their independence may be compromised. Directors' fees for Directors are subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**").

Principle 9: Disclosure on Remuneration

The remuneration of Directors and key management personnel of the Group for FY2013 is set out below:

(a) Directors	**Fees (S$)**	**Salary (S$)**	**Bonus (S$)**	**Benefits (S$)**	**Total (S$)**
Mr. Tong Kooi Ong	-	500,000	-	29,287	529,287
Mr. Koh Wan Kai	-	240,000	96,000	6,023	342,023
Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong	48,255	-	-	-	48,255
Ms. Ng Shin Ein(2)	31,401	-	-	-	31,401
Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan(3)	29,656	-	-	-	29,656
Mr. Ong Pang Liang	45,000	-	-	-	45,000
Mr. Adrian Chan Pengee(1)	15,109	-	-	-	15,109

(b) Key Management Personnel of the Group	Fees (%)	Salary (%)	Bonus (%)	Benefits (%)	Total (%)
Below S$250,000					
Ms. Tai Lai Yeen	-	82	18	-	100
Mr. Tong Kim Chai	-	73	27	-	100
Mr. Khoo Hsien Ming Kevin	-	100	-	-	100
Mr. Edward Lee Eng Chew	-	100	-	-	100

Notes:

(1) Mr. Adrian Chan Pengee retired by rotation at the AGM held on 19 April 2013, and did not seek re-election as a Director of the Company.

(2) Ms. Ng Shin Ein was appointed as an independent director of the Company with effect from 20 April 2013.

(3) Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan was appointed as an independent director of the Company with effect from 20 April 2013.

Total remuneration paid to the key management personnel (who are not Directors or the CEO) for the financial year ended 31 December 2013 was approximately S$487,000.

The RC met once during the year to decide on Directors' fees, review the remuneration packages of the Executive Directors, assess the performance of senior management and determine their compensation packages (including bonus awards) for FY2013. The RC's recommendations covered all aspects of remuneration, including but not limited to Directors' fees, salaries, allowances, bonuses, options and benefits in kind.

The remuneration of employees who are immediate family members of a director or the CEO, and whose remuneration exceeds S$50,000 during FY2013 is set out below:

Between S$50,000 – S$100,000

Name	Designation	Relationship
Ian Tong	Investment Analyst	Son of Mr. Tong Kooi Ong (Executive Chairman and CEO)

The Company's compensation framework comprises fixed pay and short-term and long-term incentives and is aimed to be aligned with the long-term interest and risk policies of the Company. The Company subscribes to linking remuneration to the performance of the Group, as well as individual Directors and key management personnel, based on an annual appraisal of employees and using indicators such as core values, competencies, key result areas, performance rating, and potential of the employees. Long-term incentive schemes are put in place to motivate and reward employees and align their interests with those of Shareholders to maximise long–term Shareholder value. Industry practices and norms are also taken into consideration.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

Principle 10: Accountability

The Board undertakes the responsibility of, *inter alia*, (a) approving annual budget and business plan, (b) setting overall strategies and supervision of the Group's business and affairs, and (c) reviewing the financial performance of the Group.

Management reports the operational and financial performance of the Group to the Board by keeping the Board informed and updated with the provision of financial and management reports, on a monthly basis and as the Board may require from time to time to enable the Board to make a balanced and informed assessment of the Company's prospects.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Aside from adopting corporate governance practices in line with the spirit of the Code, the Company also observes obligations of continuing disclosure under the Listing Manual. The Company undertakes to circulate timely, adequate and non-selective disclosure of information. The Board also issues quarterly financial statements as reviewed by the ARMC to provide shareholders with comprehensive information and a balanced view on the Group's performance, position and prospects.

Principle 11: Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Board determines the Company's levels of risk tolerance and risk policies, and oversees Management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems.

The Board also reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems, including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls annually. Such review is carried out internally.

For the financial year under review, the Board is of the view that the Company's internal controls (including financial, operational, compliance and information technology controls, and risk management systems) maintained by the Management that was in place throughout the financial year and up to the date of this Annual Report provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material financial misstatements or loss, including the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records, the reliability of financial information, compliance with appropriate legislation, regulation and best practice, and the identification and containment of business risk.

Based on the work carried out by the internal auditors, the review undertaken by the external auditors, representations made by management and the existing management controls in place, the ARMC and the Board are satisfied that there are adequate internal controls in place to help address critical and significant risks relating to financial, operational and compliance matters.

The Board, together with the ARMC and the Management, will continue to enhance and improve the existing internal control framework to identify and address these risks. The system of internal controls established by the Company provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the Company's assets and investments are safeguarded. The likelihood of achieving the internal control objectives is affected by limitations inherent in all internal control and risk management systems. The Board notes that no system of internal controls and risk management can provide absolute assurance in this regard, or absolute assurance against the occurrence of material errors, poor judgment in decision-making, human error, losses, fraud or other irregularities.

The Board has received assurance from the CEO and the Chief Operating Officer that: (a) the financial records have been properly maintained and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's operations and finances; and (b) regarding the effectiveness of the company's risk management and internal control systems.

The ARMC has been tasked to assist the Board in carrying out its responsibility of overseeing the Company's risk management framework and policies adequately.

Principle 12: Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit Committee was renamed as Audit and Risk Management Committee ("**ARMC**") with effect from 18 November 2013 and expanded its terms of reference. The ARMC comprises three (3) Directors, the majority of whom, including the Chairman, are Independent Directors. All the members of the ARMC are Non-Executive Directors. The Chairman and one of its members have recent and relevant accounting or related financial management expertise and one of them is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA).

As of 31 December 2013, the ARMC members were as follows:

Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong	(Chairman)
Ms. Ng Shin Ein	(Member)
Mr. Ong Pang Liang	(Member)

The ARMC has its terms of reference defining its role which include the following:

(a) review the scope and results of audit of the external audit and the independence (annually), its cost effectiveness and the objectivity of the external auditors;
(b) where the auditors also supply a substantial volume of non-audit services to the Company, the Committee shall keep the nature and extent of such services under review, seeking to maintain objectivity;
(c) meet with the external auditors and internal auditors without the presence of the Company's Management at least once a year:
  - discuss problems and concerns, if any, arising from the internal and external audits, and any matters which the auditors may wish to discuss; and
  - review the assistance given by Management to the auditors;

(d) determine the Company's levels of risk tolerance and risk policies, and oversee Management in the design, implementation and monitoring of the risk management and internal control systems;
(e) review, comment and report to the Board at least annually, the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal controls system;
(f) ensure that the internal audit function is adequately resourced (staffed with persons with the relevant qualifications and experience), independent of the activities it audits and has appropriate standing within the Company;
(g) review, at least annually, the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit function;
(h) review with the external auditors:
  - the audit plan, including the nature and scope of the audit before the audit commences;
  - their evaluation of the system of internal accounting controls;
  - their audit report; and
  - their management letter and Management's response.

(i) to ensure co-ordination where more than one audit firm is involved;
(j) to review the quarterly and annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval, focusing in particular, on:
  - changes in accounting policies and practices;
  - major risk areas;
  - significant adjustments resulting from the audit;
  - the going concern statement;
  - compliance with accounting standards; and
  - compliance with stock exchange and statutory/regulatory/requirements;

(k) review the significant financial reporting issues and judgements so as to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and any announcements relating to the Company's financial performance;
(l) review and discuss with the external auditors, any suspected fraud or irregularity, or suspected infringement or any Singapore law, rules or regulations, which has or is likely to have a material impact on the Company's operating results or financial position, and Management's response;
(m) review the policy and arrangements by which staff of the Company and any other persons may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters;
(n) review interested person transactions, if any, as defined under the requirements of the Listing Manual;
(o) report to the Board its findings from time to time on matters arising and requiring the attention of the Committee;
(p) undertake such other reviews and projects as may be requested by the Board;

(q) making recommendations to the Board on the proposals to the shareholders on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditors, and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditors; and

(r) disclose the following information in the Company's annual report :-
- names of the members of the Committee;
- details of the Committee's activities;
- number of Committee meetings held in that year; and
- the attendance of individual directors at such meetings.

The ARMC has the authority to conduct or authorise investigations into any matter within its terms of reference, full access to and cooperation of the Management, and full discretion to invite any Director or executive officer to attend its meetings, and reasonable resources to enable it to discharge its function properly. Management is invited to attend all meetings of the ARMC.

The ARMC also conducted a review of the Group's interested person transactions.

In performing its functions, the ARMC met with the external auditors and the internal auditors, each without the presence of Management. The external auditor has unrestricted access to the ARMC. Reasonable resources were made available to the ARMC to enable it to discharge its functions properly.

The external auditors periodically provide a short briefing to members of the ARMC in relation to updates on changes in accounting standards and treatment.

The ARMC, having reviewed all non-audit services provided by the external auditors of the Group, Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation ("**Nexia TS**"), is satisfied that the nature and extent of such services would not prejudice the independence and objectivity of the external auditors and recommends to the Board, the nomination of the external auditors for re-appointment.

The Group's external auditors, Nexia TS, is an accounting firm registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority. The ARMC is satisfied that Nexia TS and the audit engagement partner assigned to the audit have adequate resources and experience to meet its audit obligations. In this connection, the Group confirms that it is in compliance with Rules 712 and 715 of the Listing Manual.

The statement of the external auditors of the Company about their reporting responsibilities for the financial statements is set out in the "Independent Auditor's Report" which is found in this Annual report. During the year under review, the remuneration paid/payable to the Group's external auditors, Nexia TS (including auditor of subsidiaries which is the network of member firms of Nexia International), is set out below.

Service Category	**Fees Paid / Payable (S$'000)**
Audit Services	70
Non-Audit Services	18
Total	**88**

The Company introduced a whistle-blowing framework, where employees of the Company may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting and other matters. The ARMC has ensured that arrangements are in place for concerns to be raised and independently investigated, and for appropriate follow-up action to be taken. Details of the whistle-blowing policies and arrangement were made available to all employees. The Company also has a whistle-blowing policy which can be retrieved from its website.

Principle 13: Internal Audit

The Company recognises the importance of the internal audit function as an integral part of an effective system of good corporate governance. The internal audit function is staffed with persons with the relevant qualifications and experience, is adequately resourced and has appropriate standing within the Company.

The internal audit schedules and scope of internal audit work each year are determined in consultation with, but independent of, Management and are submitted to the ARMC for approval. The Internal Auditor's primary line of reporting is to the ARMC Chairman, but the Internal Auditor also reports administratively to the CEO and Executive Director.

Principle 14: Shareholder Rights
Principle 15: Communication with Shareholders
Principle 16: Conduct of Shareholder Meetings

The Board is aware of its obligations to shareholders in providing information of changes in the Company or its business which would be likely to materially affect the price or value of the Company's shares.

The AGM is the principal forum for dialogue with shareholders. The Board welcomes questions and comments relating to the Company's business or performance from shareholders at AGMs. Shareholders are given an opportunity to air their views and direct questions to the Board on matters affecting the Company. The Chairman of the Board and the respective Chairman of the ARMC, NC and RC, all other Directors, Management and representatives of the external audit firm are normally present at the AGM to address questions from shareholders. Shareholders will be informed of the rules, including voting procedures that govern general meetings of shareholders. Currently, according to the Articles, at any general meeting, a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands, unless before or on the declaration of the results of the show of hands, a poll is demanded in the manner as set out in the Articles which enables the Company to dispense with the time and costs of a poll unless a poll is demanded. Where a resolution has been put to vote by poll, the Company will make an announcement of the detailed results showing the number of votes cast for and against each resolution and the respective percentages. The Company has not amended its Articles to provide for absentia voting methods which call for elaborate and costly implementation of a fool-proof system, the need for which does not presently arise. Minutes of general meetings are prepared and available to shareholders upon their request in accordance with applicable laws.

The Company also encourages active shareholder participation at its general meetings. Notices of meetings are published in the major newspaper together with explanatory notes or a circular on items of special business, at least fourteen (14) clear days before the meeting. Reports or circulars of the general meetings are despatched to all shareholders by post.

The Board is aware of its obligations to shareholders and has devised investor relations policies to provide regular, effective and fair communication and convey pertinent information to shareholders. In line with continuous disclosure obligations of the Company pursuant to the Listing Manual, the Board's policy is that all shareholders should be equally and timely informed of all major developments and events that impact the Company. Information is communicated to shareholders through public announcements via SGXNET, news releases where appropriate and annual reports/circulars that are sent to all shareholders and notices of general meeting are advertised. The Company does not practice selective disclosure of material information. Material information is excluded from briefings with investors or analysts, unless it has been publicly released via SGXNET before, or concurrently with, such meetings. Where there is inadvertent disclosure made to a selected group, the Company makes the same disclosure publicly to all others as soon as practicable.

For FY2013, the Company will be paying dividends of 0.15 cents per share.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT

The Group has adopted a Code of Business Conduct to regulate the standards of ethical conduct of the Group, which provides that its Directors, officers and employees are required to observe and maintain high standards of integrity in compliance with the law, regulations and Company policies.

DEALING IN SECURITIES

In line with Rule 1207(19) of the Listing Manual, the Group has issued a policy on share dealings by Directors and key officers of the Company, setting out the implications of insider trading and recommendations of the best practices set out in Rule 1207(19). The Group adopts a code of conduct to provide guidance to its Directors and officers with regard to dealing in the Company's shares, which includes an annual declaration by the Company's Directors and officers with regard to securities trading and disclosure by the Company's Directors and officers when they deal in the Company's shares. In addition, the policy also states that an officer should not deal in the Company's securities on short-term considerations.

The Group also issues periodic circulars to its Directors, officers and employees reminding them that there must be no dealings in the Company's shares during the period commencing two (2) weeks before the announcement of the Company's quarterly financial results, as the case may be, and if they are in possession of unpublished material price-sensitive information. In the case of the Company's full year financial results announcement, the applicable period is one (1) month before the announcement of financial results.

In the opinion of the Directors, UPP is in compliance with the best practices set out in Rule 1207(19).

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Particulars of Directors as of 31 December 2013

Name of Directors	Board Committee as Chairman or Member	Directorship: Date first appointed Date last re-elected	Board appointment	Directorship in other listed companies in Singapore (present)	Directorship in other listed companies in Singapore (held over preceding 3 years)
Mr. Tong Kooi Ong	-	15 March 2012 20 April 2012	Executive Chairman	3Cnergy Ltd	-
Mr. Koh Wan Kai	-	1 April 2009 21 April 2011	Executive	-	-
Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong	Chairman: Audit and Risk Management Committee Member: Nominating Committee	31 October 2006 19 April 2013	Lead Independent	-	-
Ms. Ng Shin Ein	Chairman: Remuneration Committee Member: Audit and Risk Management Committee	20 April 2013	Independent	Yanlord Land Group Limited First Resources Ltd Eu Yan Sang International Ltd Sabana Shari'ah Compliant Industrial Real Estate Trust	-
Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan	Chairman: Nominating Committee Member: Remuneration Committee	20 April 2013	Independent	-	-
Mr. Ong Pang Liang	Member: Audit and Risk Management Committee Remuneration Committee Nominating Committee	1 August 2010 20 April 2012	Non-Executive	-	-

Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings for the financial year ended 31 December 2013

Directors	Board		Audit and Risk Management Committee		Remuneration Committee		Nominating Committee	
	No. of meetings	Attendance	No. of meetings	Attendance	No. of meetings	Attendance	No. of meetings	Attendance
Mr. Tong Kooi Ong	5	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NA.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Koh Wan Kai	5	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NA.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Gary Ho Kuat Foong	5	5	4	4	1	1	1	1
Ms. Ng Shin Ein(1)	5	3 (1)	4	2 (1)	1	0 (1)	N.A.	N.A.
Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan(2)	5	3 (2)	N.A.	N.A.	1	0 (2)	1	0 (2)
Mr. Ong Pang Liang	5	5	4	4	1	1	1	1
Mr. Adrian Chan Pengee(3)	1	1 (3)	1	1 (3)	1	1	1	1

Notes:

(1) Ms. Ng Shin Ein was only appointed as a director, Chairman of the RC and a member of the ARMC on 20 April 2013.
(2) Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan was only appointed as a director, Chairman of the NC and a member of the RC on 20 April 2013.
(3) Mr. Adrian Chan Pengee retired by rotation at the AGM held on 19 April 2013, and did not seek re-election as a Director of the Company.

Particulars of Key Management Personnel of the Group as at 31 December 2013

Tai Lai Yeen
Ms. Tai is the Group Finance Manager and is responsible for accounting, financial, taxation as well as internal control functions of the Group. Prior to joining the Group in December 2010, Ms. Tai was an Assurance Manager of an international firm of certified public accountants and she has over 11 years of experience in the accounting and auditing profession. Ms. Tai holds a degree in Accountancy from the University of Putra Malaysia. She is a member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants.

Tong Kim Chai
Mr. Tong is the General Manager of UPP Pulp & Paper (M) Sdn. Bhd. and is in charge of all the operational matters. Mr. Tong joined the Group in 2000 and has extensive experience in the paper recycling industry.

Khoo Hsien Ming Kevin
Mr. Khoo is the President (Investments) of UPP Capital (M) Sdn. Bhd. and is responsible for identifying and evaluating new investment opportunities for the Group. Prior to joining UPP Capital, Mr. Khoo was the group Editor-in-Chief of The Edge Communications Sdn Bhd, a Malaysian media company. Mr. Khoo has extensive management and operations experience in Malaysia, particularly in equities research and banking. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from The University of Melbourne.

Edward Lee Eng Chew
Mr. Lee is the Executive Vice President (Corporate and Legal Service) of UPP Capital (M) Sdn. Bhd. and is responsible for the corporate and legal affairs of the Group. Prior to joining UPP Capital, Mr. Lee was the Head of the Legal Department of Sunrise Berhad, a Malaysian property developer listed on Bursa Malaysia. Mr. Lee has extensive legal expertise in property, media, and financial services sectors. He holds a Bachelor of Economics (Accounting) and Bachelor of Laws from Monash University, Melbourne.

INTERESTED PERSON TRANSACTIONS POLICY

The Company has adopted an internal policy in respect of any transaction with interested persons and has set out the procedures for review and approval of the Company's interested person transactions.

There were no interested person transactions for FY2013.

UPDATE ON USE OF PROCEEDS

Rights Proceeds (OIS dated 8 February 2010)

Further to our update in the Annual Report 2012 and as announced on 14 August 2013, the remaining net proceeds of S$3.7 million had been utilised to satisfy part of the consideration amounting to US$11,597,500 ("**Part I Consideration**") paid to MSP Tractors Pte Ltd by way of refundable deposit and part payment under the Turnkey Agreement dated 2 August 2013 (the "**Turnkey Agreement**") signed between UPP Power (Myanmar) Limited, with MSP Tractors Pte Ltd and Myan Shwe Pyi Tractors Limited for the building of 50 megawatt class new gas generating power plant in Yangon (Ywama), Myanmar.

The Company confirms that the above amount of proceeds from the Rights Issue was used as previously disclosed.

Warrant Proceeds (OIS dated 8 February 2010)

The Company would like to inform shareholders that the amount of approximately S$23.8 million of the Warrant Proceeds was utilised as follows:

(a) As announced on 14 August 2013, an amount of approximately S$11.0 million had been utilised to satisfy part of the Part I Consideration paid to MSP Tractors Pte Ltd by way of refundable deposit and part payment under the Turnkey Agreement.

(b) As announced on 28 February 2014, the Company has utilised the balance of approximately S$12.8 million to satisfy part of the consideration amounting to S$36.8 million ("**Part II Consideration**") which is due and payable under the Turnkey Agreement. Following this utilisation, the Warrant Proceeds have been fully disbursed.

The Company confirms that the above amount of proceeds from the warrants was used as previously disclosed.

Shares Placement (completion of allotment on 16 May 2012)

The Company would like to inform shareholders that the amount of approximately S$31.3 million of the Placement proceeds was utilised as follows:

(a) As announced on 28 February 2014, the Company has utilised an amount of S$24.0 million of the net proceeds of S$40.3 million raised from the Placement (the "**Net Proceeds**") to satisfy the balance amount of the Part II Consideration.

    The Company confirms that the above amounts of proceeds from the Placement were used as previously disclosed.

(b) As announced on 26 March 2014, the Company has utilised an amount of approximately S$7.3 million of the Net Proceeds to satisfy the balance of the consideration which is due and payable under the Turnkey Agreement (the "**Turnkey Amount**").

The Company notes that the use of the Net Proceeds for the Turnkey Amount represents a change in the intended allocation of the Net Proceeds as stated in its announcement dated 4 May 2012.

The unutilised balance of the Net Proceeds is approximately S$9.0 million.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Group is committed to conduct its business activities in an ethically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

We ensure that our business operations and processes are managed in a way that minimizes its impact on our environment. The Group recognises the importance of and committed in ensuring a healthy and safe work environment for the well being of our employees. Employees are also expected to maintain the highest standards of integrity and trust in all business relationships and dealings. The Group places great emphasis on accountability, transparency, ethical business conduct and good corporate governance.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

The directors present their report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2013 and the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 December 2013.

Directors

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

Tong Kooi Ong	(Executive Chairman)
Koh Wan Kai	(Executive Director)
Gary Ho Kuat Foong	
Ng Shin Ein	(Appointed on 20 April 2013)
Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan	(Appointed on 20 April 2013)
Ong Pang Liang	

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, other than as disclosed under "Share options" on page 23 and 24 of this report.

Directors' interest in shares or debentures

According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations, except as follows:

	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee		**Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest**	
Company	**At 31.12.2013**	**At 1.1.2013 or date of appointment, if later**	**At 31.12.2013**	**At 1.1.2013 or date of appointment, if later**
(No. of ordinary shares)				
Tong Kooi Ong	213,561,000	213,561,000	-	-
Ong Pang Liang	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan	-	-	25,000,000	25,000,000

Mr Tong Kooi Ong, who by virtue of his interest of not less than 20% of the issued capital of the Company, is deemed to have an interest in the whole of the share capital of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries and in the shares held by the Company in the following subsidiaries that are not wholly owned by the Group:

	At 31.12.2013	**At 1.1.2013**
UPP Pulp & Paper (M) Sdn. Bhd.		
- No. of ordinary shares	75,858,112	75,858,112
UPP Recycled Fibre (M) Sdn. Bhd.		
- No. of ordinary shares	408,163	408,163
UPP-MSP Engineering Limited		
- No. of ordinary shares	50,000	-

The directors' interests in the ordinary shares and convertible securities of the Company as at 21 January 2014 were the same as those as at 31 December 2013.

Directors' contractual benefits

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

Share options

Employee Share Option Scheme

The UPP Employee Share Option Scheme (the "**Option Scheme**") for any director (including a Non-Executive Director) or confirmed employee of the Group selected by the Committee (the "**Participant**") was approved by members of the Company at an Extraordinary General Meeting on 21 April 2011.

The purpose of the Option Scheme is to provide an opportunity for employees of the Group who have contributed significantly to the growth and performance of the Group, as well as directors, to participate in the equity of the Company so as to motivate them to greater dedication, loyalty and higher standards of performance, and to give recognition to past contributions and services. Additionally, the Option Scheme will help the Group to attract and retain the services of appropriate, qualified and experienced employees who would be able to contribute to the Group's business and operations.

Under the Option Scheme, subject to the absolute discretion of the Committee, options to subscribe for the ordinary shares of the Company are granted to Participants who have attained the age of 21 years on or prior to the relevant Date of Grant, are not undischarged bankrupts, have not entered into a composition with their respective creditors, and, where applicable, who have, as of the Date of Grant, been in the employment of the Group for a period of at least 12 months, or such shorter period as the Committee may determine, and Non-Executive Directors who, in the opinion of the Committee, have contributed or will contribute to the success of the Group. The exercise price of the options is determined at the Market Price as quoted on the Singapore Exchange, or at a price which is set at a discount to the Market Price, the quantum of such discount to be determined by the Committee in its absolute discretion, provided that the maximum discount which may be given in respect of any Option shall not exceed 20% of the Market Price. Once the options are granted, they are exercisable within five years from the Date of Grant of the options. The options may be exercised in full or in part in respect of 1,000 shares or a multiple thereof, on the payment of the exercise price. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash.

The aggregate number of shares over which options may be granted on any date, when added to the number of shares issued and issuable in respect of all options granted under the Option Scheme, shall not exceed 15% of the issued share capital of the Company on the day preceding that date.

There were no options granted during the financial year, including options to controlling shareholders of the Company or their associates (as defined in the Listing manual of Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited), to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries.

There were no unissued shares of the Company or its subsidiaries under option at the end of the financial year.

Audit and Risk Management Committee ("ARMC")

The members of the ARMC at the end of the financial year were as follows:

Gary Ho Kuat Foong (Chairman)
Ng Shin Ein
Ong Pang Liang

All members of the ARMC are independent and non-executive directors except for Mr. Ong Pang Liang who was previously an Executive Director of the Company up to 20 April 2012.

The ARMC carried out its functions in accordance with Section 201B(5) of the Singapore Companies Act. In performing those functions, the ARMC reviewed:

- the scope and the results of internal audit procedures with the internal auditor;
- the audit plan of the Company's independent auditor and any recommendations on internal accounting controls arising from the statutory audit;
- the assistance given by the Company's management to the independent auditor; and

- the balance sheet of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2013 before their submission to the Board of Directors, as well as the independent auditor's report on the balance sheet of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The ARMC has recommended to the Board that the independent auditor, Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation, be nominated for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the directors

Tong Kooi Ong
Director

Koh Wan Kai
Director

21 March 2014

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the balance sheet of the Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group as set out on pages 29 to 76 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group as at 31 December 2013 and of the results of the business, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended; and

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

On behalf of the directors

Tong Kooi Ong	**Koh Wan Kai**
Director	*Director*

21 March 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of UPP Holdings Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of UPP Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (the "**Group**") set out on pages 29 to 76, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet of the Group and balance sheet of the Company as at 31 December 2013, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Group for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of UPP Holdings Limited

Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants
Director in-charge: Kristin YS Kim
Appointed since financial year ended 31 December 2012

Singapore
21 March 2014

BALANCE SHEETS

As at 31 December 2013

		Group		Company	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
	Note	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	71,131	80,289	68,513	77,437
Trade and other receivables	5	27,474	12,378	49,773	33,411
Inventories	6	9,533	8,957	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	10	3,531	3,016	3,531	3,016
		111,669	104,640	121,817	113,864
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	7	62,559	66,819	333	475
Investment property	8	7,859	8,069	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	9	-	-	15,469	15,422
Available-for-sale financial assets	10	-	3,613	-	3,613
		70,418	78,501	15,802	19,510
Total assets		182,087	183,141	137,619	133,374
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	11	4,587	5,103	328	285
Borrowings	12	2,483	4,575	-	-
		7,070	9,678	328	285
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred income tax liabilities	13	653	636	-	-
Total liabilities		7,723	10,314	328	285
NET ASSETS		174,364	172,827	137,291	133,089
EQUITY					
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Share capital	14	140,578	136,511	140,578	136,511
Retained profits/(accumulated losses)		36,629	36,938	(3,147)	(3,225)
Other reserves	15	(9,704)	(7,337)	(140)	(197)
		167,503	166,112	137,291	133,089
Non-controlling interests		6,861	6,715	-	-
Total equity		174,364	172,827	137,291	133,089

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	Group 2013 $'000	Group 2012 $'000
Revenue	17	48,087	49,996
Cost of sales		(40,001)	(41,851)
Gross profit		8,086	8,145
Other income, net	18	301	464
Expenses			
- Selling and distribution		(2,139)	(2,279)
- Administrative		(4,570)	(3,711)
- Finance	21	(189)	(196)
Profit before income tax		1,489	2,423
Income tax (expense)/credit	22	(21)	94
Net profit		1,468	2,517
Other comprehensive loss:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Available-for-sale financial assets			
- Fair value losses	10	(98)	(108)
- Reclassification		155	-
Currency translation differences arising from consolidation		(2,800)	(1,765)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(2,743)	(1,873)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		(1,275)	644
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		946	1,994
Non-controlling interests		522	523
		1,468	2,517
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(1,421)	363
Non-controlling interests		146	281
		(1,275)	644
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (cents per share)			
- Basic	23(a)	0.11	0.30
- Diluted	23(b)	0.11	0.27

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

		← Attributable to equity holders of the Company →							
	Note	Share capital $'000	Retained profits[1] $'000	Capital reserve $'000	Currency translation reserve $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Total other reserves $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
2013									
Beginning of financial year		136,511	36,938	712	(7,778)	(271)	(7,337)	6,715	172,827
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	946	-	(2,424)	57	(2,367)	146	(1,275)
Warrants conversion	14	4,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,067
Dividend relating to 2012 paid	16	-	(1,255)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,255)
End of financial year		140,578	36,629	712	(10,202)	(214)	(9,704)	6,861	174,364

		← Attributable to equity holders of the Company →							
	Note	Share capital $'000	Retained profits[1] $'000	Capital reserve $'000	Currency translation reserve $'000	Fair value reserve $'000	Total other reserves $'000	Non-controlling interests $'000	Total equity $'000
2012									
Beginning of financial year		82,834	35,559	712	(6,255)	(163)	(5,706)	6,434	119,121
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	1,994	-	(1,523)	(108)	(1,631)	281	644
Share placement	14	41,224	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,224
Share placement expenses	14	(890)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(890)
Warrants conversion	14	13,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,343
Dividend relating to 2011 paid	16	-	(615)	-	-	-	-	-	(615)
End of financial year		136,511	36,938	712	(7,778)	(271)	(7,337)	6,715	172,827

(1) Retained profits of the Group are distributable

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	Group 2013 $'000	Group 2012 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		1,468	2,517
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense/(credit)		21	(94)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7	2,972	2,882
Depreciation of investment property	8	210	211
Net loss on redemption of available-for-sale financial assets	18	155	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	18	(11)	(42)
Allowance/(write back of allowance) for impairment of trade receivables	18	223	(41)
Interest income	18	(521)	(501)
Interest expense	21	189	196
Unrealised currency translation gains		(661)	(290)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		4,045	4,838
Changes in working capital			
Trade and other receivables		(592)	(349)
Inventories		(576)	(766)
Trade and other payables		(710)	(194)
Cash generated from operations		2,167	3,529
Interest received		464	402
Interest paid		(189)	(196)
Income tax refund		(4)	12
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,438	3,747
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(802)	(2,057)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		24	241
Redemption of available-for-sale financial assets		3,000	-
Deposit for purchase of plant and equipment		(14,573)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(12,351)	(1,816)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(2,092)	-
Net proceeds from issuance of shares of the Company	14	4,067	13,343
Net proceeds from share placement	14	-	40,334
Dividends paid to equity holders of the Company	16	(1,255)	(615)
Short-term bank deposits pledged		-	(405)
Net cash generated from financing activities		720	52,657
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(9,193)	54,588
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of financial year		79,884	25,308
Effects of currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		49	(12)
End of financial year	4	70,740	79,884

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

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

1 General Information

UPP Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") is listed on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited ("**SGX-ST**") and incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

On 25 February 2014, the address of the Company's registered office has been changed from 1 Kim Seng Promenade, #14-01 Great World City East Tower, Singapore 237994 to 1 Kim Seng Promenade, #13-10 Great World City West Tower, Singapore 237994.

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding, providing management services and trading of paper products. The principal activities of the subsidiary companies are stated in Note 9 to the financial statements.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("**FRS**") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2013

On 1 January 2013, the Group adopted the new or amended FRS and Interpretations of FRS ("**INT FRS**") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Group's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

The adoption of these new or amended FRS and INT FRS did not result in substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Group and the Company and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years except for the followings:

Amendment to FRS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The Group has adopted the amendment to FRS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income on 1 January 2013. The amendment is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012 (with early adoption permitted). It requires items presented in other comprehensive income to be separated into two groups, based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future.

An additional balance sheet and related notes at the beginning of the earliest comparative period is not presented as there is no impact on the balance sheet.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (Continued)

FRS 113 Fair Value Measurement

FRS 113 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across FRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within FRSs.

The adoption of FRS 113 does not have any material impact on the accounting policies of the Group. The Group has incorporated the additional disclosures required by FRS 113 into the financial statements.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is presented, net of goods and services tax, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the Group.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that the collectability of related receivables is reasonably assured and when the specific criteria for each of the Group's activities are met as follows:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customers which generally coincides with delivery and acceptance of the goods sold. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

(ii) Management fees

Management fee is recognised when amounts are due to be received.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(iv) Dividend income

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

(v) Rental income

Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.3 Group accounting

(a) Subsidiaries

(i) Consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities (including special purposes entities) over which the Group has power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities, generally accompanied by a shareholding giving rise to a majority of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group entities are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated but are considered an impairment indicator of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests are that part of the net results of operations and of net assets of a subsidiary attributable to the interests which are not owned directly or indirectly by the equity holders of the Company. They are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests based on their respective interests in a subsidiary, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(ii) Acquisitions

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary or business comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of (a) the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previously-held equity interest in the acquiree over the (b) fair values of the identifiable assets acquired net of the fair values of the liabilities and any contingent liabilities assumed, is recorded as goodwill.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.3 Group accounting (Continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (Continued)

(iii) Disposals

When a change in the Group ownership interest in a subsidiary results in a loss of control over the subsidiary, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary including any goodwill are derecognised. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are also reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained profits if required by a specific Standard.

Any retained equity interest in the entity is remeasured at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the retained interest at the date when control is lost and its fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

Please refer to the paragraph “Investments in subsidiaries” for the accounting policy on investments in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company.

(b) Transactions with non-controlling interests

Changes in the Group’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control over the subsidiary are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Company. Any difference between the change in the carrying amounts of the non-controlling interest and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised within equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Measurement

(i) Land and buildings

Land and buildings are initially recognised at cost. Freehold land is subsequently carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Buildings and leasehold land are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Other property, plant and equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Components of costs

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.4 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

(b) Depreciation

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Leasehold land	90 to 99 years
Building	50 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 40 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 7 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(d) Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss within “Other income, net”.

2.5 Investment properties

Investment properties comprise significant portions of office buildings that are held for long-term rental yields and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties include properties that are being constructed or developed for future use as investment properties.

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method to allocate the depreciable amounts over the estimated useful lives of 50 years. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each balance sheet date. The effects of any revision are included in profit or loss when the changes arise.

Investment properties are subject to renovations or improvements at regular intervals. The cost of major renovations and improvements is capitalised and the carrying amounts of the replaced components are recognised in profit or loss. The cost of maintenance, repairs and minor improvement is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

On disposal of an investment property, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.6 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.7 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's balance sheet. On disposal of investments, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

<u>Property, plant and equipment</u>
<u>Investments in subsidiaries</u>
<u>Investments properties</u>

Property, plant and equipment, investments in subsidiaries and investment properties are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating units ("**CGU**") to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss unless the assets are carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.9 Financial assets

(a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the nature of the asset and the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.9 Financial assets (Continued)

(a) Classification (Continued)

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those expected to be realised later than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are presented as "trade and other receivables" (Note 5) and "cash and cash equivalents" (Note 4) on the balance sheet.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are presented as non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of the assets within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

(c) Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

(d) Subsequent measurement

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest and dividend income on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised separately in income. Changes in the fair values of available-for-sale debt securities (i.e. monetary items) denominated in foreign currencies are analysed into currency translation differences on the amortised cost of the securities and other changes; the currency translation differences are recognised in profit or loss and the other changes are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve. Changes in fair values of available-for-sale equity securities (i.e. non-monetary items) are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve, together with the related currency translation differences.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.9 Financial assets (Continued)

(e) Impairment

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and recognises an allowance for impairment when such evidence exists.

(i) Loans and receivables

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default or significant delay in payments are objective evidence that these financial assets are impaired.

The carrying amount of these assets is reduced through the use of an impairment allowance account which is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. When the asset becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised against the same line item in profit or loss.

The impairment allowance is reduced through profit or loss in a subsequent period when the amount of impairment loss decreases and the related decrease can be objectively measured. The carrying amount of the asset previously impaired is increased to the extent that the new carrying amount does not exceed the amortised cost had no impairment been recognised in prior periods.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

In addition to the objective evidence of impairment described in Note 2.9(e)(i), a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the available-for-sale financial asset is impaired.

If any evidence of impairment exists, the cumulative loss that was previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. The cumulative loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments and amortisation) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised as an expense. The impairment losses recognised as an expense on equity securities are not reversed through profit or loss.

(f) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.10 Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.11 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices; the appropriate quoted market prices used for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions based on market conditions that are existing at each balance sheet date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their fair values.

2.13 Leases

(a) *When the Group is the lessee*

The Group has entered into commercial leases for the use of properties as lessee from non-related party.

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

(b) *When the Group is the lessor*

The Group leases investment property under operating leases to non-related party.

Leases of investment property where the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred by the Group in negotiating and arranging operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Contingent rents are recognised as income in profit or loss when earned.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials – purchase costs on a weighted average basis; and

Finished goods and work in progress – cost of direct materials and labour and proportion of manufacturing overheads based on operating capacity.

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

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

2.15 Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

The Group recognises the estimated liability to repair or replace products still under warranty at the balance sheet date. This provision is calculated based on historical experience of the level of repairs and replacements.

Other provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

2.17 Employee compensation

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

(a) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

(b) Share-based compensation

The Group operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in the share option reserve over the vesting period. The total amount to be recognised over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted on the date of the grant. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the estimation of the number of shares under options that are expected to become exercisable on the vesting date. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares under options that are expected to become exercisable on the vesting date and recognises the impact of the revision of the estimates in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to the share option reserve over the remaining vesting period.

When the options are exercised, the proceeds received (net of transaction costs) and the related balance previously recognised in the share option reserve are credited to share capital account, when new ordinary shares are issued, or to the “treasury shares” account, when treasury shares are re-issued to the employees.

(c) Short-term compensated absences

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.18 Financial guarantees

The Company has issued corporate guarantees to banks for borrowings of its subsidiaries. These guarantees are financial guarantees as they require the Company to reimburse the banks if the subsidiaries fail to make principal or interest payments when due in accordance with the term of their borrowings.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised at their fair values plus transaction costs in the Company's balance sheet.

Financial guarantees are subsequently amortised to profit or loss over the period of the subsidiaries' borrowings, unless it is probable that the Company will reimburse the banks for an amount higher than the unamortised amount. In this case, the financial guarantees shall be carried at the expected amount payable to the banks in the Company's balance sheet.

Intra-group transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

2.19 Currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("**functional currency**"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("**foreign currency**") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss. However, in the consolidated financial statements, currency translation differences arising from borrowings in foreign currencies and other currency instruments designated and qualifying as net investment hedges and net investment in foreign operations, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve.

When a foreign operation is disposed of or any loan forming part of the net investment of the foreign operation is repaid, a proportionate share of the accumulated translation differences is reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement within "finance expense". Foreign exchange gains and losses impacting profit or loss are presented in the income statement within "Other income, net".

Non-monetary items measured at fair values in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair values are determined.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.19 Currency translation (Continued)

(c) Translation of Group's entities financial statements

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates at the reporting date;

(ii) Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions); and

(iii) All resulting currency translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the currency translation reserve. These currency translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the entity giving rise to such reserve.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the closing rates at the reporting date.

2.20 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the executive committee whose members are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

2.21 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2.22 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

2.23 Dividends to Company's shareholders

Dividends to Company's shareholders are recognised when the dividends are approved for payment.

2 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.24 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

Government grants relating to assets are deducted against the carrying amount of the assets.

3 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation or uncertainty at the balance sheet 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.

(a) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment for the manufacturing activities is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the plant and machinery's estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and machinery to be within 3 to 40 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amount of the Group's plant and machinery as at 31 December 2013 was $41,383,000 (2012: $43,529,000).

If the actual useful lives of these plant and machinery differ by 1 year (2012:1 year) from management estimates, the carrying amount of the machinery and equipment will be increased by $84,000 (2012: $73,000) or decreased by $96,000 (2012: $81,000) and correspondingly to profit or loss.

(b) Allowance for impairment of receivables

The Group makes allowances for impairment of receivables based on an assessment of recoverability of trade and other receivables. Allowances are adopted to trade and other receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The identification of impairment of receivables requires the use of judgements and estimates, where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of trade and other receivables and allowance for impairment expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed. As at 31 December 2013, the total allowances for impairment of receivables of the Group are $415,000 (2012: $201,000).

If the impairment of receivables differs by 10% from management's estimates, the allowance for impairment of the Group would have been lower/higher by $41,500 (2012: $20,100).

3 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (Continued)

3.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(a) Deferred income tax assets

The Group recognises deferred income tax assets on carried forward capital allowances, and investment and reinvestment allowances to the extent there are sufficient estimated future taxable profits and/or taxable temporary differences against which these allowances can be utilised and that the Group is able to satisfy the continuing ownership test. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The total carrying amount of recognised capital allowances, investment and reinvestment allowances and other temporary differences of the Group amounted to $42,649,000 (2012: $47,465,000) and the unrecognised tax losses, capital allowances, and investment and reinvestment allowances of the Group was $31,060,000 (2012: $33,220,000). If the tax authority regards the group entities as not satisfying the continuing ownership test, the deferred income tax asset will have to be written off as income tax expense.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	13,557	3,307	11,337	1,072
Short-term bank deposits	57,574	76,982	57,176	76,365
	71,131	80,289	68,513	77,437

Cash and bank balances denominated in foreign currency other than the functional currencies of the Group's entities at balance sheet date are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
United States Dollar	19,330	3,442	18,871	2,494

4 Cash and cash equivalents (Continued)

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	Group	
	2013	2012
	$'000	$'000
Cash at bank balances (as above)	71,131	80,289
Less: Bank deposits pledged	(391)	(405)
Cash and cash equivalents per consolidated statement of cash flows	70,740	79,884

Bank deposits were pledged in relation to the security granted for undrawn borrowing facilities.

5 Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade receivables – non-related parties	12,352	12,146	836	818
Less: Allowance for impairment of receivables – non-related parties (Note 27(i))	(415)	(201)	-	-
Trade receivables - net	11,937	11,945	836	818
Amount due from subsidiaries - non-trade	-	-	48,807	32,421
Deposits	14,756	127	53	52
Prepayments	307	155	15	19
Tax recoverable	1	1	-	-
Others	473	150	62	101
	15,537	433	48,937	32,593
	27,474	12,378	49,773	33,411

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 120 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

The non-trade amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable on demand.

5 Trade and other receivables (Continued)

Trade and other receivables denominated in foreign currency other than the functional currencies of the Group's entities at balance sheet date are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Malaysian Ringgit	-	-	611	1,466
United States Dollar	15,707	1,076	15,551	805

6 Inventories

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Finished goods	6,110	5,351
Raw materials	2,772	2,791
Work-in-progress	20	5
Production supplies	605	650
Goods-in-transit	26	160
	9,533	8,957

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "cost of sales" amounts to $25,118,000 (2012: $26,524,000).

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land $'000	Leasehold land and building $'000	Plant and machinery $'000	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Total $'000
Group						
2013						
Cost						
Beginning of financial year	4,557	21,517	66,198	2,343	1,954	96,569
Currency translation differences	(160)	(941)	(2,616)	(148)	(307)	(4,172)
Additions	-	-	830	90	76	996
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(24)	(24)
Transferred	-	-	698	(698)	-	-
End of financial year	4,397	20,576	65,110	1,587	1,699	93,369
Accumulated depreciation						
Beginning of financial year	-	4,768	22,669	1,337	976	29,750
Currency translation differences	-	(365)	(1,107)	(140)	(290)	(1,902)
Charge for the year (Note 19)	-	419	2,165	144	244	2,972
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
End of financial year	-	4,822	23,727	1,341	920	30,810
Net book value						
End of financial year	4,397	15,754	41,383	246	779	62,559

7 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

	Freehold land	Leasehold land and building	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group						
2012						
Cost						
Beginning of financial year	4,659	21,997	66,922	1,607	1,367	96,552
Currency translation differences	(102)	(480)	(1,466)	(28)	(18)	(2,094)
Additions	-	-	742	798	983	2,523
Disposals	-	-	-	(1)	(378)	(379)
Written off	-	-	-	(33)	-	(33)
End of financial year	4,557	21,517	66,198	2,343	1,954	96,569
Accumulated depreciation						
Beginning of financial year	-	4,437	21,027	1,234	1,015	27,713
Currency translation differences	-	(100)	(491)	(24)	(17)	(632)
Charge for the year (Note 19)	-	431	2,133	161	157	2,882
Disposals	-	-	-	(1)	(179)	(180)
Written off	-	-	-	(33)	-	(33)
End of financial year	-	4,768	22,669	1,337	976	29,750
Net book value						
End of financial year	4,557	16,749	43,529	1,006	978	66,819

7 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

	Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment $'000	Motor vehicles $'000	Total $'000
<u>**Company**</u>			
2013			
Cost			
Beginning/end of financial year	203	430	633
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning of financial year	144	14	158
Charge for the year	56	86	142
End of financial year	200	100	300
Net book value			
End of financial year	3	330	333
<u>**Company**</u>			
2012			
Cost			
Beginning of financial year	200	290	490
Additions	5	430	435
Disposals	(2)	(290)	(292)
End of financial year	203	430	633
Accumulated depreciation			
Beginning of financial year	84	82	166
Charge for the year	62	24	86
Disposals	(2)	(92)	(94)
End of financial year	144	14	158
Net book value			
End of financial year	59	416	475

8 Investment property

	Group 2013 $'000	Group 2012 $'000
Cost		
Beginning/end of financial year	10,545	10,545
Accumulated depreciation		
Beginning of financial year	2,476	2,265
Charge for the year (Note 19)	210	211
End of financial year	2,686	2,476
Net book value		
End of financial year	7,859	8,069

Investment property is leased to non-related party under operating leases (Note 25).

The following amounts are recognised in profit or loss:

	Group 2013 $'000	Group 2012 $'000
Rental income (Note 17)	1,290	1,273
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance arising from rental generating property)	(210)	(211)

At the balance sheet date, the details of the Group's investment property is as follows:

Location	Description/existing use	Tenure
35 Tuas View Crescent	Factory building	Leasehold with 30 years lease expiring 1 December 2029 with an option for a further term of 30 years.

Fair value hierarchy

	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2013 using		
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) $'000	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) $'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $'000
Investment property	-	36,000	-

The fair value of the investment property as at 31 December 2013 is $36,000,000 (2012: $31,000,000) as estimated by management. The property was last valued in February 2012 by DTZ Debenham Tie Leung (SEA) Pte Ltd ("**DTZ**"), an independent valuer with a recognised and relevant professional qualification and with recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The valuation was performed based on comparable market transactions that consider the sales of similar properties in the open market.

9 Investments in subsidiaries

	Company 2013 $'000	Company 2012 $'000
Equity investments at cost		
Beginning of financial year	15,422	15,422
Additions	47	-
End of financial year	15,469	15,422

Details of subsidiaries are as follow:

Name of companies	Country of business/ incorporation	Principal activities	Equity holding 2013 %	Equity holding 2012 %
Held by the Company				
[(1)]UPP Industries Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Investment holding, rental and management of property	100	100
[(1)]UPP Greentech Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Investment holding	100	100
[(1)]UPP Investment (Asia) Pte Ltd	Singapore	Investment holding	100	100
Held through subsidiaries				
[(2)]UPP Capital (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Investment holding	100	100
[(2)]UPP Pulp & Paper (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacture and sale of paper products and trading in recycled fibre	86.1	86.1
[(2)]UPP Recycled Fibre (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Dormant	86.1	86.1
[(3) (4)] UPP-MSP Engineering Limited	Myanmar	Dormant	75	-
[(4)]UPP Power (Myanmar) Limited	Myanmar	Design, operate and maintain power plants for electricity generation and sell the electricity produced to the Myanmar Government	100	100

(1) Audited by Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation, Singapore, a member firm of Nexia International.
(2) Audited by SSY Partners Chartered Accountants, Malaysia, a member firm of Nexia International.
(3) Incorporated during the financial year.
(4) Audited by Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation for consolidation purposes.

10 Available-for-sale financial assets

	Group		Company	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Quoted securities – SGD corporate bonds				
Non-current	-	3,613	-	3,613
Current	3,531	3,016	3,531	3,016
Total	3,531	6,629	3,531	6,629

The Group's and the Company's investments in SGD corporate bonds bear interest rates ranging from 3.20% to 3.56% (2012: 3.13% to 3.56%) per annum and are due within one year (2012: between April 2013 and June 2014).

During the year, fair value losses recognised in other comprehensive income is $98,000 (2012: $108,000).

11 Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade payables – non-related parties	2,987	3,376	-	-
Accrued operating expenses	1,254	1,310	156	205
Deferred rental income	152	146	-	-
Other payables	194	271	172	80
	4,587	5,103	328	285

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 90 days terms.

Trade and other payables denominated in foreign currency other than the functional currencies of the Group's entities at balance sheet date are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
United States Dollar	419	1,146	95	22

12 Borrowings

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Current		
Bankers' acceptance	2,483	4,575

The exposure of the borrowings of the Group to interest rate changes and the contractual repricing dates at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
6 months or less	2,483	4,575

Security granted

Bankers' acceptance amounting to $2,483,000 (2012: $4,575,000), bear interest ranging from 4.15% to 5.17% (2012: 4.23% to 5.27%) per annum and are secured by a corporate guarantee of the Company.

13 Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting and their movement during the financial year, are shown on the balance sheets as follows:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Deferred income tax liabilities		
To be settled after one year	653	636

Movement in deferred income tax account is as follows:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Beginning of financial year	636	650
Tax charged/(credited) to profit or loss (Note 22)	17	(14)
End of financial year	653	636

13 Deferred income taxes (Continued)

Movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities (prior to offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction) is as follow:

	Group 2013 $'000	Group 2012 $'000
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Accelerated tax depreciation		
Beginning of financial year	12,502	12,348
Currency translation differences	(409)	(264)
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	(778)	418
End of financial year	11,315	12,502

Deferred income tax assets

	Unabsorbed capital allowances $'000	Unutilised investment and reinvestment allowances $'000	Provisions and others $'000	Total $'000
2013				
Beginning of financial year	(6,380)	(5,433)	(53)	(11,866)
Currency translation differences	213	194	2	409
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	1,118	(335)	12	795
End of financial year	(5,049)	(5,574)	(39)	(10,662)
2012				
Beginning of financial year	(8,014)	(3,605)	(79)	(11,698)
Currency translation differences	163	100	1	264
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	1,471	(1,928)	25	(432)
End of financial year	(6,380)	(5,433)	(53)	(11,866)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for capital allowances and investment and reinvestment allowances carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. The Group has unrecognised tax losses, capital allowances and investment and reinvestment allowances of approximately $3,122,000 (2012: $2,892,000), $4,557,000 (2012: $4,722,000) and $23,381,000 (2012: $25,606,000) respectively at the balance sheet date which can be carried forward and used to offset against future taxable income subject to meeting certain statutory requirements by those companies with unrecognised tax losses, capital allowance and investment and reinvestment allowance in their respective countries of incorporation. The tax losses, capital allowances and investment and reinvestment allowances have no expiry date.

14 Share capital

	Group and Company			
	No. of shares 2013	**Amount 2013**	**No. of shares 2012**	**Amount 2012**
	’000	$’000	’000	$’000
Beginning of financial year	795,993	136,511	582,489	82,834
Share placement	-	-	109,931	41,224
Share issuance expense	-	-	-	(890)
Warrants conversion	40,674	4,067	103,573	13,343
End of financial year	836,667	140,578	795,993	136,511

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these ordinary shares.

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividend as and when declared by the Company.

On 16 May 2012, the Company issued 109,931,000 ordinary shares for a total consideration of $41,224,000 for cash by way of private placement to provide funds for working capital and for investment (if opportunities arise). The newly issued shares rank *pari passu* in all respects with the previously issued shares.

Warrants

On 6 January 2010, the Company announced a renounceable rights issue of shares with warrants at the issue price of $0.10 for each rights share with warrant, each warrant carrying the right to subscribe for 1 new ordinary share at an exercise price of $0.10, on the basis of 1 rights share with 1 warrant for every 1 existing ordinary share.

On 4 March 2010, the Company allotted and issued 238,557,000 rights shares and 238,557,000 warrants for valid acceptances received. The warrants are exercisable within three years from the date of issue of warrants and were expired on 1 March 2013. As at balance sheet date, the outstanding warrants were Nil (2012: 41,106,669).

Pursuant the Company’s rights issue exercise on 4 June 2007, 58,709,475 warrants convertible into one ordinary share each were issued. These warrants are exercisable within five years from the date of issue of the warrants and were expired on 29 May 2012. Outstanding warrants of 58,709,475 which were issued by the Company on 4 June 2007 (the “**2007 warrants**”) were adjusted to 65,231,718 and the exercise price was adjusted from $0.40 to $0.36 as a result of the Company’s rights issue exercise on 4 March 2010. As at balance sheet date, there were no outstanding warrants (2012: Nil).

During the financial year, the Company issued 40,674,376 ordinary shares for a total consideration of $4,067,438 for cash by warrants conversion. The newly issued shares rank *pari passu* in all respects with the previously issued shares.

14 Share capital (Continued)

Share options

The UPP Employee Share Option Scheme (the "**Option Scheme**") for any director (including a Non-Executive Director) or confirmed employee of the Group selected by the Committee (the "**Participant**") was approved by members of the Company at an Extraordinary General Meeting on 21 April 2011.

The purpose of the Option Scheme is to provide an opportunity for employees of the Group who have contributed significantly to the growth and performance of the Group, as well as directors, to participate in the equity of the Company so as to motivate them to greater dedication, loyalty and higher standards of performance, and to give recognition to past contributions and services. Additionally, the Option Scheme will help the Group to attract and retain the services of appropriate, qualified and experienced employees who would be able to contribute to the Group's business and operations.

Under the Option Scheme, subject to the absolute discretion of the Committee, options to subscribe for the ordinary shares of the Company are granted to Participants who have attained the age of 21 years on or prior to the relevant Date of Grant, are not undischarged bankrupts, have not entered into a composition with their respective creditors, and, where applicable, who have, as of the Date of Grant, been in the employment of the Group for a period of at least 12 months, or such shorter period as the Committee may determine, and Non-Executive Directors who, in the opinion of the Committee, have contributed or will contribute to the success of the Group. The exercise price of the options is determined at the Market Price as quoted on the Singapore Exchange, or at a price which is set at a discount to the Market Price, the quantum of such discount to be determined by the Committee in its absolute discretion, provided that the maximum discount which may be given in respect of any Option shall not exceed 20% of the Market Price. Once the options are granted, they are exercisable within five years from the Date of Grant of the options. The options may be exercised in full or in part in respect of 1,000 shares or a multiple thereof, on the payment of the exercise price. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash.

The aggregate number of shares over which options may be granted on any date, when added to the number of shares issued and issuable in respect of all options granted under the Option Scheme, shall not exceed 15% of the issued share capital of the Company on the day preceding that date.

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

15 Other reserves

	Group		Company	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Capital reserve	712	712	74	74
Currency translation reserve	(10,202)	(7,778)	-	-
Fair value reserve	(214)	(271)	(214)	(271)
	(9,704)	(7,337)	(140)	(197)

Other reserves are non-distributable. Included in capital reserve of the Group is an amount of $638,000 (2012: $638,000) which relates to contribution by a non-controlling interest in excess of its shareholding.

The movement of other reserve is as disclosed on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

16 Dividends

	Group	
	2013	2012
	$'000	$'000
Ordinary dividends paid		
Final dividend paid in respect on the previous financial year of 0.15 cents (2012: 0.10 cents) per share	1,255	615

At the coming Annual General Meeting on 25 April 2014, a final dividend of 0.15 cents per share amounting to a total of $1,255,000 will be recommended. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend, which will be accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the financial year ending 31 December 2014.

17 Revenue

	Group	
	2013	2012
	$'000	$'000
Sale of goods	46,797	48,723
Rental income from investment property (Note 8)	1,290	1,273
	48,087	49,996

18 Other income, net

	Group	
	2013	2012
	$'000	$'000
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11	42
(Allowance)/write-back of allowance for impairment of trade receivables, net (Note 27 (i))	(223)	41
Bad debts recovered	128	-
Interest income		
- Bank deposits	379	291
- Available-for-sale financial assets	142	210
Net loss on redemption of available-for-sale financial assets	(155)	-
Currency translation loss, net	(22)	(189)
Others	41	69
	301	464

19 Expenses by nature

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Fees on audit services paid/payable to:		
- Auditor of the Company	51	45
- Other auditor*	19	12
Fees on non-audit services paid/payable to:		
- Auditor of the Company	13	10
- Other auditor*	5	4
Purchase of inventories	25,694	27,290
Business development	568	337
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	2,972	2,882
Depreciation of investment property (Note 8)	210	211
Directors' fees	169	161
Employee compensation (Note 20)	4,438	4,153
General and professional fees	253	132
Manufacturing overhead	2,760	2,811
Rental expenses on operating leases	222	183
Transportation	1,740	1,842
Utilities	7,203	7,560
Others	969	974
Changes in inventories	(576)	(766)
Total cost of sales, selling and distribution and administrative expenses	46,710	47,841

* Include auditor of subsidiaries which is the network of member firms of Nexia International.

20 Employee compensation

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Salaries and wages	3,998	3,707
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans including Central Provident Fund ("**CPF**")	252	227
Other short-term benefits	188	219
	4,438	4,153

21 Finance expenses

	Group 2013 $'000	Group 2012 $'000
Interest expense		
- Bankers' acceptance	177	187
- Others	12	9
Finance expenses recognised in profit or loss	189	196

22 Income tax expenses

	Group 2013 $'000	Group 2012 $'000
Tax expense attributable to results are made up of:		
Profit from current financial year		
Current income tax - foreign	4	4
Overprovision in prior year	-	(84)
	4	(80)
Deferred income tax (Note 13)	17	(14)
	21	(94)

The reconciliation between the income tax expense and the product of accounting multiplied by the applicable corporate tax for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

	Group 2013 $'000	Group 2012 $'000
Profit before income tax	1,489	2,423
Tax at domestic rates applicable to profit in the countries where the Group operates	448	666
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	526	314
- Income not subject to tax	(5)	(28)
- Overprovision of tax in previous years	-	(84)
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	(954)	(973)
- Deferred tax assets not recognised	-	11
- Others	6	-
	21	(94)

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

23 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

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

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company ($'000)	946	1,994
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic earnings per share ('000)	836,667	694,670
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	0.11	0.30

(b) Diluted earnings per share

For purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit attributable to equity holders of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Company has warrants as a category of dilutive potential ordinary shares.

For warrants, the weighted average number of shares on issue has been adjusted as if all dilutive warrants were exercised. The number of shares that could have been issued upon the exercise of all dilutive warrants less the number of shares that could have been issued at fair value (determined as the Company's average share price for the financial year) for the same total proceeds is added to the denominator as the number of shares issued for no consideration. No adjustment is made to the net profit.

Diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Company is calculated as follows:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Company ($'000)	946	1,994
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic earnings per share ('000)	836,667	694,670
Adjustments for warrants ('000)	-	27,407
	836,667	722,077
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	0.11	0.27

24 Related party transactions

(a) No transaction took place between the Group and related parties other than those disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements. Outstanding balances at 31 December 2013 are unsecured and receivable within 12 months from balance sheet date and are disclosed in Note 5.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Salaries and wages	1,492	1,465
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans including Central Provident Fund ("**CPF**")	71	40
Other short-term benefits	35	14
	1,598	1,519
Comprise amounts paid to:		
Directors of the Company	1,053	1,159
Other key management personnel	545	360
	1,598	1,519

Details on directors' remuneration are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report.

25 Commitments

(i) Operating lease commitments – where the Group is a lessee

The Group has entered into commercial leases for the use of properties as lessee. These leases have an average tenure of 30 to 99 years with renewal option but no contingent rent provision included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases. The Group has sub-leased one of the properties to a third party.

The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as liabilities, are as follows:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Not later than one year*	280	270
Between one and five years*	1,581	1,520
Later than five years	4,789	5,132
	6,650	6,922

* The lease payments amounting to $155,000 (2012: $425,000) shall be indemnified by the sub-tenant up to 20 July 2014 upon the exercise of a renewal option.

25 Commitments (Continued)

(ii) Operating lease commitments – where the Group is a lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property lease on its investment property. This non-cancellable lease has remaining lease terms of less than a year (2012: less than 2 years).

The future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable operating lease contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised as receivables, are as follows:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Not later than one year	726	1,290
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	726
	726	2,016

(iii) Capital commitments

Capital expenditures contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Consideration for the building of gas generating power plant	44,013	-

The obligations of the Group's subsidiary, UPP Power (Myanmar) Limited ("**UPP Power**") under the above commitment are subject to all the following conditions being fulfilled subsequent to year end:

1) UPP Power having entered into the power purchase agreement with Myanma Electric Power Enterprise;

2) Myan Shwe Pyi Tractors Limited having successfully completed the power plant, and the power plant having successfully passed all the relevant tests stipulated by agreement; and

3) UPP Power having received a letter of comfort from Caterpillar S.A.R.L. a manufacturer of the gas powered generators, machines, power systems and parts, on terms acceptable to UPP Power.

26 Contingent liabilities

(i) Contingent liabilities

Corporate guarantees given to bankers in respect of facilities granted to:

	Company	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Subsidiaries	2,483	4,575

The Company has evaluated the fair value of the corporate guarantees and is of the opinion that the consequential benefits derived from its guarantees to the banks with regards to the subsidiaries are minimal. The subsidiaries for which the guarantees were provided are in favourable equity positions and are profitable with no default in the payment of credit facilities.

(ii) Financial support

The Company has provided letters of financial support for certain of its subsidiaries to enable these subsidiaries to operate as going concern and to meet their liabilities as and when they fall due.

27 Financial risk management

The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, capital risk and price risk. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year the Group's and the Company's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken except for the use as hedging instruments where appropriate and cost-efficient. The Group and the Company do not apply hedge accounting.

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

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

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The major classes of financial assets of the Group and of the Company are bank deposits and trade receivables.

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Group's and the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

27 Financial risk management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

For other financial assets (including cash and deposits), the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing only with high credit rating financial institutions.

As the Group and the Company do not hold collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the balance sheet, except as follows:

	Company	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Corporate guarantees provided to banks on subsidiaries' bank facilities	2,483	4,575

The trade receivables of the Group and of the Company comprise six debtors (2012: five debtors) and one debtor (2012: one debtor) respectively that individually represented 5 to 11% (2012: 5 to 10%) of trade receivables.

The credit risk for trade receivables based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

	Group			
	2013		**2012**	
	$'000	% of total	$'000	% of total
By geographical areas				
Singapore	836	7	818	7
Malaysia	11,101	93	11,127	93
	11,937	100	11,945	100

<u>Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired</u>

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with a good collection track record with the Group and the Company. Bank deposits that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

27 Financial risk management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

Financial assets that are past due and/or impaired

There is no other class of financial assets that is past due and/or impaired except for trade receivables.

The age analysis of trade receivables past due but not impaired is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Past due < 1 month	2,875	2,670	278	398
Past due 1 to 3 months	1,929	1,767	279	4
Past due over 3 months	569	559	-	-
	5,373	4,996	557	402

The carrying amount of trade receivables individually determined to be impaired and the movement in the related allowance for impairment are as follow:

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Gross amount	415	201
Less: Allowance for impairment	(415)	(201)
	-	-
Beginning of financial year	201	458
Currency translation differences	(9)	(5)
Allowance made (Note 18)	223	-
Allowance written off	-	(211)
Allowance written back (Note 18)	-	(41)
End of financial year	415	201

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

27 Financial risk management (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

The Group manages its liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities from banks. At the balance sheet date, assets held by the Group and the Company for managing liquidity risk included cash and short-short term deposits as disclosed in Note 4.

Short-term funding is obtained mainly from trade financing and short-term borrowing from banks. The Group monitors working capital projections regularly, taking into account the available banking and other borrowing facilities to ensure that the Group has adequate working capital to meet current requirements.

The table below analyses non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group and the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Trade and other payables	Borrowings	Financial guarantee contracts
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group			
2013			
Less than one year	4,587	2,483	-
2012			
Less than one year	5,103	4,575	-
Company			
2013			
Less than one year	328	-	2,483
2012			
Less than one year	285	-	4,575

27 Financial risk management (Continued)

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to cash flow interest rate risk arises mainly from their borrowings at variable rates.

At the balance sheet date, if market interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit for the year would have been $25,000 (2012: $46,000) lower/higher, arising mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expenses on borrowings.

(iv) Foreign currency risk

The Group's and the Company's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as disclosed in Note 4, Note 5 and Note 11 to the financial statements.

If the USD change against the SGD by 5% (2012: 5%) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the net financial assets/liabilities position will be as follows:

	Increase/(Decrease) Profit before tax	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Group		
USD against SGD		
- Strengthened	1,721	166
- Weakened	(1,721)	(166)
Company		
USD against SGD		
- Strengthened	1,716	166
- Weakened	(1,716)	(166)

The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk since most of its financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2013 and 2012 are denominated in the respective functional currencies of the Group entities.

27 Financial risk management (Continued)

(v) Capital risk

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

Management monitors capital based on a debt-equity ratio. The debt-equity ratio is calculated as total liabilities divided by net assets.

	Group		**Company**	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Total liabilities	7,723	10,314	328	285
Net assets	174,364	172,827	137,291	133,089
Debt-equity ratio (times)	0.044	0.060	0.002	0.002

The Group and the Company seek to strike a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the liquidity and security afforded by a sound capital position. There were no changes in the Group's and the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Group and the Company do not have any externally imposed capital requirements for the financial years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012.

(vi) Price risk

The Group is exposed to bond prices risk arising from the investments held by the Group which are classified on the consolidated balance sheet as available-for-sale. These bonds are listed in Singapore.

If prices for bonds listed in Singapore had changed by 2% (2012: 2%) with all other variable including tax rate being held constant, the effects on profit after tax and other comprehensive income would have been:

	Increase/(Decrease)			
	2013		**2012**	
	Profit after tax	**Other comprehensive income**	**Profit after tax**	**Other comprehensive income**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group and Company				
Listed in Singapore				
- increased by	-	71	-	133
- decreased by	-	(71)	-	(133)

27 Financial risk management (Continued)

(vii) Fair value measurements

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);

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

(c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Group and Company				
2013				
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale				
- SGD corporate bonds	3,531	-	-	3,531
Group and Company				
2012				
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale				
- SGD corporate bonds	6,629	-	-	6,629

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group and the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The carrying amount less impairment allowance of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of current borrowings approximates their carrying amount.

27 Financial risk management (Continued)

(viii) Financial instruments by category

The carrying amount of the different categories of financial instruments is as disclosed on the face of the balance sheet and in Note 10 to the financial statements, except for the following:

	Group		Company	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Loans and receivables	98,297	92,511	118,271	110,829
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	7,070	9,678	328	285

28 Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services, and has two reportable operating segments.

(1) The paper mill divisions manufactures and sells industrial grade paper products, collect and trades in waste paper products.

(2) Others which included investment/corporate segment focus on identifying new investment opportunities locally and overseas that has the potential to increase revenue streams and produce good returns on investments.

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

The Group's management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss. Group income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis. The revenue from external parties reported to the Group's management is measured in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

28 Segment information (Continued)

	Paper mill		Others		Total		Adjustments and elimination		Note	Per consolidated financial statements	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012		2013	2012
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000		$'000	$'000
Revenue:											
External customers	46,797	48,723	1,290	1,273	48,087	49,996	-	-		48,087	49,996
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-
Total revenue	46,797	48,723	1,290	1,273	48,087	49,996	-	-		48,087	49,996
Results:											
Finance costs	(189)	(196)	-	-	(189)	(196)	-	-		(189)	(196)
Interest income	17	-	504	501	521	501	-	-		521	501
Depreciation	(2,823)	(2,795)	(359)	(298)	(3,182)	(3,093)	-	-		(3,182)	(3,093)
Segment profit/(loss) before taxation	3,765	3,767	(2,276)	(1,344)	1,489	2,423	-	-		1,489	2,423
Assets:											
Additions to non-current assets	967	2,088	29	435	996	2,523	-	-	B	996	2,523
Segment assets	85,849	89,384	96,238	93,757	182,087	183,141	-	-		182,087	183,141
Liabilities:											
Segment liabilities	6,292	8,970	778	708	7,070	9,678	653	636	C	7,723	10,314

28 Segment information (Continued)

Note A: Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.

Note B: Additions to non-current assets consist of additions to property, plant and equipment.

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

	Group	
	2013	**2012**
	$'000	$'000
Deferred income tax liabilities	653	636

Geographical information

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

	Revenue		Non-current assets	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Singapore	6,212	5,307	8,192	8,544
ASEAN	38,573	41,327	62,226	66,344
Rest of Asia	1,668	2,036	-	-
Others	1,634	1,326	-	-
	48,087	49,996	70,418	74,888

There are no customers contributing more than 10% to the revenue of the Group.

Non-current assets information presented above consist of property, plant and equipment and investment property as presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

29 New or amended accounting Standards and Interpretations

Below are the new or amended Standards and Interpretations that have been published, and are relevant for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 or later periods and which the Group has not early adopted:

- FRS 27 (Revised 2011) – Separate Financial Statements
- FRS 28 (Revised 2011) – Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Amendments to FRS 32 – Financial Instruments: Offsetting of Financial Liabilities and Assets
- Amendments to FRS 36 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
- Amendments to FRS 39 – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
- FRS 110 – Consolidated Financial Statements
- FRS 111 – Joint Arrangements
- FRS 112 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 111, FRS 112, FRS 27 (2011) and FRS 28 (2011) – Mandatory Effective Date
- Amendments to FRS 110, FRS 111 and FRS 112 – Transition Guidance
- Amendments to FRS110, FRS 112 and FRS 27 – Investment Entities

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS in the future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of their initial adoption.

ADDITIONAL SGX DISCLOSURES IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

Material Contracts

Since the end of the financial year ended 31 December 2013, the Company and its subsidiary companies did not enter into any material contracts involving interests of the Chief Executive Officer, Directors or controlling shareholders and no such material contract still subsist at the end of the financial year, save for Interested Person Transactions disclosed on page 20 of this Annual Report.

List of Major Properties

The following properties are owned/leased by the Group:

Location	Description	Land area (sq. m)	Tenure
UPP Industries Pte. Ltd. 35 Tuas View Crescent Singapore 637608	Office and factory	15,999	30 years commencing from 1 December 1999 (with an option to extend for an additional 30 years)
UPP Pulp & Paper (M) Sdn. Bhd. Lots 225-227 & Lots 240-242 Jalan Kuala Selangor, 45620 Ijok Batang Berjuntai, Selangor Malaysia	Office and factory	121,657	Freehold
Lot 538, Mukim of Ijok Kuala Selangor, Selangor Malaysia	Land	6,891	99 years commencing from 17 May 1984
Lot 2772, Mukim of Ijok Kuala Selangor, Selangor Malaysia	Land	3,518	99 years commencing from 13 May 1992
3, Persiaran Sungai Chua Pusat Perindustrian Sungai Chua 43000 Kajang, Selangor Malaysia	Office and factory	5,567	99 years commencing from 23 November 2007

SHAREHOLDING STATISTICS

As at 24 March 2014

ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP CAPITAL	:	S$140,578,423
NO. OF SHARES ISSUED	:	836,667,121
CLASS OF SHARES	:	ORDINARY SHARES
VOTING RIGHTS	:	1 VOTE PER SHARE

Size of Shareholdings	Number of Shareholders	%	Number of Shares	%
1 - 999	151	3.49	10,164	0.00
1,000 - 10,000	1,960	45.31	10,065,068	1.20
10,001 - 1,000,000	2,177	50.32	160,550,419	19.19
1,000,001 and above	38	0.88	666,041,470	79.61
Total	**4,326**	**100.00**	**836,667,121**	**100.00**

TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS

S/No.	Name	Number of Shares Held	%
1	UOB KAY HIAN PTE LTD	233,457,000	27.90
2	LIM ENG HOCK	183,246,925	21.90
3	CITIBANK NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	40,830,075	4.88
4	DBSN SERVICES PTE LTD	25,200,000	3.01
5	HSBC (SINGAPORE) NOMINEES PTE LTD	23,722,000	2.84
6	OCBC SECURITIES PRIVATE LTD	22,126,089	2.64
7	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK NOMINEES PTE LTD	17,652,145	2.11
8	DBS NOMINEES PTE LTD	16,752,704	2.00
9	DB NOMINEES (S) PTE LTD	11,000,000	1.31
10	BANK OF SINGAPORE NOMINEES PTE LTD	10,783,000	1.29
11	CIMB SECURITIES (S) PTE LTD	7,183,000	0.86
12	DMG & PARTNERS SECURITIES PTE LTD	7,033,000	0.84
13	CHEW CHOO POH	6,900,000	0.82
14	MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE LTD	5,411,822	0.65
15	BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES SERVICES	5,276,000	0.63
16	KHOO POH KOON	5,192,001	0.62
17	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	5,138,116	0.61
18	OCBC NOMINEES SINGAPORE PTE LTD	4,649,594	0.56
19	RAFFLES NOMINEES (PTE) LTD	3,144,000	0.38
20	WONG SUEI HORNG	2,600,000	0.31
	Total	**637,297,471**	**76.16**

Source: The Central Depository (Pte) Limited

Substantial Shareholders	Number of Shares Direct Interest	Number of Shares Deemed Interest
Lim Eng Hock	183,246,925	-
Tong Kooi Ong	213,561,000[1]	-

Note:

[1] Shares held in the name of the registered holder, UOB Kay Hian Pte Ltd.

Approximately 48.89% of the issued Ordinary Shares are held in the hands of the public. Rule 723 of the Listing Manual of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited has accordingly been complied with.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 47th Annual General Meeting of **UPP HOLDINGS LIMITED** (the "**Company**") will be held on Friday, 25 April 2014 at 2pm at Kent Ridge Room, No. 87 Science Park Drive, Science Hub, Singapore 118260 for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as Ordinary Resolutions, with or without any modifications:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013 together with the Auditors' Report thereon. **(Resolution 1)**

2. To approve a final dividend of 0.15 cents tax exempt (one tier) dividend per share for the financial year ended 31 December 2013. **(Resolution 2)**

3. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of up to S$217,500 payable by the Company for the year ending 31 December 2014. **(Resolution 3)**

4. To re-elect Mr. Koh Wan Kai, retiring pursuant to Article 110 of the Articles of Association of the Company. *(See Explanatory Note (i))* **(Resolution 4)**

5. To re-elect Ms. Ng Shin Ein, who ceases to hold office in accordance with Article 120 of the Articles of Association and who, being eligible, offers herself for re-election. *(See Explanatory Note (ii))* **(Resolution 5)**

6. To re-elect Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan, who ceases to hold office in accordance with Article 120 of the Articles of Association and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. *(See Explanatory Note (iii))* **(Resolution 6)**

7. To re-appoint Messrs Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. **(Resolution 7)**

8. To transact any other ordinary business which may be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as Ordinary Resolutions, with or without any modifications:

9. That pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (the "**CA**") and the rules, guidelines and measures issued by the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**"), the Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised and empowered to issue:

   (i) shares in the capital of the Company ("**shares**"); or
   (ii) convertible securities; or
   (iii) additional convertible securities issued pursuant to adjustments; or
   (iv) shares arising from the conversion of the securities in (ii) and (iii) above,

   (whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise in pursuance of any offer, agreement or option made or granted by the Directors during the continuance of this authority or thereafter) at any time and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes and to such persons as the Directors may in their absolute discretion deem fit (notwithstanding the authority conferred by this Resolution may have ceased to be in force), provided that:

1) the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to this Resolution (including shares to be issued in pursuance of convertible securities made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed fifty per cent. (50%) of the total number of issued shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company as calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) below ("**Issued Shares**"), provided that the aggregate number of shares to be issued other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders of the Company (including shares to be issued in pursuance of convertible securities made or granted pursuant to this Resolution) does not exceed twenty per cent. (20%) of the total number of Issued Shares;

2) (subject to such manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the SGX-ST) for the purpose of determining the aggregate number of shares that may be issued under sub-paragraph (1) above, the percentage of Issued Shares shall be based on the total number of Issued Shares (excluding treasury shares) in the capital of the Company at the time this Resolution is passed, after adjusting for:

   (i) new shares arising from the conversion or exercise of any convertible securities;
   (ii) (where applicable) new shares arising from exercising share options or vesting of share awards outstanding or subsisting at the time of the passing of this Resolution, provided the options or awards were granted in compliance with the Listing Manual; and
   (iii) any subsequent bonus issue, consolidation or subdivision of shares;

3) in exercising the authority conferred by this Resolution, the Company shall comply with the rules, guidelines and measures issued by the SGX-ST for the time being in force (unless such compliance has been waived by the SGX-ST) and the Articles of Association of the Company; and (unless revoked or varied by the Company in General Meeting), the authority conferred by this Resolution shall continue in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company ("**AGM**") or the date by which the next AGM of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is earlier. *(See Explanatory Note (iv))*

(Resolution 8)

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
Tong Kooi Ong
Chairman and CEO
10 April 2014

Notes

(a) A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the above Meeting may appoint not more than two (2) proxies to attend and vote in his stead.

(b) Where a member appoints two (2) proxies, he shall specify the proportion of his shareholdings to be represented by each proxy. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

(c) The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

(d) If the member is a corporation, the instrument appointing the proxy must be under common seal or the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.

Explanatory Notes

(i) Ordinary Resolution 4

Subject to his re-election, Mr. Koh Wan Kai will be re-appointed as an Executive Director. Mr. Koh Wan Kai does not have any relationships including immediate family relationships between him and the directors, the Company or its 10% shareholders as defined in the Code of Corporate Governance 2012.

Detailed information on Mr. Koh Wan Kai can be found under page 5 and page 18 in the Company's Annual Report 2013.

(ii) Ordinary Resolution 5

Subject to her re-election, Ms. Ng Shin Ein, who is considered an independent director, will be re-appointed as Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and a Member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee. Ms. Ng Shin Ein does not have any relationships including immediate family relationships between her and the directors, the Company or its 10% shareholders as defined in the Code of Corporate Governance 2012.

Detailed information on Ms. Ng Shin Ein can be found under page 5 and page 18 in the Company's Annual Report 2013.

(iii) Ordinary Resolution 6

Subject to his re-election, Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan, who is considered an independent director, will be re-appointed as Chairman of the Nominating Committee and a Member of the Remuneration Committee. Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan does not have any relationships including immediate family relationships between him and the directors, the Company or its 10% shareholders as defined in the Code of Corporate Governance 2012.

Detailed information on Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan can be found under page 6 and page 18 in the Company's Annual Report 2013.

(iv) Ordinary Resolution 8

The Ordinary Resolution 8 proposed above, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, from the date of the above Meeting until the next Annual General Meeting, to issue shares in the capital of the Company and to make or grant convertible securities, and to issue shares in pursuance of such convertible securities, without seeking any further approval from shareholders in general meeting, up to a number not exceeding fifty per cent. (50%) of the total number of Issued Shares of which up to twenty per cent. (20%) of the total number of Issued Shares may be issued other than on a pro rata basis to shareholders.

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PROXY FORM

UPP Holdings Limited
(Company Registration No. 196700346M)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD ON 25 APRIL 2014
(Before completing this form, please see notes below)

IMPORTANT:
1. For investors who have used their CPF monies to buy shares in the capital of UPP Holdings Limited, this Annual Report is forwarded to them at the request of their CPF Approved Nominees and is sent solely FOR INFORMATION ONLY.
2. This Proxy Form is not valid for use by CPF investors and shall be ineffective for all intents and purposes if used or purported to be used by them.

I/We, ______________________________ (Name) ____________________ (NRIC/Passport No.)

of ____ (Address)

being a member/members of UPP Holdings Limited (the "**Company**"), hereby appoint:

Name	Address	NRIC / Passport No.	Proportion of Shareholdings (%)
and/or *(delete as appropriate)*			

as my/our proxy/proxies to attend and to vote for me/us on my/our behalf and, if necessary, to demand a poll, at the Annual General Meeting ("**AGM**") of the Company to be held on Friday, 25 April 2014 at 2pm at Kent Ridge Room, No. 87, Science Park Drive, Science Hub, Singapore 118260, and at any adjournment thereof in the following manner indicated below: (Please indicate with a cross ("**X**") in the spaces provided whether you wish your vote(s) to be cast for or against the Resolutions. In the absence of specific directions, the proxy/proxies will vote or abstain as he/they may think fit.)

No.	Resolution	For	Against
	ORDINARY BUSINESS		
1	Adoption of Directors' Report and Audited Accounts		
2	Approval of a final dividend of 0.15 cents tax exempt (one tier) dividend per share for financial year ended 31 December 2013		
3	Approval of Directors' fees for financial year ending 31 December 2014		
4	Re-election of Mr. Koh Wan Kai as Director		
5	Re-election of Ms. Ng Shin Ein as Director		
6	Re-election of Dato' Seri Kalimullah Bin Masheerul Hassan as Director		
7	Re-appointment of Messrs Nexia TS Public Accounting Corporation as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration		
	SPECIAL BUSINESS		
8	To authorise Directors to issue shares and convertible securities under Section 161 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50		

Dated this _______ day of ________ 2014

Total Number of Shares held:	
(a) CDP Register	
(b) Register of Members	

____
Signature(s) of Member(s) / Common Seal

Important: Please read notes overleaf

PROXY FORM

Notes

1. If you have shares in the capital of the Company ("**Shares**") entered against your name in the Depository Register (as defined in Section 130A of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore (the "**Act**")), you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert that number of Shares. If you have Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and Shares registered in your name in the Register of Members, you should insert the aggregate number of Shares entered against your name in the Depository Register and registered in your name in the Register of Members. If no number is inserted, the instrument of proxy shall be deemed to relate to all the Shares held by you.

2. A member of the Company ("**Member**") entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint not more than two (2) proxies to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a Member.

3. Where a Member appoints two (2) proxies, the appointment shall be invalid unless he specifies the proportion of his shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy.

4. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be lodged at the registered office of the Company at 1 Kim Seng Promenade, #13-10 Great World City West Tower, Singapore 237994, not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM.

5. The instrument appointing a proxy or proxies must be under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing. Where the instrument appointing a proxy or proxies is executed by a corporation, it must be executed under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.

6. A corporation which is a Member may authorise by resolution of its directors or other governing body such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the AGM, in accordance with Section 179 of the Act.

General

The Company shall be entitled to reject the instrument of proxy if it is incomplete, improperly completed or illegible or where the true intentions of the Member is not ascertainable from the instructions specified in the instrument of proxy. In addition, in the case of Shares entered in the Depository Register, the Company may reject any instrument of proxy lodged if the Member, being the appointor, is not shown to have Shares entered against his name in the Depository Register forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited to the Company.

UPP HOLDINGS LIMITED
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