



R.E.A. HOLDINGS PLC



Presentation – April 2014

A photograph of a worker in a blue hard hat and red shirt working in a palm oil plantation. The worker is looking down at the ground, which is covered in palm fronds and soil. The background shows more palm trees and a clear sky.

R.E.A. Holdings plc (“REA”) is a UK public listed company of which the shares are admitted to the Official List and to trading on the main market of the London Stock Exchange.

The REA group is principally engaged in the cultivation of oil palms in the province of East Kalimantan in Indonesia and in the production of crude palm oil and crude palm kernel oil.

Find out more
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REA overview

The main group business is the cultivation of oil palms in the province of East Kalimantan, Indonesia, and the production of crude palm oil (“CPO”) and crude palm kernel oil (“CPKO”).

Oil palm plantings were first established in 1994. By 31 December 2013 some 34,000 hectares (130 square miles) had been planted. Further expansion to 60,000 hectares plus is under way.

The group sees its rationale as combining the transparency of a UK listed company with the opportunity and potentially high returns of an investment in Indonesia.

Operations are geographically concentrated providing an efficient base for the planned expansion to nearly double the size of the business. All plantings are on titled land.

A low cost, high margin business, adopting best modern agricultural practices, including recycling waste to reduce fertiliser and energy costs.

Two methane capture plants generating power sufficient not only for the group’s own operations but also for sale to the Indonesian state electricity company.

A strong management team with many years’ experience in oil palm cultivation.

Commitment to conservation, sustainability and environmental best practice, conforming to internationally accepted standards with Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (“RSPO”) accreditation and International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (“ISCC”).



100 years

100 years in Indonesia. Original plantation assets nationalised in 1964 but new Indonesian operations established from 1974.

1985

Principal Indonesian plantation operations merged in 1985 with Indonesian interests of two other UK plantation companies to establish new UK listed company “Anglo Eastern Plantations plc” (“AEP”). AEP remains a listed UK plc and is now a substantial group.

1989

Interest in AEP was sold in 1989 and proceeds were applied in establishing the existing agricultural operations of the group on what was then a large, remote and undeveloped concession area.

All other former interests subsequently divested to focus on the current agricultural operations of the group.

Land areas within a single unit or in close proximity. Planted area to be increased from 34,000 hectares to over 60,000 hectares.

Group plantation area

- Oil palms planted at 31 December 2013 covered 34,000 hectares representing some 130 square miles. Of this 27,000 hectares were mature and the balance immature.
- The location is shown on maps in Appendix I on page 13. The land areas are either within one single unit or in close proximity of that unit.
- The plantation areas are served by major rivers. This allows cheap bulk transport of inputs and outputs. All areas have excellent rainfall (around 4,000 mm per annum) and good sunlight hours, both important for oil palm cultivation. The terrain is undulating with reasonable drainage.



- Total oil palm plantings in Indonesia are reported to be 7 million hectares and similar in Malaysia. The group represents a tiny proportion of a large industry and is distinguished by operating a very large plantation in a single area.

Group land holdings and expansion

- Fully titled agricultural land in Indonesia is held on what is effectively a government lease known as an “HGU”, normally for a term of 30 years with rights of renewal. Land held by the group is initially allocated as a concession and then has to be converted to HGU status.
- The group currently has 71,000 hectares that are fully HGU titled. Subject to completion of conditional swap arrangements with respect to land held by a subsidiary company, fully titled land areas would increase to 76,000 hectares.
- Not all land is suitable for planting but the 76,000 fully titled hectares following completion of the swap should support extension of the planted area to between 50,000 and 55,000 hectares. Titling of land allocations already held but not yet fully titled and acquisition of additional pockets of land in the vicinity of the existing areas should increase the plantable area to 60,000 hectares.
- The rate of expansion will be dictated by available funding and the rate at which the group can complete the regulatory processes that are a necessary prelude to plating.
- The group has 5 per cent minority local interests in part of its land holdings.

Group production and processing

- The oil palm production cycle is reviewed in Appendix II (starting on page 14).
- Group FFB production in 2013 was 578,000 tonnes. That figure was lower than it should have been because of disruptions to harvesting caused by disputes with certain villages. These disputes which started in 2012 were resolved in the first quarter of 2013. However, there was a knock-on effect on subsequent months' crops. Production is steadily recovering.
- Not all mature areas are yet at peak production and substantial immature areas have still to come into production. With the further planned plantings, crops should increase for many years to come.
- The group has three oil mills (two with kernel crushing plants), the latest of which commenced operation in October 2012. The older mills have a capacity of 80 tonnes of FFB per hour; the new mill currently has a capacity of 40 tonnes per hour, extendible to 80 tonnes. Further mills are planned to be available to meet the projected requirement for future additional milling capacity but the next mill is unlikely to be required before 2018.

- From every 100 tonnes of FFB, the group extracts some 23 tonnes of CPO and 1.7 tonnes of CPKO. This combined result is high by industry standards yielding some 7 tonnes of oil (CPO and CPKO together) per fully mature hectare compared with a Malaysian average of 4 tonnes per hectare.
- Good yields reflect the agronomic conditions, standards of husbandry and consistent planting of only the best available seed (sourced from Costa Rica, Papua New Guinea and top seed gardens in Indonesia) as well as good management.

Sales

- The group operates a fleet of barges and a transshipment terminal on the seaward side of the Port of Samarinda. CPO and CPKO are barged downstream from the estates to the tank farm and are then either collected by buyers or barged on to buyers' nominated destinations in nearby areas. All sales are priced on a spot basis.
- Prior to 2013, sales were partly local and partly export, with export sales going mainly to refineries in East Malaysia which then sell on to China and India.
- Since 2013, the pattern of sales has changed as the local market has become more dynamic. There are now four refineries that can be readily accessed. These facilitate more efficient use of the barge fleet.

Existing mills projected to meet the required milling capacity until at least 2018.

Environmental and social considerations

The group is committed to sustainable oil palm development and international standards of environmental and social practice.

Employees

- Over 9,000 employees and many dependents.
- Housing is provided for all workers together with amenity buildings including places of worship, crèches, shops and medical facilities.
- Free drinking water and electricity is supplied to all estate villages.
- The group runs its own health service, funds a foundation running schools for employees' children and supports local state secondary schools.
- In 2012, the group received an award from the local government for the provision of equal opportunities for female workers.
- Diverse workforce including 40 ethnicities and 5 religions. 32 per cent of the workforce is female.



Local communities

- Dedicated management of community development programmes in all the surrounding villages, including support for infrastructure (clean water, roads, electricity, etc).
- Support for smallholder development of oil palms. Two schemes: plasma and PPMD.
- Under the plasma schemes, land holdings provided by, or procured by the group for, villagers are pooled into village owned cooperatives and the group develops and manages the land on their behalf; there were approaching some 4,000 hectares of plasma plantings at end 2013.
- Plasma schemes are funded by loans from an East Kalimantan development bank, guaranteed by the group and supplemented as necessary by funding from the group.
- Under the PPMD schemes, village smallholders farm their own plots of about 2 hectares each with support from the group; there are currently some 4,500 hectares of PPMD (or equivalent) plantings.
- Smallholder schemes are mutually beneficial to the local communities and the group. The local communities benefit from the economic development generated and the group from additional throughput in its mills. Throughput of third party fruit through the group's mills is already making a useful contribution to group revenues and this is expected to increase. 2013 throughput was 99,000 tonnes.

Sustainability

- The group is committed to sustainable oil palm development and international standards of environmental and social practice. The group employs a dedicated sustainability manager whose time is split between London and Indonesia.
- All oil palm development is on land that had been logged out prior to occupation by the group and reclassified for agricultural development.
- All development areas are surveyed before development and any areas of high conservation value are set aside. There are currently some 20,000 hectares of conservation reserves. The group has established its own conservation department to oversee these reserves and monitor the continuing biodiversity that they provide.
- The group has ISO 14001 certification for its mature estates and mills and is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil ("RSPO"). The group's two older oil milling and storage facilities have been certified in compliance with the RSPO Supply Chain Certification System ("SCCS") and the group has been awarded certification of its biomass production ("ISCC") under the terms of the EU Renewable Energy Directive. Incremental revenue attributable to the group's sustainability credentials amounted to \$1.3 million during 2013.
- The group published its first carbon footprint report in February 2013 and its first sustainability report in July 2013.

Responsible operating practices

- The group has a zero burning policy and integrated pest management using natural predators to control pests (eg flowering plants encouraging wasps, the natural predators of bagworm and caterpillars).
- Extensive use of *Macuna Bracteata* as a crop cover in the oil palm areas and the composting of residues of the CPO production process reduce dependency on inorganic fertiliser (see photograph in Appendix II on page 19).
- Two methane capture plants were commissioned during 2012. The plants have achieved credits for carbon emission reduction.
- The methane capture plants are generating electricity for much of the group's operations and employee housing, with material consequential savings in energy costs as well as greenhouse gas emissions.
- In addition the group has entered into a formal agreement for the sale of biogas generated electricity to the Indonesian state electricity company ("PLN"). It is initially dedicating 3 MW of generating capacity to PLN (at a cost of \$1 million per MW) but this may be increased to 6 MW. At full load, each MW of capacity produces a return of \$1 million per annum. PLN has awarded a contract for the electrical reticulation required to connect the group to the adjacent villages to be supplied by PLN. Works are expected to be completed during 2014.
- The group is also investigating the possibility of using methane as an alternative fuel source for vehicles and other equipment.

CPO is the cheapest vegetable oil to produce. Production per hectare is up to eight times that of other vegetable oils.

General

- CPO is one of four major vegetable oils that account for over 70 per cent of edible oils and fats.
- The other major oils are produced from soybean, rapeseed and sunflower seed.
- CPO is the cheapest vegetable oil to produce.
- Total world production of edible oils and fats in 2012/2013 was about 187 million tonnes. CPO represented some 56 million tonnes.

Consumption

- There has been steady demand growth for oils and fats (typically at 3 per cent per annum or more) over several decades from traditional markets.
- Main traditional uses of edible oils and fats are:
 - Cooking oil
 - Soap and detergents
 - Ice cream
 - Shortening
 - Oleo chemicals.
- Recently added use in biofuels.
- Demand drivers are:
 - Population growth
 - Per capita income growth.
- As countries develop economically, the popular demand for fried as opposed to boiled foods increases. The two demand drivers combine most strongly in highly populated and fast developing countries such as China and India.
- Annual per capita consumption of vegetable oils and fats is much higher in the USA (57 kgs) and Western Europe (60 kgs) than in China (26kgs) and India (15 kgs).
- Biofuel usage accounted for an estimated 13 per cent of 2013 consumption of edible oils and fats of 187 million tonnes.

Natural advantages of CPO

- CPO is the only vegetable oil that is grown purely for its oil content.
- Oil meal is a major component of crop value for soybean, rapeseed and sunflower.
- The lower demand growth for oil meals as animal feed will restrict the ability of soybean, rape and sunflower to meet the continuing growth in demand for vegetable oils.
- Increased consumption of vegetable oils is likely to be met disproportionately by CPO, which should underpin offtake for expansion of supplies of CPO.
- Because oilseeds are sown annually, production can be rapidly adjusted in response to world deficits and surpluses of vegetable oils. CPO is more prolific than other vegetable oils (4 to 7 tonnes per hectare of oil against less than 1 tonne) and so is more efficient to produce. This underpins the CPO price.
- Further underpinning from ability to convert vegetable oils into biofuels. The petroleum oil market is over 3 billion tonnes so can rapidly absorb surpluses when pricing is right (that is when CPO price per tonne at origin is less than 7.5x price of a barrel of petroleum oil). Indonesia and Malaysia have recently introduced regulations to mandate an increased biodiesel component in all diesel usage and this appears to be helping sentiment.

Prices

- Current CPO price per tonne is around \$915 CIF Rotterdam. High and low of the last ten years to end 2013 have been \$1,292 and \$402. Recent averages:
 - 2011: \$1,124
 - 2012: \$998
 - 2013: \$856..

Recent Indonesian regulations are increasing the mandated biodiesel component of all diesel fuel used in Indonesia.

Use of quarried stone will permit internal transport efficiencies and third party stone sales offer the prospect of an additional revenue stream.

- The group holds an investment in a stone deposit located close to the group's agricultural operations. Sample drilling and testing confirm a substantial deposit of stone suitable for road making on the group's plantations and by third parties, as well as suitability for other applications such as concrete production.
- Use of quarried stone will permit internal transport efficiencies and third party stone sales offer the prospect of an additional revenue stream. The group expects to commence stone production during 2014.
- The group also holds three coal mining concessions. Project agreements have recently been signed with third parties relating to the development and operation of two of these coal concessions. The cooperation arrangements agreed will provide an income stream to the group calculated by reference to coal prices prevailing from time to time (subject to an agreed floor) and will minimise further coal related costs to the group. The group expects to recover the carrying value of the concessions with some upside in the event that coal prices recover from their presently depressed levels.

Operations are supervised by experienced management.

South East Asia

- Operations are supervised by experienced and appropriately qualified expatriates and senior Indonesian staff. The team is headed by the group's regional director, operating from Singapore and Jakarta.
- Each 4,000 hectare estate unit has its own Indonesian management team led by an estate manager and 10 assistants.
- The local head office in Samarinda is supported by an office in Jakarta liaising with government and financial institutions.
- The group has a graduate recruitment programme with its own training school. Training programmes are run at all levels. Continuing expansion offers good promotion prospects.

London

- The group's head office in London deals with UK regulatory and listing matters and oversees the funding of the whole group.
- London management team is lean: chairman, managing director plus two full time and four part time support staff.

Localisation

- Reorganisation of the group's plantation subsidiaries has been completed so that the plantation sub-group is now headed by the group's principal Indonesian plantation subsidiary, PT REA Kaltim Plantations ("REA Kaltim"). It is the intention in due course to make a public offering of a minority shareholding in REA Kaltim, combined with a listing of REA Kaltim's shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in Jakarta. Such listing is unlikely to take place until sufficient time has elapsed for the REA Kaltim sub-group to have reported figures that reflect normal cropping levels.
- Benefits will be coverage of the group by South East Asian investment analysts and that REA Kaltim will be treated as a local rather than a foreign company for most Indonesian regulatory purposes.

Current profitability, cash flow and capital structure

Profits

- Results for 2013 reflected the impact of the village disruptions experienced in 2012 and early 2013 but after a loss of \$2.6 million sustained in the first half, profit before tax recovered in the second half to \$27.8 million.
- Second half results benefited from higher CPO and CPKO prices and a devaluing rupiah against the dollar.
- As the group cannot influence its selling prices, it concentrates on being a low cost producer. The large single area operation and high yields facilitate this. There will be some additional variable costs as crops increase but increasing throughput on a fixed overhead base should reduce unit costs (inflation apart).
- Transformation costs from FOB Samarinda to CIF Rotterdam are about \$90 per tonne and export duty (levied on a sliding scale) is currently payable at a rate of \$70 per tonne.

Cash flow

- Cash generation (EBITDA excluding biological asset adjustments) was \$38 million for 2012 and \$30.2 million for 2013.
- Development expenditure in 2013 was \$33.5 million. Expenditure is currently concentrated on expansion of planted areas and will remain so for the immediate future because no further oil mills will be required for some time.
- Development of a hectare of oil palm from nursery planting to maturity, including necessary infrastructure and plant and equipment, costs between \$7,000 and \$9,000. Processing facilities add some \$2,000.

Capital structure

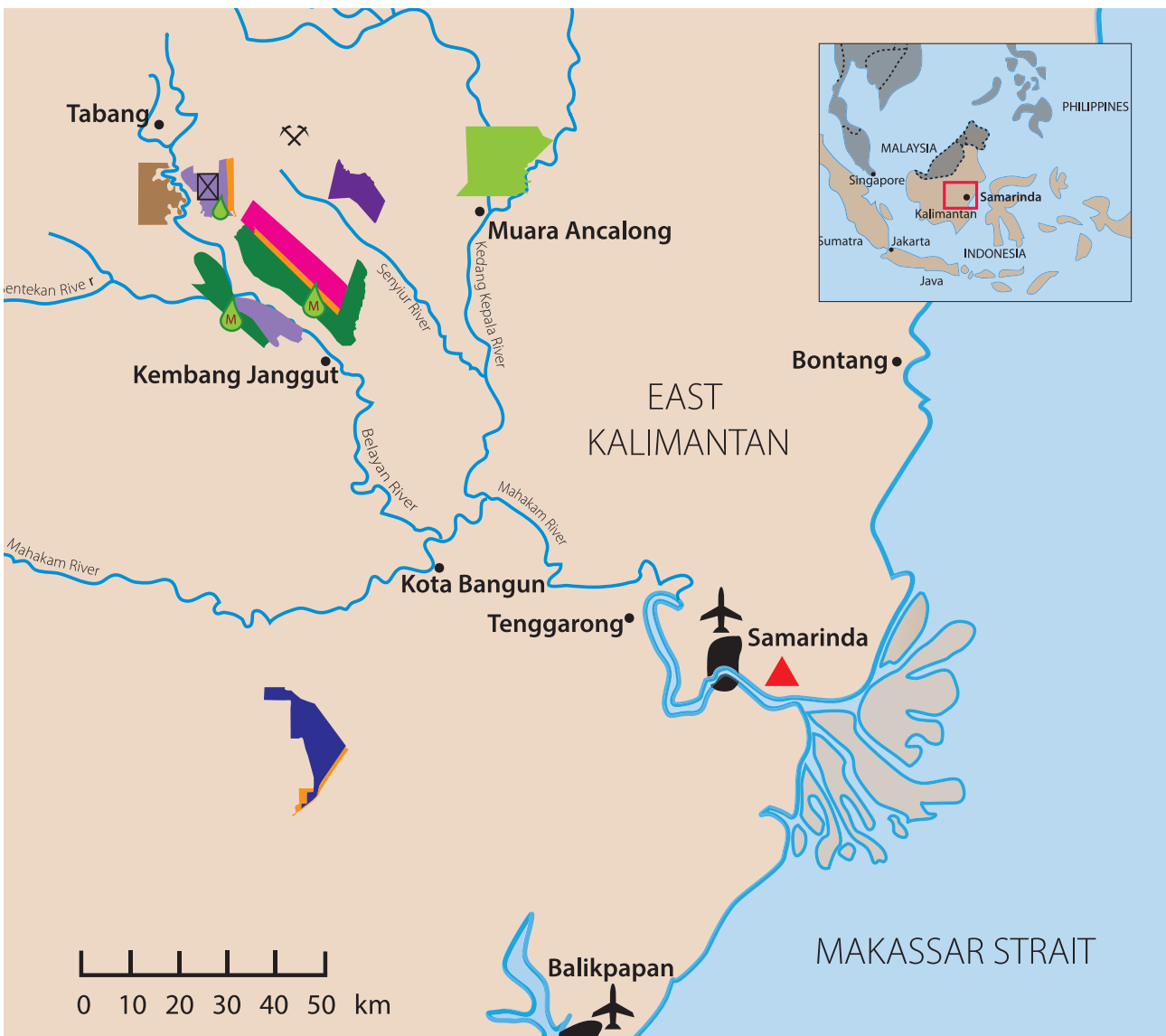
- Debt at 31 December 2013 amounted to some \$199 million mainly consisting of dollar and sterling notes (repayable over the period 2014 to 2017) and Indonesian bank debt repayable over a period of several years. Against this, at the same date, the group had cash of \$35 million.
- Gross assets at 31 December 2013 amounted to \$601 million.
- REA's issued share capital comprises 52,105,116 9% preference shares of £1 each and 35,085,269 ordinary shares. REA has a full premium listing in London.
- The group has recently agreed medium-term loan facilities with two regional banks in Indonesia for the plantation sub-group. These facilities, equivalent to \$90 million, are intended to ensure the group's ability to fund its planned extension planting programme and progressively to refinance the group's shorter term indebtedness.

Appendix I: Maps

The smaller map shows the location of the REA group's operations within the context of South East Asia. The larger map provides a plan of the operational areas and of the river system by which access is obtained to the main areas.

Key

M	Methane capture plant
🌿	Oil mill
⚡	Stone quarry
▲	Tank storage
■ CDM	PT Cipta Davia Mandiri
■ KKS	PT Kartanegara Kumalasakti
■ KMS	PT Kutai Mitra Sejahtera
■ PBJ	PT Putra Bongan Jaya
■ PBJ2	PT Persada Bangun Jaya
■ REAK	PT REA Kaltim Plantations
■ SYB	PT Sasana Yudha Bhakti
⊗ SYB swap	land surrender
■ SYB swap	new PU land



Appendix II: Oil palm production cycle

Cultivation



Seedling nursery

Oil palms are grown from specially selected seed bought from third party suppliers. Seed is initially planted out in polythene bags in nurseries where it grows into seedlings suitable for planting over a period of nine to twelve months.



Immature area

New areas designated for planting undergo several months of preparation during which roads and bridges are established and a legume cover crop is planted. Seedlings are then transported to the prepared areas and planted out in a triangular pattern of 143 palms per hectare. In hillier areas, seedlings are planted on terraces. Young palms grow for about 30 months after field planting before starting to produce fruit.



Harvesting

Mature palms fruit continuously throughout the year although fruiting volumes reduce slightly during drier months. Fruits grow in bunches, known as fresh fruit bunches ("FFB"), at the intersections of the lower fronds and the trunk. When bunches ripen, they are cut by harvesters, either with a chisel or, in the case of older palms which are taller, with a blade on the end of an extensible pole.



Fresh fruit bunches

Each fresh fruit bunch comprises up to 1,000 fruitlets attached to a fibrous husk. Bunch weights increase progressively from 2.5 kgs at earliest maturity to 15+ kgs at 10 years after planting. As bunches ripen, fruitlets loosen and detach. Bunches are harvested after 10 loose fruitlets have detached. The riper the fruitlets the greater the crude palm oil content. FFB yield per hectare increases to a maximum some eight years after first yield and is maintained until the last five years of the 25 year life of the palm.



Fruitlets

Each individual fruitlet is made up of a central "endocarp" or nut and an outer "pericarp". The pericarp consists of a skin or "exocarp" and a fleshy pulp surrounding the nut known as the "mesocarp". It is the mesocarp that contains crude palm oil. The nut separately consists of an outer shell and a kernel. The latter contains palm kernel oil, a lauric oil that is similar to coconut oil.



Crop transport

Harvested bunches (together with the detached fruitlets which have a particularly high oil content) are taken to collection points on the estate roads. From there, they are loaded into mini-tractors and transferred to bins. The bins are then loaded onto lorries and taken to the group's oil mills where the bin loads are discharged for processing.

Appendix II: Oil palm production cycle

continued

Processing



Steam sterilisation

Loaded cages are run into sterilisation chambers where bunches are subjected to pressurised steam sterilisation for approximately two hours. Sterilised bunches are transferred to thresher drums, where individual fruitlets are separated from the fibrous bunch base.



Pressing

Separated fruitlets pass through a screw press which extracts the crude palm oil from the fleshy pulp or mesocarp leaving a press-cake containing fibre and nuts.



Clarification/Purification/Storage

Extracted crude palm oil then proceeds through clarification, purification and vacuum drying processes and, thereafter, is stored in tanks adjacent to each mill.



Kernel crushing

The press cake is separated by pneumatic separation (winnowing) into fibre and nuts. The nuts are passed to a nut cracker. After cracking, the resultant kernels and shell are separated and the kernels are transferred to a palm kernel crushing plant. The palm kernels are further processed to extract the crude palm kernel oil that these contain.



Process energy

The mill is powered by two large boilers which generate steam for the turbines that power the mill and for uses in processing. Mill boilers run on the fibrous residues from the screw presses and from the shell from the nut cracking process. In normal operation, the mill can run entirely on the waste product of its own process.



Composting

All processing waste is recycled. Oil mill effluent is passed through a digester (see "Methane capture" below) and is then composted with empty fruit bunches. The composting process is assisted by an accelerant and takes 45 days for each batch. The resultant compost is used in substitution for inorganic fertiliser.

Appendix II: Oil palm production cycle

continued

Despatch



River transport by barge

Crude palm oil and crude palm kernel oil produced by the mills are transported by road to nearby loading points on the Belayan river and are then transferred downstream by barge. The group operates its own fleet of river barges of varying capacities ranging between 750 and 2,000 tonnes. Tugs tow the barges up and down river.



Transshipment terminal

The group has its own transshipment terminal on the Mahakam river downstream of the port of Samarinda. Here, crude palm oil and crude palm kernel oil are transferred to tanks pending delivery to buyers at international destinations or elsewhere in the Indonesian archipelago. The group time charters barges which are used for onward deliveries to destinations in Malaysia and other parts of Indonesia. Buyers also collect oil from the terminal in ocean going ships of up to 6,000 tonnes.

Methane capture



An important measure to reduce the group's carbon footprint has been the construction of two methane capture plants. Methane released by the mill effluent is captured, passed through a biological scrubber and then used to fuel gas turbines. The electricity generated is used to power the mills, estate buildings and employee housing, reducing dependence upon diesel powered generators and thus further reducing the group's carbon footprint. Methane that cannot be utilised for electricity generation at present is flared to convert it to carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide has a much lower global warming potential than methane, meaning that it traps less heat in the earth's atmosphere, and therefore makes a smaller contribution to global warming.

Conservation



Development of agricultural operations is planned on the basis of social and environmental impact assessments and the results of biological inventories carried out by the conservation department and independent experts. Some 20 per cent of the existing land bank has been set aside as conservation reserves, the ultimate goal of which is to secure the long term persistence of the original biodiversity of the landscape.

The conservation reserves are managed through a process of physical and biological inventory, monitoring and assessment. Actions include the clear demarcation of conservation reserves, habitat enrichment to improve survival rates for sensitive species and the maintenance of a long term database to record the status of the flora and fauna present.

The conservation team works in collaboration with the agricultural team to reduce the negative environmental impacts from the agricultural operations. This includes monitoring the quality of river water within the group's concessions, studying the contribution that forest predators can make to pest control within oil palm plantings and implementing measures to improve the recycling of waste.

The conservation department also seeks to conserve biodiversity through co-operation with local communities.

Appendix III: Consolidated income statements

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Revenue	110,547	124,600	147,758
Net gain / (loss) arising from changes in fair value of agricultural produce inventory	548	(5,677)	4,011
Cost of sales	(69,901)	(63,566)	(6,056)
Gross profit	41,194	55,357	83,713
Net gain arising from changes in fair value of biological assets	7,133	5,979	7,375
Other operating income	–	12	339
Distribution costs	(1,290)	(1,601)	(1,719)
Administrative expenses	(18,959)	(18,899)	(16,959)
Impairment loss	–	(3,000)	–
Operating profit	28,078	37,848	72,749
Investment revenues	467	411	2,889
Finance costs	(3,329)	(7,701)	(11,465)
Profit before tax	25,216	30,558	64,173
Tax	(12,544)	(12,855)	(18,559)
Profit for the year	12,672	17,703	45,614
Attributable to:			
Ordinary shareholders	5,457	11,342	40,453
Preference shareholders	7,291	6,713	5,006
Non-controlling interests	(76)	(352)	155
	12,672	17,703	45,614
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	15.8 cents	33.9 cents	121.0 cents

All operations for both years are continuing

Appendix IV: Consolidated balance sheets

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	12,578	12,578	12,578
Biological assets	288,180	265,663	244,433
Property, plant and equipment	146,998	145,610	102,185
Prepaid operating lease rentals	30,454	26,630	23,497
Indonesian stone and coal interests	30,427	29,480	28,580
Investments	–	–	1,430
Deferred tax assets	9,515	6,063	4,689
Non-current receivables	2,250	2,470	1,835
Total non-current assets	520,402	488,494	419,227
Current assets			
Inventories	17,345	20,712	25,559
Investments	–	1,256	963
Trade and other receivables	28,625	32,155	34,162
Cash and cash equivalents	34,574	26,393	30,601
Total current assets	80,544	80,516	91,285
Total assets	600,946	569,010	510,512
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(16,908)	(30,051)	(19,895)
Current tax liabilities	(2,934)	(4,348)	(8,349)
Bank loans	(35,033)	(1,000)	(2,000)
US dollar notes	(5,964)	(691)	(4,527)
Other loans and payables	(940)	(1,105)	1,353
Total current liabilities	(61,779)	(37,195)	(36,124)
Non-current liabilities			
Bank loans	(62,281)	(51,194)	(27,018)
Sterling notes	(55,708)	(54,279)	(51,332)
US dollar notes	(33,468)	(48,007)	(29,414)
Preference shares issued by a subsidiary	(38)	(54)	(1,500)
Derivative financial instruments	(7,892)	(11,622)	(16,216)
Deferred tax liabilities	(73,404)	(44,372)	(40,283)
Other loans and payables	(6,935)	(7,257)	(5,680)
Total non-current liabilities	(239,726)	(216,785)	(171,443)
Total liabilities	(301,505)	(253,980)	(207,567)
Net assets	299,441	315,030	302,945
Equity			
Share capital	101,574	97,565	87,939
Share premium account	25,161	18,680	21,771
Translation reserve	(32,549)	(4,854)	(11,762)
Retained earnings	203,225	201,630	202,763
	297,411	313,021	300,711
Non-controlling interests	2,030	2,009	2,234
Total equity	299,441	315,030	302,945

Appendix V: Land and outputs

Land

Areas planted as at 31 December 2013 amounted in total to 34,062 hectares as shown in the table of land holdings below:

	Hectares
Mature areas	
1994	416
1995	1,956
1996	2,272
1997	2,479
1998	4,829
1999	351
2000	874
2004	3,190
2005	2,279
2006	3,362
2007	3,455
2008	991
2009	648
	27,102
Immature areas	
2010	1,405
2011	1,073
2012	1,927
2013	2,555
	34,062
Titled balance	36,522
	70,584
Allocations	30,043
Total	100,627

Crops and extraction rates

The following table shows the FFB crops, the CPO, palm kernel and CPKO production and resultant extraction rates for 2013:

FFB crops (tonnes)	
Group	578,785
External purchases	99,348
Total	678,133
Production (tonnes)	
CPO	147,649
Palm kernels	30,741
CPKO	11,393
Extraction rates (percentage)	
CPO	21.8
Palm kernels	4.5
CPKO	36.8



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