Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia
(Non-Profit Organization)

Financial statements with independent auditors' report
year ended December 31, 2010
with comparative figures for 2009

Purwantono, Suherman & Surja

ERNST & YOUNG

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 2009

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Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. RPC-1744/PSS/2012

The Boards of the Foundation
Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia

We have audited the statement of financial position of Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia (the "Foundation") as of December 31, 2010 and the related statement of activities and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended December 31, 2009 were audited by other independent auditors, whose report dated June 15, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Notes 2g and 10, the Foundation has not applied the projected-unit-credit actuarial valuation method as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No.24 (Revised 2004), "Employee Benefits" for the purpose of estimating its liability for employee benefits as provided under the Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003 (the "Labor Law").

In our opinion, except for the effects of not applying the projected-unit-credit actuarial valuation method as described in the preceding paragraph, the 2010 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia as of December 31, 2010, and the results of its activities and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia.

Purwantono, Suherman & Surja

Benyanto Suherman
Public Accountant License No. 05.1.0973

January 27, 2012

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Indonesia. The standards, procedures ajjnd practices applied to audit such financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in Indonesia.

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2010
With Comparative Figures for 2009
(Expressed in Rupiah)

	Notes	2010	2009
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand and in banks	2h,3	1,351,705,983	353,770,639
Receivables from employees	2h	1,669,944	5,523,509
Prepaid expenses	2b,4	93,862,115	344,176,315
Advances paid		3,069,942	200,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**1,450,307,984**	**703,670,463**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation of Rp1,497,069,400 in 2010 and Rp1,196,187,310 in 2009	2c,2d,5	1,141,598,068	991,845,564
Deferred tax asset	2f,6a	-	44,543,518
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,591,906,052**	**1,740,059,545**
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	2h	28,223,895	800,000
Accrued expenses	2h	16,153,901	6,418,180
Tax payable	2f,6b	1,669,944	5,523,509
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**46,047,740**	**12,741,689**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Liability for employee benefits	2g,10	247,210,438	178,174,072
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**293,258,178**	**190,915,761**
UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS		**2,298,647,874**	**1,549,143,784**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		**2,591,906,052**	**1,740,059,545**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended December 31, 2010
with Comparative Figures for 2009
(Expressed in Rupiah)

	Notes	2010	2009
CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS:			
REVENUES			
Donations	2e,7	4,879,430,623	3,064,762,468
Other income	8	32,431,809	50,927,572
TOTAL REVENUES		**4,911,862,432**	**3,115,690,040**
EXPENSES	2e		
Program expenses			
Integrated education		1,102,955,338	873,130,852
Sustainable community healthy improvement		380,816,876	264,149,417
Community save water supply		348,231,487	309,591,584
Infrastructure		251,609,250	138,078,293
Vetiver development		238,436,813	660,120,383
Solar power systems		152,926,772	155,941,279
Bamboo development and reforestation		142,566,269	110,200,420
Educational art story book		131,104,200	261,500
Organic vegetables gardens for food security and sustainable community		89,722,387	81,780,229
Site transport to facilitate programs		79,177,509	38,241,750
School uniform		38,056,600	-
Library development		22,557,849	24,493,809
Independence day empowering children		21,643,187	8,205,063
Goat breeding		20,789,500	19,325,500
Sponsored tertiary education for local children		18,947,210	24,431,073
Total program expenses		**3,039,541,247**	**2,707,951,152**
General and administrative expenses	9	**1,052,903,222**	**905,890,362**
Others		**25,370,355**	**2,309,423**
TOTAL EXPENSES		**4,117,814,824**	**3,616,150,937**
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**794,047,608**	**(500,460,897)**
DEFERRED INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	2f,6a	**(44,543,518)**	**3,757,963**
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS		**749,504,090**	**(496,702,934)**
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		**1,549,143,784**	**2,045,846,718**
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR		**2,298,647,874**	**1,549,143,784**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

YAYASAN EKOTURISME INDONESIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year Ended December 31, 2010
With Comparative Figures for 2009
(Expressed in Rupiah)

	Notes	2010	2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from donations	7	4,879,430,623	3,064,762,468
Interest received	8	29,803,229	9,002,059
Miscellaneous receipts		2,628,580	-
Cash paid to employees and suppliers		(3,463,292,494)	(3,192,828,486)
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities		**1,448,569,938**	**(119,063,959)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets		-	22,200,000
Acquisitions of fixed assets	5	(450,634,594)	(120,067,340)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		**(450,634,594)**	**(97,867,340)**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		**997,935,344**	**(216,931,299)**
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	3	353,770,639	570,701,938
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT END OF YEAR	3	**1,351,705,983**	**353,770,639**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Expressed in Rupiah)

1. GENERAL

Yayasan Ekoturisme Indonesia (the Foundation) was established based on notarial deed No. 96 of Meiyane Halimatussyadiah, S.H. dated July 25, 1998. The deed of establishment was registered at the Denpasar Public Court in its Report List No. 26 dated August 11, 1998. The Foundation's Articles of Association have been amended several times, the latest of which was notarized under deed No. 3 dated December 15, 2008 of Meiyane Halimatussyadiah, S.H.

The Foundation is a non-profit organization with objectives as follows:

- provide integrated and relevant education for children as a foundation for future empowerment;
- improve nutrition through a nutritious school meal and education for future growth;
- ensure better health through health education, improved nutrition and hygiene;
- eliminate iodine deficiency among children and reproductive-age women; and
- improve farmland organically for long term food security and eventual self-reliance.

The Foundation has two Secretariats: one is located in Jalan Tunjung Sari No. 2YZ Padangsambian, Denpasar, and the other in Dusun Ban, Ban Village, Kecamatan Kubu, Karangasem, Bali Province, Indonesia.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the boards of the foundation consist of:

Board of Advisors		
Board of Chairman	:	Ketut Arthana
Members	:	David John Booth (Founder of the Foundation)
	:	Endang Husnaeni
Board of Management		
Chairman	:	I Komang Kumiawan
Vice Chairman	:	Tri Budiyono
Secretary	:	Gede Ngurah Indraguna Pinatih
Treasurer	:	I Gusti Ngurah Adi Suputra
Supervisor	:	John Scott Younger

The Foundation had 111 and 120 employees as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively (unaudited).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 45, "Financial Reporting for Non-Profit Organizations", and other relevant PSAKs, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia ("Indonesian GAAP").

The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis using the historical cost basis of accounting, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies for those accounts. The statement of cash flows presents cash receipts and payments classified into operating and investing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the direct method.

The reporting currency used in the preparation of the financial statements is the rupiah, which is the functional currency of the foundation.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Prepaid Expenses

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

c. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of fixed assets includes: (a) purchase price, (b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its present location and condition, and (c) the initial estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located (if any). Each part of an item of fixed assets with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. At each financial year end, the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of fixed assets are reviewed and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

When significant renewals and betterments are performed, their costs are recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are charged directly to current activity.

Depreciation commences once the fixed assets are available for their intended use and is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Years
Solar power system	10
Vehicles	4-8
Office equipment	4-8

An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is credited or charged to activity in the period the asset is derecognized.

d. Impairment in Asset Values

In accordance with PSAK No. 48, "Impairment in Asset Value", The Foundation reviews asset values for any impairment whenever there are events or changes in circumstances which indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be fully recoverable. Impairment in asset value, if any, is recognized as a loss in the current year's statement of activities.

e. Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue from donations is recognized when received from donors. Expenses are recognized as incurred on the accrual basis.

For the purpose of the preparation of financial statements, revenues are presented in the statement of activities as increases in unrestricted net assets unless the use of the asset received is limited by donor-imposed restrictions. Expenses are presented as decreases in unrestricted net assets.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Income Tax

Current tax expense is provided based on the estimated taxable income for the year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on all temporary differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities at each end of reporting period. Future tax benefits, such as the carry-forward of any unused tax losses, are also recognized to the extent that realization of such benefits is probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period. Changes in the carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities due to a change in tax rates are credited or charged to current year activity, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to net assets.

Amendment to a tax obligation is recorded when an assessment is received or, if appealed against by the Foundation, when the result of the appeal is determined.

Most of the Foundation's revenues are in form of donations, which are not subjected to income tax.

g. Employee Benefits

The Foundation recognizes its liability for employee benefits in accordance with Labor Law No.13 year 2003 dated March 25, 2003 (the "Labor Law"). The Foundation has not applied PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2004), "Employee Benefits" (PSAK No. 24) for the purpose of estimating such liability, which requires the use of the projected-unit-credit actuarial valuation method. Instead, the Foundation uses an internally developed valuation method which is considered more practicable considering the Foundation's specific conditions.

h. Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2010, the Foundation adopted PSAK No. 50 (Revised 2006), "Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosures" (PSAK No. 50), and PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2006), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (PSAK No. 55), which superseded PSAK No. 50, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Securities", and PSAK No. 55 (Revised 1999), "Accounting for Derivative Instrument and Hedging Activities".

PSAK No. 50 contains the requirements for the presentation of financial instruments and identifies the information that should be disclosed. The presentation requirements apply to the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments; the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains; and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities should be offset. This PSAK requires the disclosure of, among others, information about factors that affect the amount, timing and certainty of an entity's future cash flows relating to financial instruments and the accounting policies applied to those instruments.

PSAK No. 55 establishes the principles for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities, and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard provides for the definitions and characteristics of a derivative, the categories of financial instruments, recognition and measurement, hedge accounting and determination of hedging relationships, among others.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Financial Instruments (continued)

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition

Financial assets within the scope of PSAK No. 55 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The Foundation determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way purchases) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the buyers or sellers commit to purchase or sell the assets.

As of December 31, 2010, the Foundation's financial assets include cash on hand and in banks and receivables from employees. The Foundation has determined that all of those financial assets are categorized as loans and receivables. As of December 31, 2010, the Foundation does not have any financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, available-for-sale financial assets and held-to-maturity investments.

Subsequent measurement

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

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities within the scope of PSAK No. 55 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Foundation determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, include directly attributable transaction costs.

As of December 31, 2010, the Foundation's financial liabilities include other payables and accrued expenses. The Foundation has determined that all of those financial liabilities are categorized as loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of activities when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Financial Instruments (continued)

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

iv. Impairment of financial assets

The Foundation assesses at each end of reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Foundation assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of activities. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the financial asset. Loans and receivables, together with the associated allowance, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Foundation. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance for impairment account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in statement of activities.

v. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

<u>Financial assets</u>

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when: (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or (2) the Foundation has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Foundation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Foundation has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

<u>Financial liabilities</u>

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in statement of activities.

(Expressed in Rupiah)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At each end of reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted to reflect the average buying and selling rates of exchange quoted by Bank Indonesia at the last banking transaction date of the year. The resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to current activity.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the rates of exchange used were Rp8,991 and Rp9,400 to US$1, respectively.

j. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported therein. Due to inherent uncertainty in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based on amounts that differ from those estimates.

3. CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS

This account consists of the following:

	2010	2009
Cash on hand	27,511,869	22,031,211
Cash in banks:		
Rupiah account		
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	1,321,614,978	328,405,812
U.S. dollar account		
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (formerly The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc) (US$287 in 2010 and US$355 in 2009)	2,579,136	3,333,616
Total	**1,351,705,983**	**353,770,639**

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, cash in PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk includes cash in savings account amounting to Rp1,063,944,120 and Rp317,445,913 which is registered under the name of David John Booth, the founder of the foundation. This account is used solely for the foundation's day-to-day operations.

4. PREPAID EXPENSES

This account consists of prepayments for:

	2010	2009
Rental	88,514,966	328,764,119
Insurance	4,426,449	15,412,196
Advertising	920,700	-
Total	**93,862,115**	**344,176,315**

(Expressed in Rupiah)

5. FIXED ASSETS

The details of fixed assets are as follows:

	2010			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Cost				
Vehicles	1,149,255,950	388,560,000	-	1,537,815,950
Office equipment	671,163,708	62,074,594	-	733,238,302
Solar power system	367,613,216	-	-	367,613,216
Total	**2,188,032,874**	**450,634,594**	**-**	**2,638,667,468**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Vehicles	675,312,408	168,084,689	-	843,397,097
Office equipment	455,482,989	96,036,079	-	551,519,068
Solar power system	65,391,913	36,761,322	-	102,153,235
Total	**1,196,187,310**	**300,882,090**	**-**	**1,497,069,400**
Net Book Value	**991,845,564**			**1,141,598,068**

	2009			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Cost				
Vehicles	1,201,085,950	19,240,000	71,070,000	1,149,255,950
Office equipment	571,081,368	100,827,340	745,000	671,163,708
Solar power system	367,613,216	-	-	367,613,216
Total	**2,139,780,534**	**120,067,340**	**71,815,000**	**2,188,032,874**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Vehicles	594,617,408	141,877,500	61,182,500	675,312,408
Office equipment	360,280,061	95,606,470	403,542	455,482,989
Solar power system	28,630,590	36,761,323	-	65,391,913
Total	**983,528,059**	**274,245,293**	**61,586,042**	**1,196,187,310**
Net Book Value	**1,156,252,475**			**991,845,564**

Depreciation charged to activity is as follows:

	2010	2009
Program expenses	197,694,201	198,656,760
General and administrative (Note 9)	103,187,889	75,588,533
Total	**300,882,090**	**274,245,293**

Management believes that there is no impairment in asset values as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 as contemplated in PSAK No. 48.

As of December 31, 2010, the foundation has insured its vehicles against losses from accident, strike, riot and other risks under blanket policies with a total insurance coverage of Rp830,700,000. In management's opinion, the insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses that may arise from such risks.

(Expressed in Rupiah)

6. TAXATION

a. In 2010, the Foundation recognized deferred income tax expense amounting Rp44,543,518 for the write-down of deferred tax asset that was recognized in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2009. Such write-down was made because it was no longer probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the relevant deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

The deferred tax asset was initially recognized under the consideration that the Foundation was still engaged in certain commercial activities wherein results were expected to become increasingly significant in the future. However, since the actual results were not as expected, the Foundation decided to no longer engage in such activities. Thus, the Foundation decided to write-off any deferred tax asset that it has previously recognized.

b. Tax payable represents income tax article 21 payable to the Tax Office.

7. DONATIONS

The details of this account are as follows:

	2010	2009
Education program	1,439,626,763	1,145,290,888
Health program	739,511,490	242,768,862
Vetiver development program	432,677,170	831,319,482
Head Office operational and overhead cost	399,195,366	84,256,197
Bamboo development and reforestation program	391,550,860	43,805,300
Infrastructure program	364,301,950	148,884,685
Transportation	353,040,000	-
Water supply program	266,111,470	227,065,298
Agriculture program	194,804,854	62,669,533
Solar power system program	140,976,003	204,436,110
Educational art story book program	104,535,747	60,320,000
Sponsored tertiary education for local children	35,331,450	-
Development of comprehensive library program	13,500,000	13,946,113
Independence day celebration	4,267,500	-
Total	**4,879,430,623**	**3,064,762,468**

8. OTHER INCOME

The details of this account are as follows:

	2010	2009
Interest income	29,803,229	9,002,059
Gain from sale of fixed assets	-	11,971,042
Others	2,628,580	29,954,471
Total	**32,431,809**	**50,927,572**

(Expressed in Rupiah)

9. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This account consists of the following:

	2010	2009
Salaries and employee benefit	469,794,887	412,909,263
Rental	176,131,441	48,225,116
Depreciation (Note 5)	103,187,889	75,588,533
Office supplies	87,443,402	49,420,916
Public relation, marketing and fundraising	82,392,287	60,827,698
Transportation	49,387,332	80,690,187
Media and communication	49,279,203	51,827,940
Electricity and water	25,299,188	23,638,455
Insurance	559,894	74,230,940
Others	9,427,699	28,531,314
Total	**1,052,903,222**	**905,890,362**

10. LIABILITY FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The mutation of liability for employee benefits is as follows:

	2010	2009
Beginning balance	178,174,072	145,662,695
Additional provision during the year	69,036,366	32,511,377
Ending balance	**247,210,438**	**178,174,072**

The valuation of liability for employee benefits is done internally by management based on the requirements of Labor Law No.13/2003 dated March 25, 2003.

Since the Foundation has not used the projected-unit-credit actuarial valuation method, the Foundation is unable to fulfill the disclosure requirements under PSAK No.24 (Revised 2004).

11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table sets out the carrying values, which also represent the estimated fair values of the Foundation's financial instruments as of December 31, 2010.

Financial Assets - Loans and Receivables	
Cash on hand and in banks	1,351,705,983
Receivables from employees	1,669,944
Total	**1,353,375,927**
Financial Liabilities - Loans and Borrowings	
Other payables	28,223,895
Accrued expenses	16,153,901
Total	**44,377,796**

(Expressed in Rupiah)

11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flows models and option pricing models, as appropriate.

All of the above financial assets and liabilities are short-term. The fair value of short-term financial instruments with remaining maturities of one year or less approximates their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

12. NEW STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In 2009, the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK) issued SAK ETAP, "Entities Without Public Accountability", which applies for entities without public accountability, such as those which do not have significant public accountability and publish general-purpose financial statements for external users.

The Foundation is currently evaluating and has not determined the effects of the above-mentioned new PSAK on the financial statements

13. RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

Certain comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2009 have been reclassified to conform with the presentation in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. These reclassifications are as follows:

As Previously Reported	As Reclassified	Amount
Restricted - temporary net assets	Unrestricted net assets	4,084,740,865
Donations - temporary restricted	Donations - unrestricted	2,980,506,271
Program expenses - temporary restricted	Program expenses - unrestricted	2,707,951,152
Program expenses - temporary restricted	General and administrative expenses - unrestricted	48,988,747
Due from related parties	Receivable from employees	5,523,509

14. COMPLETION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Foundation is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that were completed on January 27, 2012.

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