PT. CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK

LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017 DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

(MATA UANG RUPIAH INDONESIA)

PT. CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL The AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(INDONESIAN RUPIAH CURRENCY)





PT. Chitose Internasional Tbk

Jl. Industri III No. 5 Utama, Cimahi 40533 - INDONESIA ph. +62 22 6031900 fax. +62 22 6031855 web. www.chitose-indonesia.com

SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL TBK ("PERUSAHAAN") TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017 DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR TANGGAL TERSEBUT

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL TBK ("COMPANY") AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

1. Nama

: Dedie Suherlan

Alamat Kantor

: Jl. Industri III No. 5, Utama Cimahi, Jawa Barat 40533

Alamat Domisili

: Taman Kebon Jeruk BLK P.1/44 RT 004/012 Kelurahan Srengseng Kec. Kembangan, Jakarta Barat

Nomor Telepon Jabatan

:+6222 6031900 : Direktur Utama

2. Nama

: Fadjar Swatyas

Alamat Kantor

: Jl. Industri III No. 5, Utama Cimahi, Jawa Barat 40533

Alamat Domisili

: Komp. Pasir Jati B.192 A Jati Endah - Cilengkrang, Bandung

Nomor Telepon

: +6222 6031900 : Direktur

Jabatan

Menyatakan bahwa:

- Bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan PT Chitose Internasional Tbk dan Entitas Anak;
- 2. Laporan keuangan PT Chitose Internasional Tbk dan Entitas Anak telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
- 3. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan PT Chitose Internasional Tbk dan Entitas Anak telah dimuat secara lengkap dan
 - b. Laporan keuangan PT Chitose Internasional Tbk dan Entitas Anak tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;
- Bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian 4. internal dalam PT Chitose Internasional Tbk dan Entitas Anak.

We, the undersigned:

Mamo

: Dedie Suherlan

Office Address

: Jl. Industri III No. 5, Utama

Cimahi, Jawa Barat 40533

Domicile Address

: Taman Kebon Jeruk BLK P.1/44 RT 004/012 Kelurahan Srengseng

Kec. Kembangan, Jakarta Barat

Phone number

: +6222 6031900

Position

: President Director

2 Name : Fadjar Swatyas

Office Address

: Jl. Industri III No. 5, Utama Cimahi, Jawa Barat 40533

Domicile Address

: Komp. Pasir Jati B.192 A

Jati Endah - Cilengkrang, Bandung

Phone number

: +6222 6031900

: Director

Position

Declare that:

- 1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT Chitose Internasional Tbk and subsidiaries financial statements;
- The financial statements has been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
- 3. a. All information in PT Chitose Internasional Thk and subsidiaries financial statements has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner:
 - b. PT Chitose Internasional Tbk subsidiaries financial statements does not contain misleading material information or facts, and does not omit material information and facts;
- We are responsible for PT Chitose Internasional Tbk and subsidiaries internal control system.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

This statement letter is made truthfully.

Cimahi, 20 Maret 2018 / March 20th, 2018 Atas nama dan mewakili Dewan Direksi / For and on behalf of the Board of Directors METERAL

EMPEL

B6AEF824866233

Direktur Utama/President Director

Fadjar Swatyas Direktur / Director







PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017 DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN (DISAJIKAN DALAM RUPIAH, KECUALI DINYATAKAN LAIN) PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL TIJK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017
AND FOR THE YEAR
THEN ENDED
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

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Rödl & Partner

Teramihardja, Pradhono & Chandra

Registered Public Accountants License No. 487/KM. 1/2011 Member firm of Rödl International GmbH

AXA TOWER 27th Floor Suite 03 Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 18, Kuningan, Setiabudi Jakarta 12940 - INDONESIA

Tel : (62-21) 30056267, 30056270

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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian Language.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

Laporan No. 0040/TPC-GA/FID/18

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi PT Chitose Internasional Tbk

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Chitose Internasional Tbk ("Perusahaan") dan entitas anaknya terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Report No. 0040/TPC-GA/FID/18

The Shareholders, Boards of Commissioners and Directors PT Chitose Internasional Tbk

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PT Chitose Internasional Tbk (the "Company") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Teramihardja, Pradhono & Chandra

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian Language.

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektivitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan konsolidasian PT Chitose Internasional Tbk dan entitas anaknya tanggal 31 Desember 2017, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas konsolidasiannya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Hal lain

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Chitose Internasional Tbk dan entitas anaknya tanggal 31 Desember 2016 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, yang disajikan sebagai angka-angka koresponding terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, diaudit oleh auditor independen lain yang dalam laporannya tertanggal 22 Maret 2017, menyatakan opini tanpa modifikasian dengan penekanan suatu hal mengenai penerapan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan yang berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2016 baik secara retrospektif atau prospektif atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut.

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

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

Opinion

the In our opinion. accompanying consolidated statements present fairly, in all material the consolidated financial position of financial position respects. PT Chitose Internasional Tbk and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Other matter

The consolidated financial statements of PT Chitose Internasional Thk and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and for the year then ended, which are presented as corresponding figures to the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017 and for the year then ended, were audited by other independent auditors whose report dated March 22, 2017, expressed an unmodified opinion, included an emphasis of matter regarding the applied of Indonesian Statements of Financial Accounting Standards effective as of January 1, 2016 whether retrospective or prospective on such consolidated financial statements.

Kantor Akuntan Publik/Registered Public Accountants TERAMIHARDJA, PRADHONO & CHANDRA

Fitradewata Teramihardia, S.E., Ak., CPA
12m Akuntan Publik/Licence of Public Accountant No. AP.0455

11

20 Maret 2018

March 20, 2018

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN 31 DESEMBER 2017 (DISAJIKAN DALAM RUPIAH, KECUALI DINYATAKAN LAIN) PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Thk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017 (EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

| | Catatan/ Notes | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| ASET | | | | ASSETS |
| ASET LANCAR | | | | CURRENT ASSETS |
| Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha | 2e,4 | 73.754.361.818 | 61.342.994.796 | Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables |
| Pihak berelasi | 2f,2g,5,13,30 | - | 1.742.043.992 | Related party |
| Pihak ketiga - setelah dikurangi penyisihan penurunan nilai | | | | Third parties - net of allowance for impairment |
| piutang usaha sebesar | | | | of trade receivables |
| Rp 445.637.654 pada tahun 2017 dan Rp 215.882.4 | 102 | | | Rp 445,637,654 in 2017 and Rp 215,882,402 |
| pada tahun 2016 | 2f,5,13 | 37.802.302.981 | 44.269.993.518 | in 2016 |
| Piutang lain-lain Pihak ketiga | 6 | 397.987.084 | 819.330.856 | Other receivables Third parties |
| Pihak berelasi | 2g,6,30 | 397.907.004 | 671.178.799 | Related parties |
| Persediaan - setelah dikurangi | | | | Inventories - net of allowance |
| penyisihan penurunan nilai persediaan sebesar | | | | for declining in value of inventories of |
| Rp 2.715.165.666 pada tahun | | | | Rp 2,715,165,666 in 2017 |
| 2017 dan Rp 6.106.056.172 pada tahun 2016 | 2h,7,13 | 91.980.297.698 | 78.020.967.439 | and Rp 6,106,056,172 in 2016 |
| Pajak dibayar di muka | 2r,14 | 3.579.421.161 | 1.354.623.809 | Prepaid taxes |
| Uang muka dan biaya dibayar | 0-0:0.00 | 2.070.405.040 | 4 400 666 004 | A di tanana a mad mususa id a tura una a |
| di muka Proyek dalam penyelesaian | 2g,2i,8, 30 25 | 3.070.495.819 - | 4.100.666.904 1.721.912.376 | Advances and prepaid expenses Project in progress |
| Jumlah Aset Lancar | | 210.584.866.561 | 194.043.712.489 | Total Current Assets |
| Julilan Aset Lancai | | 210.304.000.301 | 194.043.712.409 | Total Current Assets |
| ASET TIDAK LANCAR | | | | NON-CURRENT ASSETS |
| Uang muka pembelian aset tetap | 10 | 11.650.695.933 | 965,725,276 | Advance payment for purchase of fixed assets |
| Penyertaan saham pada | 10 | 11.000.000.000 | 000.720.270 | or mod doors |
| Entitas Asosiasi | 2m,9 | 6.817.793.026 7.623.329.582 | 11.676.651.904 6.124.981.797 | Investment in Associate |
| Aset pajak tangguhan - bersih Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi | 2r,14 | 7.023.329.362 | 0.124.961.797 | Deferred tax assets - net |
| akumulasi penyusutan | | | | |
| sebesar Rp 40.649.971.131 pada tahun 2017 dan | | | | Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation of Rp 40,649,971,131 |
| Rp 33.604.590.217 pada | | | | in 2017 and Rp 33,604,590,217 |
| tahun 2016 | 2j,2n,10,13 | 234.751.563.051 | 181.812.363.868 | in 2016 |
| Properti investasi Aset tak berwujud - bersih | 2k,2n,11 2l,12 | 3.971.700.000 1.177.893.452 | 3.300.000.000 1.348.191.302 | Investment property Intangible assets - net |
| Aset tidak lancar lainnya | , | - | 65.000.000 | Other non-current assets |
| Jumlah Aset Tidak Lancar | | 265.992.975.044 | 205.292.914.147 | Total Non-Current Assets |
| JUMLAH ASET | | 476.577.841.605 | 399.336.626.636 | TOTAL ASSETS |

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan) 31 DESEMBER 2017 (DISAJIKAN DALAM RUPIAH, KECUALI DINYATAKAN LAIN) PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Thk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued) AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017 (EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

| | Catatan/ Notes | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS | | | | LIABILITIES AND EQUITY |
| LIABILITAS | | | | LIABILITIES |
| LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK Utang bank jangka pendek Utang usaha | 13 | 9.583.842.582 | 10.750.000.000 | CURRENT LIABILITIES Short-term bank loans Trade payables |
| Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi | 15 2g,15,30 | 35.428.709.772 6.858.744.430 | 35.147.096.918 10.286.455.831 | Third parties Related party |
| Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga Utang pajak Beban masih harus dibayar | 2r,14 16 | 2.938.699.139 5.875.458.499 | 24.914.157 1.771.091.872 1.235.267.038 | Other payables - third parties Taxes payable Accrued expenses |
| Uang muka penjualan Liabilitas jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun | | 1.642.989.806 | 2.156.639.660 | Advance from costumers Current maturities of long-term liabilities |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan Utang pembiayaan konsumen | 20,17 18 | 3.085.622.248 600.712.628 | 186.579.734 146.832.285 | Finance lease payables Consumer finance payables |
| Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Pendek | | 66.014.779.104 | 61.704.877.495 | Total Current Liabilities |
| LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG | | | | NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES |
| Liabilitas pajak tangguhan - bersih Liabilitas jangka panjang - setelah | 2r,14 | 168.551.314 | - | Deferred tax liabilities - net |
| dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun Utang sewa pembiayaan | 20,17 | 15.774.929.336 | 351.979.800 | Long-term liabilities - net of current maturities Finance lease payables |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen Estimasi liabilitas atas imbalan kerja karyawan | 18 2p,19 | 957.026.274 11.388.795.631 | 178.910.936 10.671.019.449 | Consumer finance payables Estimated liabilities for employees' benefits |
| Jumlah Liabilitas Jangka Panjang | | 28.289.302.555 | 11.201.910.185 | Total Non-Current Liabilities |
| JUMLAH LIABILITAS | | 94.304.081.659 | 72.906.787.680 | TOTAL LIABILITIES |
| EKUITAS Ekuitas yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk Modal saham - nilai nominal Rp 100 per saham Modal dasar - 2.000.000.000 saha | am | | | EQUITY Equity Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent Company Share capital - Rp 100 par value per share Authorized - 2,000,000,000 shares |
| Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh - 1.000.000.000 saham Tambahan modal disetor - bersih | 20 21 | 100.000.000.000 62.856.443.811 | 100.000.000.000 62.856.443.811 | Issued and fully paid - 1,000,000,000 shares Additional paid-in capital - net |
| Selisih revaluasi aset tetap - bersih | 2j | 93.215.561.224 | 62.745.008.037 | Revaluation increment in value of fixed assets - net |
| Saldo laba Telah ditentukan penggunaannya Belum ditentukan penggunaannya | 22 a | 17.000.000.000 98.540.614.387 | 16.000.000.000 77.095.146.579 | Retained earnings Appropriated Unappropriated |
| Sub-jumlah | | 371.612.619.422 | 318.696.598.427 | Sub-total |
| Kepentingan non-pengendali | 2b,23 | 10.661.140.524 | 7.733.240.529 | Non-controlling interests |
| JUMLAH EKUITAS | | 382.273.759.946 | 326.429.838.956 | TOTAL EQUITY |
| JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITA | AS | 476.577.841.605 | 399.336.626.636 | TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY |

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL TIM DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017 (DISAJIKAN DALAM RUPIAH, KECUALI DINYATAKAN LAIN) PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

| | Catatan/ Notes | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| PENJUALAN BERSIH | 2q,24 | 373.955.852.243 | 327.426.146.630 | NET SALES |
| BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN | 2q,25 | (248.752.335.546) | (230.796.313.016) | COST OF GOODS SOLD |
| LABA BRUTO | | 125.203.516.697 | 96.629.833.614 | GROSS PROFIT |
| Beban penjualan | 2q,26 | (31.402.995.575) | (24.140.475.420) | Selling expenses General and administrative |
| Beban umum dan administrasi | 2q,27 | (57.253.800.531) | (47.872.495.644) | expenses |
| Pendapatan bunga | -4, | 810.903.404 | 1.087.219.677 | Interest income |
| Bagian atas laba bersih | | | | Equity in net profit |
| Entitas Asosisasi | 2m,9 | 1.558.038.261 | 1.833.838.121 | of Associate |
| Beban keuangan | 2q,28 | (2.076.848.901) | (1.623.026.877) | Financing expenses |
| Lain-lain - bersih | 2q | 1.480.059.043 | 2.258.019.821 | Others - net |
| LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN | | 38.318.872.398 | 28.172.913.292 | INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE |
| | | | | |
| Beban Pajak Penghasilan | 2r,14 | | | Income Tax Expense |
| Kini | | (8.474.124.698) | (9.213.137.536) | Current |
| Tangguhan | | (196.486.608) | 1.659.534.102 | Deferred |
| Beban Pajak Penghasilan | | (8.670.611.306) | (7.553.603.434) | Income Tax Expense |
| LABA TAHUN BERJALAN | | 29.648.261.092 | 20.619.309.858 | INCOME FOR THE YEAR |
| LABA (RUGI) KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi | | | | OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Revaluation Increment |
| Selisih revaluasi aset tetap Rugi aktuarial atas imbalan | 2j,10 | 36.565.259.323 | 3.950.978.952 | in value of fixed assets Actuarial loss on |
| kerja karyawan | 2p,19 | (3.698.463.201) | (1.085.492.349) | post-employment benefits |
| Pajak penghasilan terkait | 2r,14 | 1.526.283.079 | 271.373.087 | Related income tax |
| Laba komprehensif lain - setelah pajak | | 34.393.079.201 | 3.136.859.690 | Other comprehensive income - net of tax |
| JUMLAH LABA KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN | | 64.041.340.293 | 23.756.169.548 | TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR |

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN (Ianjutan) TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017 (DISAJIKAN DALAM RUPIAH, KECUALI DINYATAKAN LAIN) PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL T bk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS OTHER COPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

| | Catatan/ Notes | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| LABA TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: | | | | INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Equity holders of the |
| Pemilik entitas induk | | 27.661.137.626 | 19.308.054.402 | parent company |
| Kepentingan non-pengendali | 2b | 1.987.123.466 | 1.311.255.456 | Non-controlling interests |
| Jumlah | | 29.648.261.092 | 20.619.309.858 | Total |
| JUMLAH LABA KOMPREHENSIF YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA: | | | | TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Equity holders of the |
| Pemilik entitas induk | | 62.672.063.763 | 22.485.417.352 | parent company |
| Kepentingan non-pengendali | 2b | 1.369.276.530 | 1.270.752.196 | Non-controlling interests |
| Jumlah | | 64.041.340.293 | 23.756.169.548 | Total |
| LABA PER SAHAM YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK | 2t, 29 | 27,66 | 19,31 | EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY |

Ekuitas yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk/ Equity Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent Company

| | | | | | | Saldo Laba/ Retained Earnings | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | Catatan/ Notes | Modal Saham/ Capital Stock | Tambahan Modal Disetor/ Additional Paid-in Capital | Selisih Revaluasi Aset Tetap/ Revaluation Increment in Value of Fixed Assets | Telah Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Appropriated | Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Unappropriated | Sub-Jumlah/ Sub -Total | Kepentingan Non-Pengendali/ Non-Controlling Interests | Jumlah Ekuitas/ Total Equity | |
| Saldo 31 Desember 2015 | | 100.000.000.000 | 62.856.443.811 | 66.824.589.244 | 15.000.000.000 | 63.618.466.526 | 308.299.499.581 | 6.773.812.333 | 315.073.311.914 | Balance as of December 31, 2015 |
| Dividen tunai Pembayaran dividen tunai oleh entitas anak kepada | 22 | - | - | - | - | (8.000.000.000) | (8.000.000.000) | - | (8.000.000.000) | Cash dividend Payment of cash dividends by subsidiaries to |
| kepentingan non-pengendali | | - | - | - | - | - | - | (311.324.000) | (311.324.000) | non-controlling interests |
| Laba tahun berjalan | | - | - | - | - | 19.308.054.402 | 19.308.054.402 | 1.311.255.456 | 20.619.309.858 | Income for the year |
| Dana cadangan umum | 22 | - | - | - | 1.000.000.000 | (1.000.000.000) | - | - | - | General reserve fund |
| Penghasilan komprehensif lain dari selisih revaluasi aset tetap setelah dikurangi pajak | | - | - | (3.950.978.952) | - | 3.950.978.952 | - | - | - | Other comprehensive income from revaluation increment in value of fixed assets-net of tax |
| Penyesuaian dari penjualan aset revaluasi | | - | - | (128.602.255) | - | - | (128.602.255) | (8.737.299) | (137.339.554) | Adjustment from sale of revaluated assets |
| Penghasilan komprehensif lain dari imbalan pasca kerja karyawan setelah dikurangi pajak | | | - | | - | (782.353.301) | (782.353.301) | (31.765.961) | (814.119.262) | Other comprehensive income from post employment benefits-net of tax |
| Saldo 31 Desember 2016 | | 100.000.000.000 | 62.856.443.811 | 62.745.008.037 | 16.000.000.000 | 77.095.146.579 | 318.696.598.427 | 7.733.240.529 | 326.429.838.956 | Balance as of December 31, 2016 |

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Tbk DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan) TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017 (DISAJIKAN DALAM RUPIAH, KECUALI DINYATAKAN LAIN)

kerja karyawan setelah

dikurangi pajak

Saldo 31 Desember 2017

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL The AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

employment benefits-

Balance as of December 31, 2017

net of tax

Ekuitas yang Dapat Diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk/ Equity Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent Company

Retained Earnings Selisih Revaluasi Aset Tetap/ Tambahan Modal Revaluation Belum Kepentingan Disetor/ Increment in Telah Ditentukan Ditentukan Non-Pengendali/ Additional Paid-in Jumlah Ekuitas/ Modal Saham/ Value of Penggunaannya/ Penggunaannya/ Sub-Jumlah/ Non-Controlling Catatan/ Notes Capital Stock Capital Fixed assets Appropriated Unappropriated Sub-Total Interests Total Equity Saldo 31 Desember 2016 100.000.000.000 62.856.443.811 62.745.008.037 16.000.000.000 77.095.146.579 318.696.598.427 7.733.240.529 326.429.838.956 Balance as of December 31, 2016 Dividen tunai 22 (5.000.000.000) (5.000.000.000) (5.000.000.000) Cash dividend Pembayaran dividen tunai oleh Payment of cash dividends entitas anak kepada by subsidiaries to 22 kepentingan non - pengendali (603.500.000) (603.500.000) non-controlling interests Setor modal kepentingan Paid-up capital of non-controlling non-pengendali Entitas Anak 175.000.000 175.000.000 interests of Subsidiary Laba tahun berjalan 27.661.137.626 27.661.137.626 1.987.123.466 29.648.261.092 Income for the year Dana cadangan umum 22 1.000.000.000 (1.000.000.000) General reserve fund Revaluation increment Selisih revaluasi aset tetap setelah in value of fixed assetsdikurangi pajak 2j,10 33.165.734.202 33.165.734.202 1.356.138.961 34.521.873.163 net of tax Penghasilan komprehensif Other comprehensive income lain dari selisih revaluasi from revaluation increment aset tetap setelah in value of fixed assetsdikurangi pajak (2.577.257.648)2.577.257.648 net of tax Penyesuaian dari penjualan Adjustment from sale of aset revaluasi (117.923.367) (117.923.367) (5.942.500)(123.865.867) revaluated assets Penghasilan komprehensif Other comprehensive income from post lain dari imbalan pasca

Saldo Laba/

(2.792.927.466)

98.540.614.387

(2.792.927.466)

371.612.619.422

Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

100.000.000.000

62.856.443.811

93.215.561.224

The accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

19.080.068

10.661.140.524

(2.773.847.398)

382.273.759.946

17.000.000.000

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Tok DAN ENTITAS ANAK LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2017 (DISAJIKAN DALAM RUPIAH, KECUALI DINYATAKAN LAIN) PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Thk AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 (EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

| | Catatan/ Notes | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI | | | | CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES |
| Penerimaan dari pelanggan Pembayaran kepada pemasok Pembayaran untuk beban usaha | | 381.651.936.938 (265.857.764.352) | 333.145.252.879 (200.381.931.706) | Receipts from customers Payment to suppliers Payment for operational and |
| dan karyawan Penerimaan dari pendapatan | | (74.731.946.525) | (84.648.686.727) | employees |
| keuangan | | 810.903.404 | 1.087.219.677 | Receipts from finance income |
| Pembayaran pajak penghasilan Pembayaran untuk beban keuangan Penerinaan kegiatan dari | | (9.531.314.784) (2.076.848.901) | (9.704.163.694) (1.623.026.877) | Payment of income tax Payments for financing expenses Receipt from other operating |
| operasi lainnya | | 2.955.156.034 | 1.886.521.422 | activities |
| Arus kas bersih diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi | | 33.220.121.814 | 39.761.184.974 | Net cash flows provided by operating activities |
| ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI Penerimaan dari penjualan aset | | | | CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES |
| tetap Perolehan aset tetap Penerimaan dari penjualan investasi | 10 10 1e, 9 | 625.171.354 (26.279.413.393) 5.690.671.800 | 830.845.454 (31.422.447.272) | Proceeds from sale of fixed assets Acquisition of fixed assets Gain from sales of investments |
| Penambahan uang muka pembelian aset tetap | 10 | (11.650.695.933) | (965.725.276) | Addition of advances for purchase fixed assets |
| Penambahan aset tidak lancar lainnya | | - | (65.000.000) | Addition of other non-current assets |
| Arus kas bersih digunakan untuk aktivitas investasi | | (31.614.266.172) | (31.622.327.094) | Net cash flows used in investing activities |
| ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN | | | | CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES |
| Penambahan atas utang sewa pembiayaan | 17 | 18.048.807.000 | _ | Addition of finance lease payables |
| Setoran modal kepentingan non-pengendali Entitas Anak | 17 | 175.000.000 | | Paid-up capital of non-controlling interests of Subsidiary |
| Pembayaran dividen tunai Pembayaran atas pinjaman bank | 22 | (5.000.000.000) | (8.000.000.000) | Payment of cash dividend Payment of short-term |
| jangka pendek Pembayaran dividen tunai oleh entitas anak kepada | | (1.166.157.415) | (1.650.000.000) | banks loans Payment of cash dividends by subsidiaries to |
| kepentingan non-pengendali Pembayaran atas utang sewa | | (603.500.000) | (311.324.000) | non-controlling interests Payment of finance |
| pembiayaan Pembayaran utang pembiayaan | | (304.608.135) | (274.513.576) | lease payables Payment of consumer |
| konsumen | | (344.030.070) | (69.595.248) | finance payables |
| Arus kas bersih diperoleh dari (digunakan untuk) aktivitas pendanaan | | 10.805.511.380 | (10.305.432.824) | Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities |
| KENAIKAN (PENURUNAN) BERSIH KAS DAN SETARA KAS | | 12.411.367.022 | (2.166.574.944) | NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |
| KAS DAN SETARA KAS | | | 63.509.569.740 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |
| PADA AWAL TAHUN KAS DAN SETARA KAS | | 61.342.994.796 | 03.309.309.740 | AT BEGINNING OF YEAR CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS |
| PADA AKHIR TAHUN | | 73.754.361.818 | 61.342.994.796 | AT END OF YEAR |

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL THA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED
(EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

1. UMUM

a. Pendirian Perusahaan dan Informasi Umum

PT Chitose Internasional Tbk ("Perusahaan") didirikan dengan nama PT Chitose Indonesia Manufacturing Limited berdasarkan Notaris No. 21 tanggal 15 Juni 1978 Akta dari Widyanto Pranamihardja, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta. Pendirian Perusahaan tersebut telah memperoleh pengesahan dari Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusan No. Y.A.5/109/7 tanggal 20 Maret 1979 dan telah diumumkan dalam Lembaran Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 41, Tambahan No. 70 tanggal 31 Agustus 1979.

Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, terakhir dengan Akta Notaris No. 51 tanggal 18 Mei 2015 dari Kumala Tjahjani Widodo, S.H., M.H. M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta, sehubungan dengan perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan, untuk disesuaikan dengan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan tahun 2014. Akta perubahan tersebut telah diterima dan dicatat oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalalui Surat No. AHU-AH.01.03 0935715 tanggal 29 Mei 2015.

PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri adalah entitas induk terakhir Perusahaan.

b. Penawaran Umum Efek Saham Perusahaan

Pada tanggal 17 Juni 2014, Perusahaan memperoleh surat pernyataan efektif dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) melalui surat No. S-275/D.04/2014 dalam rangka penawaran umum perdana saham biasa Perusahaan sebanyak 300.000.000 saham dengan harga penawaran sebesar Rp 330 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Seluruh saham Perusahaan telah tercatat pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

c. Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, Sekretaris Perusahaan, Komite Audit, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, Karyawan Perusahaan

Berdasarkan Berita Acara Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham, sesuai dengan akta No. 06 dan 18 masing-masing tanggal 4 Mei 2017 dan 18 April 2016 oleh Kumala Tjahjani Widodo, S.H., M.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL

a. The Company's Establishment and General Information

PT Chitose Internasional Tbk ("the Company") was established under the name of PT Chitose Indonesia Manufacturing Limited based on Notarial Deed No. 21 dated June 15, 1978 of Widyanto Pranamihardja, S.H., Notary in Jakarta. The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia by its Decission Letter No. Y.A.5/109/7 dated March 20, 1979 and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 41, Supplement No. 70 dated August 31, 1979.

The Company's articles of association was amended several times, the latest by Notarial Deed No. 51 dated May 18, 2015 of Kumala Tjahjani Widodo, S.H., M.H. M.Kn., Notary in Jakarta, concerning the changes of the Company's article of association to conform with the related Financial Service Authority Regulations in 2014. The said amendment was accepted and recorded by Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03 0935715 dated May 29, 2015.

PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri is the ultimate parent of the Company.

b. Public Offering of the Company's Share

On June 17, 2014, the Company obtained an Effective Statement from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) through letter No. S-275/D.04/2014 to carry out an initial public offering of the Company's common shares totaling 300,000,000 shares at an offering price of Rp 330 (full amount) per share

All the Company's shares are listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

c. Boards of Commissioners and Directors, Corporate Secretary, Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, Employees

Based on the Minutes of Shareholders General Meeting which was notarized by deed No. 06 and 18 dated May 4, 2017 and April 18, 2016, respectively, of Kumala Tjahjani Widodo, S.H., M.H., M.Kn., Notary in Jakarta, the composition of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL THA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017
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1. U M U M (lanjutan)

 Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, Sekretaris Perusahaan, Komite Audit, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, Karyawan Perusahaan (lanjutan)

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Boards of Commissioners and Directors, Corporate Secretary, Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, Employees (continued)

2017 2016

Dewan Komisaris
Komisaris Utama Marcus

Komisaris Utama : Marcus H. Brotoatmodjo Komisaris Independen : Marusaha Siregar

Dewan DireksiDirektur Utama:Dedie SuherlanDirektur:Fadjar SwatyasDirektur:Kazuhiko Aminaka

Direktur : - Timatius Jusuf Paulus

Marcus H. Brotoatmodjo
Marusaha Siregar

Dedie Suherlan : President Directors
Fadjar Swatyas : Director
Kazuhiko Aminaka : Director
Timatius Jusuf Paulus : Director
Aan : Independent Director

Sekretaris Perusahaan

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi Perusahaan No. 02/CINT-Tbk/DIR/II/2014 tanggal 27 Februari 2014, Perusahaan menunjuk Fadjar Swatyas sebagai Sekretaris Perusahaan pada tahun 2016. Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi Perusahaan No. 30/DIR/CINT/IV/I7 tanggal 28 April 2017, Perusahaan menunjuk Helina Widayani sebagai Sekretaris Perusahaan pada tahun 2017.

Komite Audit

Komite Audit diangkat berdasarkan Keputusan Dewan Komisaris tentang Surat Penetapan Komite Audit PT Chitose Internasional Tbk No. 03/CINT-Tbk/ KOM/SK/IV/2014 tanggal 4 April 2014. Berikut komposisi Komite Audit Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016:

Corporate Secretary

Based on Decision Letter of the Board of Directors of the Company No. 02/CINT-Tbk/DIR/II/2014 dated February 27, 2014, the Company appointed Fadjar Swatyas as its Corporate Secretary in 2016. Based on Decision Letter of the Board of Directors of the Company No. 30/DIR/CINT/IV/I7 dated April 28, 2017, the Company appointed Helina Widayani as its Corporate Secretary in 2017.

Audit Committee

Audit Committee is assigned based on Board of Commissioners Decision on Letter of Audit Committee Stipulation for PT Chitose Internasional Tbk No. 03/CINT-Tbk/KOM/SK/IV/2014 dated 4 April 2014. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the composition of the Audit Committee of the Company is as follows:

Ketua : Marusaha Siregar : Chairman
Anggota : Yohanes Linero : Member
Anggota : Wisnu Broto : Member

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 01/CINT-Tbk/BOC/IV/2015 tanggal 15 April 2015, komposisi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

Committee of Remuneration and Nomination

Based on Decission Letter of Board of Commissioners No. 01/CINT-Tbk/BOC/IV/2015 dated April 15, 2015, the composition of the Committee of Remuneration and Nomination as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

Ketua : Marusaha Siregar : Chairman Anggota : Marcus H. Brotoatmodjo : Member Anggota : Helina Widayani : Member

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL THA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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1. U M U M (lanjutan)

 Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, Sekretaris Perusahaan, Komite Audit, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, Karyawan Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi (lanjutan)

Jumlah remunerasi yang diberikan kepada Dewan komisaris dan direksi Perusahaan adalah sekitar Rp 3,8 milyar dan Rp 4,7 milyar , masing-masing untuk tahun 2017 dan 2016. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, jumlah karyawan tetap Perusahaan, masing-masing sejumlah 495 orang dan 510 orang (tidak diaudit).

d. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan

Laporan keuangan telah diselesaikan dan diotorisasi untuk terbit oleh Direksi Perusahaan pada tanggal 20 Maret 2018

e. Struktur Perusahaan, Entitas Anak dan Entitas Asosiasi

Perusahaan memiliki Entitas Anak dan Entitas Asosiasi sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Boards of Commissioners and Directors, Corporate Secretary, Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, Employees (continued)

<u>Committee of Remuneration and Nomination</u> (continued)

Total remuneration paid to boards of commissioners and directors of the Company are about Rp 3.8 billion and Rp 4.7 billion, in 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company has a total of 495 and 510 permanent employees, respectively (unaudited).

d. Completion of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were completed and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on March 20, 2018.

e. Structure of the Company, Subsidiaries and Associate

The Company has the following Subsidiaries and Associate:

Jumlah Aset

| Entitas Anak dan Asosiasi/ Subsidiaries and Associate | Tempat Kedudukan/ <i>Domicil</i> e | Tahun Beroperasi Secara Komersial/ Commencement of Commercial Operations | Kegiatan Utama/ Principal Activities | Persentase Pemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership | | Sebelum Eliminasi (dalam Milyar Rupiah) Total Assets Before Elimination (in Billion Rupiah) | |
|--|--|--|---|--|------|--|------|
| | | | | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| Kepemilikan Langsung/Direct Ownership Entitas anak/Subsidiaries | o | | | | | | |
| PT Delta Furindotama (DF) | Tangerang | 1989 | Perdagangan/Retail | 93% | 93% | 41,4 | 47,5 |
| PT Sejahtera Wahana Gemilang (SWG) | Surabaya | 2001 | Perdagangan/Retail | 75% | 75% | 18,6 | 19,9 |
| PT Sinar Sejahtera Mandiri (SSM) | Semarang | 2001 | Perdagangan/Retail | 95% | 95% | 18,4 | 20,2 |
| PT Trijati Primula (TP) | Bandung | 1989 | Perdagangan/Retail | 95% | 95% | 11,2 | 10,0 |
| PT Sejahtera Bali Furindo (SBF) | Denpasar | 2006 | Perdagangan/Retail | 51% | 51% | 6,2 | 5,8 |
| PT Mega Inti Mandiri (MIM) | Medan | 2001 | Perdagangan/Retail | 60% | 60% | 16,6 | 15,1 |
| PT Sejahtera Samarinda Furindo (SSF) | Samarinda | 2017 | Perdagangan/Retail | 75% | - | 3,9 | - |
| Entitas Asosiasi/Associate | | | | | | | |
| PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia (OCI) | Jakarta | 2015 | Perdagangan/Retail | 33% | 67% | 25.9 | 25.3 |

PT Delta Furindotama (DF)

DF didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Notaris Evita Maria, S.H., No. 136 tanggal 19 Mei 1989. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. C2-228.HT.01.01. Tahun 1990 tanggal 18 Januari 1990 dan telah diumumkan dalam Berita Negara No. 68 tanggal 24 Agustus 1990, Tambahan Berita Negara No. 3054 Tahun 1990.

PT Delta Furindotama (DF)

DF was established in Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 136 dated May 19, 1989 of Evita Maria, S.H., The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C2-228.HT.01.01. Tahun 1990 dated January 18, 1990, and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 68, dated August 24, 1990, Supplement No. 3054 Tahun 1990.

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL THA AND SUBSIDIARIES
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1. U M U M (lanjutan)

e. Struktur Perusahaan, Entitas Anak dan Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)

PT Trijati Primula (TP)

TP didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Notaris Fani Andayani, S.H., No. 17 tanggal 30 Agustus 1989. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. C22218.HT.01.01.Th 90 tanggal 14 Maret 1990 dan diumumkan dalam Berita Negara No. 62 tanggal 3 Agustus 1990, tambahan Berita Negara No. 2756 Tahun 1990.

PT Mega Inti Mandiri (MIM)

MIM didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Notaris Zulfikar, S.H., No. 24 tanggal 18 Februari 2001. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-76345.AH.01.02. Tahun 2008.

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 45 dari Notaris Kumala Tjahjani Widodo, S.H., M.H., M.Kn., tanggal 11 Juni 2015, Perusahaan melakukan akusisi 144 lembar saham atau setara dengan 60% saham MIM dari PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri (pemegang saham Perusahaan).

Akuisisi tersebut telah dicatat dengan menggunakan metode penyatuan kepemilikan sesuai dengan PSAK No. 38 (Revisi 2012), "Akuntansi Restrukturisasi Entitas Sepengendali", karena dilakukan antara entitas di bawah pengendalian yang sama. Selisih antara harga beli dan nilai aset bersih yang diakuisisi sebesar Rp 330.332.617, dan dicatat sebagai bagian dari "Tambahan modal disetor" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

PT Sinar Sejahtera Mandiri (SSM)

SSM didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Notaris Hadi Wibison, S.H., No. 34 tanggal 20 Februari 2001. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. C-99 HT.01.01.TH.2002 tangal 22 Januari 2002.

PT Sejahtera Wahana Gemilang (SWG)

SWG didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Notaris Noor Irawati, S.H., No. 62 tanggal 13 Maret 2001. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. C-02968 HT.01.01. TH.2001 tanggal 9 Juli 2001.

1. GENERAL (continued)

e. Structure of the Company, Subsidiaries and Associate (continued)

PT Trijati Primula (TP)

TP was established in Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 17 dated August 30, 1989 of Fani Andayani, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C22218.HT.01.01.Th 90 dated March 14, 1990. and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 62, Dated August 3, 1990, Supplement No. 2756 Year 1990.

PT Mega Inti Mandiri (MIM)

MIM was established in Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 24 dated February 18, 2001 of Zulfikar, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-76345.AH.01.02. Tahun 2008.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 45 of Kumala Tjahjani Widodo, S.H., M.H., M.Kn., dated June 11, 2015, the Company acquired 144 shares or representing 60% shares of MIM from PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri (Company's shareholder).

The acquisition already recorded using the pooling-of-interests method in accordance with PSAK No. 38 (Revised 2012), "Accounting for Restructuring Transactions Between Entities Under Common Control" as it was carried out between entities under common control. Difference between the purchase price and the net asset value acquired amounting to Rp 330,332,617, and recorded as part of "Additional paid-in capital" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

PT Sinar Sejahtera Mandiri (SSM)

SSM was established in Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 34 dated February 20, 2001 of Hadi Wibison, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C-99 HT.01.01.TH.2002 dated January 22, 2002

PT Sejahtera Wahana Gemilang (SWG)

SWG was established in Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 62 dated March 13, 2001 of Noor Irawati, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C-02968 HT.01.01. TH.2001 dated July 9, 2001.

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1. U M U M (lanjutan)

e. Struktur Perusahaan, Entitas Anak dan Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)

PT Sejahtera Bali Furindo (SBF)

SBF didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Notaris Basuki Juni Nugraha, S.H., No. 14 tanggal 20 September 2006. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. W16 00327.HT01.01TH 2007 tanggal 2 Agustus 2007 dan diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 9 tanggal 29 Januari 2008 serta Tambahan Berita Negara No. 947.

PT Sejahtera Samarinda Furindo (SSF)

SSF didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Notaris Ferdinand Bustani, S.H., No. 18 tanggal 30 Nopember 2016. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0053914.AH.01.01.Tahun 2016 tanggal 2 Desember 2016.

Pendirian Entitas Asosiasi

PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia (OCI)

OCI didirikan di Indonesia berdasarkan Akta Notaris Wiwik Condro, S.H., No. 53 tanggal 29 Juni 2015. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. AHU-2446441.AH.01.01.Tahun 2015 tanggal 2 Juli 2015.

Berdasarkan perjanjian tertanggal 5 Oktober 2015 tentang "Accounting Treatment of OCI", antara Okamura Corporation ("OKM") dengan Perusahaan, dimana para pihak menyetujui bahwa OKM mengakui OCI sebagai entitas anak kendati hanya memiliki kepemilikan saham 33% dari saham OCI. OKM merupakan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas keseluruhan manajemen dan operasional, serta memberikan pendanaan bila terjadi defisiensi kas di OCI.

Bedasarkan Akta Notaris No. 91 dari Notaris Wiwik Condro, S.H., tanggal 27 Juli 2017, Perusahaan melakukan pengalihan 5.100 lembar saham atau setara dengan 34% saham OCI kepada OKM, dengan harga akuisisi sebesar Rp 5.690.671.800, sehingga persentase kepemilikan Perusahaan berkurang menjadi 33%.

1. GENERAL (continued)

e. Structure of the Company, Subsidiaries and Associate (continued)

PT Sejahtera Bali Furindo (SBF)

SBF was established in Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 14 dated September 20, 2006 of Notaris Basuki Juni Nugraha, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. W16 00327.HT01.01TH 2007 dated August 2, 2007. and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9, Dated January 29, 2008, Supplement No. 947.

PT Sejahtera Samarinda Furindo (SSF)

SSF was established in Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 18 dated November 30, 2016 of Ferdinand Bustani, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-0053914.AH.01.01. Tahun 2016 dated December 2. 2016.

Establishment of Associate

PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia (OCI)

OCI was established in Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 53 dated June 29, 2015 of Wiwik Condro, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. No. AHU-2446441.AH.01.01.Tahun 2015 dated July 2, 2015.

Based on agreeement dated October 5, 2015 on "Accounting Treatment of (OCI)", between Okamura Corporation ("OKM") with the Company, which both parties agreed that OKM as a controling shareholder though only has 33% shares of OCI. OKM shall be fully responsible for overall management and operations, also give direct funding if any requirement in cash deficiency at OCI.

Base on Notarial Deed No. 91 of Wiwik Condro, S.H., dated July 27, 2017, the Company transfered 5,100 shares or representing 34% shares, from OCI to OKM, with transfer cost amounting to Rp 5,690,671,800, accordingly the percentage of ownership decreased become 33%.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING

a. Pernyataan Kepatuhan dan Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia ("SAK"), yang mencakup Pernyataan dan Interpretasi yang dikeluarkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia serta Peraturan-Peraturan serta Pedoman Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan yang diterbitkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK").

Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian adalah selaras dengan kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2016 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut.

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun berdasarkan konsep akrual, kecuali laporan arus kas konsolidasian, dengan menggunakan konsep biaya historis, kecuali seperti yang disebutkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang relevan.

Laporan arus kas konsolidasian disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung dengan mengelompokkan arus kas dalam aktivitas-aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan.

Mata uang pelaporan yang digunakan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian adalah Rupiah, yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

b. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian meliputi laporan keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak pada tanggal 31 Desember setiap tahun. Kendali diperoleh bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terekspos atau memiliki hak atas timbal balik hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan *investee* dan memiliki kemampuan untuk mempengaruhi imbal balik tersebut melalui kekuasaannya atas *investee*. Dengan demikian, investor mengendalikan *investee* jika dan hanya jika investor memiliki seluruh hal berikut ini:

- Kekuasaan atas investee, yaitu hak yang ada saat ini yangn memberi investor kemampuan kini untuk mengarahkan aktivitas relevan dari investee.
- ii) Eksposur atau hak atas timbal balik hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan *investee*, dan

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of Compliance and Basis for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards ("SAK"), which comprise the Statements and Interpretations issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants and the Regulations and Guidelines on Financial Statement Presentation and Disclosures issued by Financial Service Authority ("OJK").

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016 and for the year then ended.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis, except for the consolidated statements of cash flows, using the historical cost concept of accounting, except as disclosed in the relevant notes herein.

The consolidated statements of cash flows have been prepared using direct method which classify cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

The reporting currency used in the consolidated financial statements is Rupiah, which is the Company and Subsidiaries' functional currency.

b. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries as at December 31, each year. Control is achieved when the Company and Subsidiaries are exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, the Company and Subsidiaries control an investee if and only if the Company and Subsidiaries have all of the following:

- Power over the investee, that is existing rights that give the Company and Subsidiaries current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee,
- ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING (lanjutan)

b. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian (lanjutan)

Bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak memiliki hak suara atau hak serupa secara mayoritas atas suatu *investee*, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mempertimbangkan semua fakta dan keadaaan yang relevan dalam mengevaluasi apakah mereka memiliki kekuasaan atas *investee*, termasuk:

- i) Pengaturan kontraktual dengan pemilik hak suara lainnya dari investee,
- ii) Hak yang timbul atas pengaturan kontraktual lain, dan
- iii) Hak suara dan hak suara potensial yang dimiliki Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai kembali apakah mereka mengendalikan investee bila fakta dan keadaan mengindikasikan adanya perubahan terhadap satu atau lebih dari ketiga elemen dari pengendalian. Konsolidasi atas entitas-entitas anak . dimulai sejak Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memperoleh pengendalian atas entitas anak dan berhenti pada saat Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak kehilangan pengendalian atas Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Aset, liabilitas, penghasilan dan beban dari entitas anak yang diakuisisi pada tahun tertentu disertakan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian sejak tanggal Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memperoleh kendali sampai tanggal Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak lagi mengendalikan entitas anak tersebut.

Seluruh laba rugi dan setiap komponen penghasilan komprehensif lain diatribusikan pada pemilik entitas induk dan pada kepentingan non-pengendali ("KNP"), walaupun hal ini akan menyebabkan saldo KNP yang defisit. Bila dipandang perlu, penyesuaian dilakukan terhadap laporan keuangan entitas anak untuk diselaraskan dengan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Seluruh saldo akun, transaksi, penghasilan dan beban antar perusahaan yang signifikan, dan laba atau rugi hasil transaksi dari intra Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang belum direalisasi dan dividen dieleminasi pada saat konsolidasi.

Perubahan dalam bagian kepemilikan entitas induk terhadap entitas anak yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian, dicatat sebagai transaksi ekuitas. Bila kehilangan pengendalian atas suatu entitas anak, maka Perusahaan dan Entitas anak menghentikan pengakuan atas aset (termasuk goodwill), liabilitas dan komponen lain dari ekuitas terkait, sementara rugi atau laba yang dihasilkan diakui pada laba rugi. Bagian dari investasi yang tersisa diakui pada nilai wajar.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Principles of Consolidation (continued)

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

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,
- ii) Rights arising from other contactual arrangements, and
- iii) The Company and Subsidiaries' voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Company and Subsidiaries re-assess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of subsidiary begins when the Company and Subsidiaries obtain the control over the Subsidiaries and cease when the Company and Subsidiaries loss control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of a subsidiaries acquired during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Company and Subsidiaries gain control until the date the Company and Subsidiaries cease to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income within a Subsidiaries are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Company and Subsidiaries and to the non-controlling interests ("NCI"), even if this results in the NCI having deficit balance. When necessary, adjusments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into the line with the Company and Subsidiaries' accounting policies.

All significant intra and inter-group balances, transactions, income and expenses, and unrealized profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated on consolidations.

A change in the parent's ownership interests in a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Company and Subsidiaries loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, NCI and other component of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in the profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

c. Kombinasi Bisnis dan Goodwill

Kombinasi bisnis dicatat dengan menggunakan metode akuisisi. Biaya perolehan dari sebuah akuisisi diukur pada nilai agregat imbalan yang dialihkan, diukur pada nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi dan jumlah setiap KNP pada pihak yang diakuisisi. Untuk setiap kombinasi bisnis, pihak pengakuisisi mengukur KNP pada entitas yang diakuisisi baik pada nilai wajar ataupun pada proporsi kepemilikan KNP atas aset bersih yang teridentifikasi dari entitas yang diakuisisi. Biayabiaya akuisisi yang timbul dibebankan langsung dan disertakan dalam beban administrasi.

Ketika melakukan akuisisi atas sebuah bisnis, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengklasifikasikan dan menentukan aset keuangan yang diperoleh dan liabilitas keuangan yang diambil alih berdasarkan pada persyaratan kontraktual, kondisi ekonomi dan kondisi terkait lain yang ada pada tanggal akuisisi.

Dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis yang dilakukan secara bertahap, pihak pengakuisisi mengukur kembali kepentingan ekuitas yang dimiliki sebelumnya pada pihak yang diakuisisi pada nilai wajar tanggal akuisisi dan mengakui keuntungan atau kerugian yang dihasilkan dalam laba atau rugi.

Pada tanggal akuisisi, goodwill awalnya diukur pada harga perolehan yang merupakan selisih lebih nilai agregat dari imbalan yang dialihkan dan jumlah setiap KNP atas selisih jumlah dari aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih. Jika imbalan tersebut kurang dari nilai wajar aset neto entitas anak yang diakuisisi, selisih tersebut diakui dalam laba rugi sebagai keuntungan dari pembelian dengan diskon setelah sebelumnya manajemen melakukan penilaian atas identifikasi dan nilai wajar dari aset yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih.

Setelah pengakuan awal, goodwill diukur pada harga perolehan dikurangi akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai. Untuk tujuan pengujian penurunan nilai, goodwill yang diperoleh dari suatu kombinasi bisnis, sejak tanggal akuisisi dialokasikan kepada setiap Unit Penghasil Kas ("UPK") dari kelompok usaha yang diharapkan akan bermanfaat dari sinergi kombinasi tersebut, terlepas dari apakah aset atau liabilitas lain dari pihak yang diakuisisi ditetapkan atas UPK tersebut.

Jika goodwill telah dialokasikan pada suatu UPK dan operasi tertentu atas UPK tersebut dihentikan, maka goodwill yang diasosiasikan dengan operasi yang dihentikan tersebut termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat operasi tersebut ketika menentukan keuntungan atau kerugian dari pelepasan. Goodwill yang dilepaskan tersebut diukur berdasarkan nilai relatif operasi yang dihentikan dan porsi UPK yang ditahan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Business Combination and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any NCI in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the NCI in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are directly expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Company and Subsidiaries acquire a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

At acquisition date, goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for NCI over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the diffrence is recognized in profit or loss as gain on bargain purchase after previously assessing the identification and fair value measurement of the acquired assets and the assumed liabilities.

After initial recognition, goodwil is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company and Subsidiaries's Cash - Generating Units ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the combinations, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those CGUs.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operations within that CGU is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is include in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

c. Kombinasi Bisnis dan Goodwill (lanjutan)

Kombinasi Bisnis Entitas Sepengendali

Kombinasi bisnis entitas sepengendali dicatat dengan menggunakan metode penyatuan kepentingan, dimana selisih antara jumlah imbalan yang dialihkan dengan jumlah tercatat aset neto entitas yang diakuisisi diakui sebagai bagian dari akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Dalam menerapkan metode penyatuan kepemilikan tersebut, unsurunsur laporan keuangan dari entitas yang bergabung disajikan seolah-olah penggabungan tersebut telah terjadi sejak awal periode entitas yang bergabung berada dalam sepengendalian.

d. Instrumen Keuangan

1. Aset Keuangan

Pengakuan dan pengukuran awal

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang, investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, atau aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut pada pengakuan awal dan, jika diperbolehkan dan diperlukan, mengevaluasi kembali pengklasifikasian aset tersebut pada setiap tanggal pelaporan.

Aset keuangan pada awalnya diakui sebesar nilai wajarnya ditambah, dalam hal investasi yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

Pembelian atau penjualan aset keuangan yang memerlukan penyerahan aset dalam kurun waktu yang ditetapkan oleh peraturan atau kebiasaan yang berlaku di pasar (perdagangan yang lazim) diakui pada tanggal perdagangan, yaitu tanggal Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berkomitmen untuk membeli atau menjual aset tersebut.

Aset keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak meliputi kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Business Combination and Goodwill (continued)

Business Combinations Under Common Control

Business combinations under common control are accounted for using the pooling-of-interest method, whereby the difference between the considerations transferred and the book value of the net assets of the acquiree is recognized as part of "Additional Pain-in Capital" in the consolidated statements of financial position. In applying the said pooling-of-interest method, the components of the financial statements of the combining entities are presented as if the combination has occurred since the beginning of the period of the combining entity become under common control.

d. Financial Instruments

1. Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company and Subsidiaries determined the classification of their financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluate the designation of such assets at each reporting date.

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 if assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company and Subsidiaries commit to purchase or sell the assets.

The Company and Subsidiaries' financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

1. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

Pengukuran aset keuangan setelah pengakuan awal tergantung pada klasifikasinya sebagai berikut:

 Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi termasuk aset keuangan untuk diperdagangkan dan aset keuangan yang ditetapkan pada saat pengakuan awal untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak memiliki aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan, yang tidak mempunyai kuotasi di pasar aktif. Aset keuangan tersebut dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Keuntungan dan kerugian diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada saat pinjaman dan piutang dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, maupun melalui proses amortisasi.

Kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha dan piutang lain-lain Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak termasuk dalam kategori ini.

Investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan diklasifikasikan sebagai investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo jika Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki maksud dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo. Setelah pengukuran awal, investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo diukur pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

1. Financial Assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

 Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial asset designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016. The Company and Subsidiaries do not have any financial asset at fair value through profit or loss

· Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

The Company and Subsidiaries' cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables included in this category.

Held to Maturity (HTM) investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as HTM when the Company and Subsidiaries have the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. After initial measurement, HTM investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

1. Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal (lanjutan)

 Investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo (lanjutan)

Metode ini menggunakan suku bunga efektif untuk mendiskontokan estimasi penerimaan kas di masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari aset keuangan ke nilai tercatat bersih dari aset keuangan. Keuntungan dan kerugian diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada saat investasi tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, maupun melalui proses amortisasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak memiliki investasi yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo.

· Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual

Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual atau yang tidak diklasifikasikan dalam tiga kategori sebelumnya. Setelah pengukuran awal, aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual diukur dengan nilai wajar dengan keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum terealiasi diakui dalam ekuitas sampai investasi tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

Pada saat itu, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus direklas ke laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak memiliki aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

2. Liabilitas Keuangan

Pengakuan dan pengukuran awal

Liabilitas keuangan dikategorikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, atau derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai dalam lindung nilai yang efektif, mana yang sesuai. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan klasifikasi liabilitas keuangan mereka pada saat pengakuan awal.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

1. Financial Assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

 Held to Maturity (HTM) investments (continued)

This method uses an effective interest rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries do not have any HTM investments.

· Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the three preceding categories. After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in equity until the investment is derecognized.

At that time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity shall be reclassified to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a reclassification adjustment.

The Company and Subsidiaries do not have any available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

2. Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company and Subsidiaries determine the classification or their financial liabilities at initial recognition.

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d. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

2. Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan pengukuran awal (lanjutan)

Liabilitas keuangan diakui pada awalnya sebesar nilai wajar dan dalam hal pinjaman dan utang, termasuk biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

Liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak termasuk utang bank jangka pendek, utang usaha, utang lain-lain, beban masih harus dibayar, utang sewa pembiayaan dan utang pembiayaan konsumen.

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

Pengukuran liabilitas keuangan tergantung pada klasifikasinya sebagai berikut:

 Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi:

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi termasuk liabilitas keuangan untuk diperdagangkan dan liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan pada saat pengakuan awal untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai kelompok diperdagangkan jika mereka diperoleh untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat. Liabilitas juga diklasifikasikan sebagai kelompok diperdagangkan kecuali mereka ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai efektif. Keuntungan atau kerugian atas liabilitas yang dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak memiliki liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

 Liabillitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Liabilitas keuangan yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dikategorikan dan diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

2. Financial Liabilities (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company and Subsidiaries' financial liabilities include short-term bank loans, trade payables, other payables, accrued expenses, finance lease payables and consumer finance payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purposes of selling or repurchasing in the short term. Liabilities are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Company and Subsidiaries do not have any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified as at fair value through profit and loss fall into this category and are measured at amortized cost.

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d. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

2. Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal (lanjutan)

 Liabillitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Setelah pengakuan awal, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengukur seluruh liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Keuntungan dan kerugian diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada saat liabilitas tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya serta melalui proses amortisasi.

Liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak termasuk utang bank jangka pendek, utang usaha, utang lain-lain, beban masih harus dibayar, utang sewa pembiayaan dan utang pembiayaan konsumen.

3. Saling Hapus dari Instrumen Keuangan

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai bersihnya dilaporkan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian jika, dan hanya jika, saat ini memiliki hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus atas jumlah yang telah diakui dan terdapat maksud untuk menyelesaikan secara neto, atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitasnya secara bersamaan.

4. Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan

Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan yang diperdagangkan secara aktif di pasar keuangan yang terorganisasi ditentukan dengan mengacu pada kuotasi harga di pasar aktif pada penutupan bisnis pada akhir periode pelaporan. Untuk instrumen keuangan yang tidak memiliki pasar aktif, nilai wajar ditentukan dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian. Teknik penilaian tersebut mencakup penggunaan transaksi-transaksi pasar yang wajar antara pihak-pihak yang mengerti dan berkeinginan, referensi atas nilai wajar terkini dari instrumen lain yang secara substansial sama; analisa arus kas yang didiskonto, atau model penilaian lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

2. Financial Liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

 Financial liabilities at amortized cos (continued)t

After initial recognition, the Company and Subsidiaries measure all financial liabilities at amortized cost using effective interest rate method

Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

The Company and Subsidiaries' financial liabilities include short-term bank loans, trade payables, other payables, accrued expenses, financial lease payables and consumer finance payables.

3. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statements 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.

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business at the end of the reporting period. For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; refeneces to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantial the same, discounted cash flow analysis; or other valuation models.

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d. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

4. Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Penyesuaian risiko kredit

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menyesuaikan harga di pasar yang lebih dapat diobservasi untuk mencerminkan adanya perbedaan risiko kredit *counterparty* antara instrumen yang diperdagangkan di pasar tersebut dengan instrumen yang dinilai untuk posisi aset keuangan. Dalam menentukan nilai wajar posisi labilitas keuangan, risiko kredit Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terkait dengan instrumen harus diperhitungkan.

5. Penurunan Nilai dari Aset Keuangan

Pada setiap tanggal pelaporan, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti yang obyektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai.

Penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan dianggap telah terjadi, jika dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti yang obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai sebagai akibat dari satu atau lebih peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset tersebut ("peristiwa yang merugikan"), dan peristiwa yang merugikan tersebut berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Bukti penurunan nilai dapat meliputi indikasi peminjam pihak atau kelompok pihak peminiam mengalami kesulitan keuangan wanprestasi signifikan, atau tunggakan pembayaran bunga atau pokok, terdapat kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya dan pada saat data yang dapat diobservasi mengindikasikan adanya penurunan yang dapat diukur atas estimasi arus kas masa datang, seperti meningkatnya tunggakan atau kondisi ekonomi yang berkorelasi dengan wanprestasi.

 Aset keuangan dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Untuk pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak pertama kali secara individual menentukan bahwa terdapat bukti obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang signifikan secara individual, atau secara kolektif untuk aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan secara individual.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Credit risk adjustment

The Company and Subsidiaries adjust the price in the more observable market to reflect any differences in counterparty credit risk between instruments traded in that market and the ones being valued for financial asset positions. In determining the fair value of financial liability position, the Company and Subsidiaries own credit risk associated with the instrument is taken into account.

5. Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company and Subsidiaries assess at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

· Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Company and Subsidiaries first assess individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

- d. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)
 - 5. Penurunan Nilai dari Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)
 - Aset keuangan dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Jika Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan tidak terdapat bukti obyektif mengenai atas aset penurunan nilai keuangan yang dinilai secara individual, terlepas aset keuangan tersebut signifikan atau tidak, maka Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memasukkan aset tersebut ke kelompok aset keuangan yang dalam memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang seienis dan menilai penurunan kelompok tersebut secara kolektif.

Aset yang penurunan nilainya dinilai secara individual dan untuk itu kerugian penurunan nilai diakui atau tetap diakui, tidak termasuk dalam penilaian penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

Jika terdapat bukti obyektif bahwa kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi, jumlah kerugian tersebut diukur sebagai selisih antara nilai tercatat aset dengan nilai kini estimasi arus kas masa datang (tidak termasuk kerugian kredit yang diharapkan dimasa mendatang yang belum terjadi).

Nilai tercatat atas aset keuangan dikurangi melalui penggunaan akun penyisihan dan jumlah kerugian tersebut diakui secara langsung dalam laporan laba rugi. Pendapatan bunga terus diakui atas nilai tercatat yang telah dikurangi tersebut berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga efektif awal aset keuangan tersebut. Pinjaman yang diberikan beserta dengan penyisihan terkait dihapuskan jika tidak terdapat kemungkinan yang realistis atas pemulihan dimasa mendatang dan seluruh agunan, jika ada, sudah direalisasi atau ditransfer kepada Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

· Aset keuangan dicatat pada biaya perolehan

Jika terdapat bukti obyektif bahwa kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi atas instrumen ekuitas yang tidak memiliki kuotasi yang tidak dicatat pada nilai wajar karena nilai wajarnya tidak dapat diukur secara handal, maka jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai diukur berdasarkan selisih antara nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan nilai kini dari estimasi kas masa mendatang arus didiskontokan pada tingkat pengembalian yang berlaku dipasar untuk aset keuangan serupa. Kerugian penurunan nilai tersebut tidak dapat dipulihkan pada periode berikutnya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- d. Financial Instruments (continued)
 - 5. Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)
 - Financial assets carried at amortized cost (continued)

If the Company and Subsidiaries determine that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be recognized, are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

When there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cashflows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred).

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is directly recognized in the profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral, if any, has been realized or has been transferred to the Company and Subsidiaries.

· Financial assets carried at amortized cost

When there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses cannot be reversed in the subsequent period.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

6. Penghentian Pengakuan Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Aset keuangan

Aset keuangan (atau mana yang lebih tepat, bagian dari aset keuangan atau bagian dari kelompok aset keuangan serupa) dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat: (1) hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut telah berakhir; atau (2) Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah mentransfer hak kontraktual mereka untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan atau berkewajiban untuk membayar arus kas yang diterima secara penuh tanpa penundaan yang signifikan kepada pihak ketiga dalam perjanjian pass-through; dan baik (a) Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah secara substansial mentransfer seluruh risiko dan manfaat dari aset, atau (b) Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak secara substansial tidak mentransfer atau tidak memiliki seluruh risiko dan manfaat suatu aset, namun mentransfer kendali atas aset tersebut.

Liabilitas keuangan

Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat liabilitas tersebut dihentikan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

Ketika suatu liabilitas keuangan yang ada digantikan oleh liabilitas keuangan lain dari pemberi pinjaman yang sama dengan persyaratan yang berbeda secara substansial, atau modifikasi secara substansial persyaratan dari suatu liabilitas yang saat ini ada, pertukaran atau modifikasi tersebut diperlakukan sebagai penghentian pengakuan liabilitas awal dan pengakuan suatu liabilitas baru, dan selisih antara nilai tercatat masing-masing liabilitas diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

e. Kas dan Setara Kas

Kas dan setara kas meliputi kas dan bank serta deposito berjangka yang akan jatuh tempo kurang dari 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal penempatan dan tidak dijadikan sebagai jaminan.

f. Piutang Usaha

Piutang usaha disajikan dalam jumlah bersih setelah dikurangi dengan penyisihan penurunan nilai piutang usaha. Kebijakan akuntansi untuk penyisihan atas penurunan nilai dijabarkan dalam Catatan 2d.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial Instruments (continued)

6. Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset of part of a group of similar financial asset) is derecognized when: (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or (2) the Company and Subsidiaries have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have 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 Company and Subsidiaries have transferred substantial all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company and Subsidiaries have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged of 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 of 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 the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

e. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash in banks and unrestricted time deposits with maturity periods less of three (3) months at the time of placements and not used as collateral.

f. Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recorded net of allowance for impairment of trade receivables. The accounting policy for allowance for decline is described in Note 2d.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

g. Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki transaksi dengan pihak berelasi sebagaimana yang didefinisikan dalam PSAK No. 7 "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi".

Seluruh transaksi dan saldo yang material dengan pihak-pihak berelasi telah diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

h. Persediaan

Persediaan dinilai berdasarkan nilai terendah antara harga perolehan atau nilai realisasi bersih. Harga perolehan ditentukan dengan basis metode masuk pertama keluar pertama (FIFO). Nilai realisasi bersih adalah estimasi harga penjualan dalam kegiatan usaha normal dikurangi biaya penyelesaian dan penjualan.

Penyisihan nilai persediaan ditentukan berdasarkan penelaahan atas keadaan persediaan pada akhir periode.

i. Biaya Dibayar di Muka

Beban dibayar di muka diamortisasi selama masa manfaat masing-masing biaya dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus.

j. Aset Tetap

Aset tetap awalnya dinilai sebesar biaya perolehan. Selanjutnya setelah penilaian awal, aset tetap dinilai dengan menggunakan nilai wajar pada tanggal revaluasi dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai yang terjadi setelah tanggal revaluasi. Revaluasi dilakukan dengan keteraturan yang memadai untuk memastikan bahwa jumlah tercatat tidak berbeda secara material dari jumlah yang ditentukan dengan menggunakan nilai wajar pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Kenaikan yang berasal dari revaluasi aset tetap diakui pada penghasilan komprehensif lain dan terakumulasi dalam ekuitas pada bagian surplus kecuali penurunan revaluasian. sebelumnya revaluasi atas aset yang sama pernah diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, dalam hal ini kenaikan revaluasi hingga sebesar penurunan nilai aset akibat revaluasi tersebut, dikreditkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Penurunan jumlah tercatat yang berasal dari revaluasi tanah, bangunan, mesin dan peralatan pabrik, kendaraan dan peralatan kantor dibebankan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian apabila penurunan tersebut melebihi saldo surplus revaluasi aset yang bersangkutan, jika ada.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Transactions with Related Parties

The Company and Subsidiaries have a transaction with related parties as defined in PSAK No. 7 "Related-Party Disclosure".

All significant transactions and balances with related parties, have been disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

h. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined based on the first in first out (FIFO) method. Net realizable value is the estimated sales amount in the ordinary course of business less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

Allowance for decline in values of inventories is made based on a review of the condition of the inventories at each end of period.

i. Prepaid Expenses

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

j. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Subsequently to initial recognition, its measured at fair value at the date of revaluation less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses that occur after the date of revaluation. Revaluation carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the amounts determined using fair value at the date of consolidated statements of financial position.

The increase derived from the revaluation of fixed assets are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity on the part of the revaluation surplus, unless previously decrease in revaluation of the same asset been recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, in this case the revaluation increase of up to impairment of assets due to the revaluation of the, credited in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. A decrease in the carrying amount derived from the revaluation of land, buildings, machinery and plant equipment, vehicles and office furniture is charged to the consolidasian statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the decline exceeds the asset revaluation surplus balance is concerned, if any.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

Surplus revaluasi aset tetap, yang telah disajikan di ekuitas, diamortisasi pada tahun berjalan dan dicatat terlebih dahulu pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian yang selanjutnya dipindahkan ke saldo laba. Pada saat aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya, seluruh surplus revaluasi aset tetap dipindahkan langsung ke saldo laba.

Surplus revaluasi aset tetap yang telah disajikan dalam ekuitas dapat dipindahkan langsung ke saldo laba pada saat aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya. Hal ini meliputi pemindahan sekaligus surplus revaluasi pada saat penghentian atau pelepasan aset tersebut. Namun, sebagian surplus revaluasi tersebut dapat dipindahkan sejalan dengan penggunaan aset oleh entitas. Dalam hal ini, surplus revaluasi yang dipindahkan ke saldo laba sebesar perbedaan antara jumlah penyusutan berdasarkan nilai revaluasian aset dengan jumlah penyusutan berdasarkan biaya perolehan aset tersebut. Pemindahan surplus revaluasi ke saldo laba tidak dilakukan melalui laba rugi.

Aset tetap, kecuali tanah, disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama masa manfaat aset tetap sebagai berikut:

Bangunan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan Peralatan kantor

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya. Aset tetap yang dijual atau dilepaskan, dikeluarkan dari kelompok aset tetap berikut akumulasi penyusutan serta akumulasi penurunan nilai yang terkait dengan aset tetap tersebut. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset tetap (ditentukan sebesar perbedaan antara jumlah neto hasil pelepasan, jika ada, dengan jumlah tercatat dari aset tetap tersebut), dan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada tahun terjadinya penghentian pengakuan.

Beban pemeliharaan dan perbaikan dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada saat terjadinya. Beban pemugaran dan penambahan dalam jumlah besar dikapitalisasi kepada jumlah tercatat aset tetap terkait bila besar kemungkinan bagi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak manfaat ekonomi masa depan menjadi lebih besar dari standar kinerja awal yang ditetapkan sebelumnya dan disusutkan sepanjang sisa masa manfaat aset tetap terkait.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Fixed Assets (continued)

Revaluation surplus of fixed assets, which already presented in equity, are amortized at current year and recorded to the consolidasian statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income that subsequently transferred to retained earnings. When the asset is derecognized, all of revaluation surplus of fixed assets are directly transferred to retained earnings

The revaluation surplus included in equity in respect of an item of fixed assets may be transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognized. This may involve transferring the whole of the surplus when the asset is retired or disposed of. However, some of the surplus may be transferred as the asset is used by an entity. In such a case, the amount of the surplus transferred would be the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfers from revaluation surplus to retained earnings are not made through profit or loss.

Fixed assets, except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the fixed assets' useful lives as follows:

| Years | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| 20 | Building |
| 10 | Machinery and plant equipment |
| 4 - 8 | Vehicles |
| 5 | Office furnitures |

An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. When assets are sold or retired, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss are removed from the accounts. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of fixed assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year the item is derecognized.

Repairs and maintenance are taken to the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when these are incured. The cost of major renovation and restoration is included in the carrying amount of the related fixed asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company and Subsidiaries, and is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Tahun/

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

Tanah dinyatakan berdasarkan harga perolehan dan tidak disusutkan. Biaya pengurusan legal hak atas tanah ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan aset tanah. Biaya pengurusan perpanjangan atau pembaharuan legal hak atas tanah diakui sebagai aset takberwujud dan diamortisasi sepanjang umur hukum hak atau umur ekonomis tanah, mana yang lebih pendek.

k. Properti Investasi

Properti investasi adalah properti (tanah atau bangunan atau bagian dari suatu bangunan atau keduanya) untuk menghasilkan rental atau untuk kenaikan nilai atau keduanya.

Properti investasi awalnya dinilai sebesar biaya perolehan. Selanjutnya setelah penilaian awal, properti investasi dinilai dengan menggunakan nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar diakui pada laporan laba rugi pada saat terjadinya.

Properti investasi diberikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau tidak digunakan lagi secara permanen dan tidak memiliki manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang diperkirakan dari pelepasannya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari penghentian atau pelepasan properti investasi ditentukan dari selisih antara hasil neto pelepasan dan jumlah tercatat aset dan diakui dalam laba rugi pada periode terjadinya penghentian atau pelepasan.

I. Aset Takberwujud

Aset takberwujud yang diperoleh secara terpisah diukur sebesar nilai perolehan pada pengakuan awal. Setelah pengakuan awal, aset takberwujud dicatat pada biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai. Aset takberwujud yang dianggap memiliki masa manfaat ekonomis tidak terbatas tidak diamortisasi namun diuji penurunan nilainya setiap tahun, atau lebih sering apabila terdapat peristiwa atau perubahan pada kondisi yang mengindikasikan kemungkinan penurunan nilai. Aset takberwujud dengan umur manfaat terbatas diamortisasi secara garis lurus selama umur ekonomisnya dan dievaluasi apabila terdapat indikator adanya penurunan nilai. Periode dan metode amortisasi ditelaah setidaknya setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

Aset takberwujud dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat:

- a) Dijual; atau
- Ketika tidak ada manfaat ekonomis di masa depan yang dapat diharapkan dari penggunaan atau penjualan aset tersebut.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Fixed Assets (continued)

Land is stated at cost and not depreciated. Costs associated with the acquisition of legal right of land when the land was first acquired are recognized as part of the cost of land. Costs associated with the extension or renewal of legal right of land are recognized as an intangible asset and amortized over the legal life of the land rights or economic life of the land, whichever is shorter.

k. Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

Investment properties are recorded initially at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Investment properties shall be derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

I. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. Intangible assets that are considered to have an indefinite economic useful life are not amortised but tested for impairment in an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. They are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired. The amortization period and method are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

An intangible assets shall be derecognized:

- a) On disposal; or
- b) When no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi

Entitas asosiasi adalah entitas yang terhadap Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki pengaruh signifikan. Pengaruh signifikan adalah kekuasaan untuk berpartisipasi dalam keputusan kebijakan keuangan dan operasional *investee*, tetapi tidak mengendalikan atau mengendalikan bersama atas kebijakan tersebut.

Pertimbangan yang dibuat dalam menentukan pengaruh signifikan adalah serupa dengan hal-hal yang diperlukan dalam menentukan kendali atas entitas anak.

Investasi Perusahaan pada entitas asosiasi diukur dengan menggunakan metode ekuitas. Entitas asosiasi adalah suatu entitas dimana Perusahaan mempunyai pengaruh signifikan. Sesuai dengan metode ekuitas, nilai perolehan investasi ditambah atau dikurang dengan bagian Perusahaan dan atas laba atau rugi bersih, dan penerimaan dividen dari, entitas asosiasi sejak tanggal perolehan. Goodwill yang terkait dengan entitas asosiasi termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat investasi dan tidak diamortisasi maupun diuji secara individual untuk penurunan nilai.

Laba rugi konsolidasian mencerminkan bagian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak atas hasil operasi dari entitas asosiasi. Bila terdapat perubahan yang diakui langsung pada ekuitas dari entitas asosiasi, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengakui bagiannya atas perubahan tersebut dan mengungkapkan hal ini, jika relevan dalam laporan perubahan ekuitas. Laba atau rugi yang belum direalisasi sebagai hasil dari transaksi-transaksi antara Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dengan Entitas asosiasi dieliminasi pada jumlah sesuai dengan kepentingan dalam entitas asosiasi.

Bila bagian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak atas kerugian entitas asosiasi sama besar atau melebihi bagian atas ekuitas entitas asosiasi, maka pengakuan atas bagian dari rugi tersebut dihentikan.

Setelah kepentingan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dikurangkan menjadi nihil, tambahan kerugian dicadangkan, dan liabilitas diakui atas kerugian lebih lanjut dari entitas asosiasi hanya bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki kewajiban konstruktif atau legal atau melakukan pembayaran atas nama entitas asosiasi. Bila entitas asosiasi kemudian melaporkan laba, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak melanjutkan pengakuan atas bagian atas laba tersebut setelah bagian atas laba tersebut sama dengan bagian atas rugi yang tidak diakui sebelumnya.

Laporan keuangan entitas asosiasi disusun atas periode pelaporan yang sama dengan Perusahaan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Investment in Associates

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

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

The Company's investment in the associated company is measured using the equity method. In using the equity method, the initial investment is recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investments is adjusted to recognize the change in the Company's share of the net assets of the associate since the date of acquisition. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized or individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated profit or loss reflects Company and Subsidiaries share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, Company and Subsidiaries recognize their share of any such changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between Company and Subsidiaries with the associate are eliminated to the extent of interest in the associate.

If the Company and Subsidiaries share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, it discontinues recognising its share of further losses.

After the Company and Subsidiaries interest is reduced to nil, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company and Subsidiaries have incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Company and Subsidiaries have resume recognizing their share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period of the Company.

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m. Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)

Setelah penerapan metode ekuitas, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan apakah diperlukan untuk mengakui tambahan rugi penurunan nilai atas investasi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dalam entitas asosiasi. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan apakah terdapat bukti yang obyektif yang mengindikasikan bahwa investasi dalam entitas asosiasi mengalami penurunan nilai. Dalam hal ini, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghitung jumlah penurunan nilai berdasarkan selisih antara jumlah terpulihkan atas investasi dalam entitas asosiasi dan nilai tercatatnya dan mengakuinya dalam laba rugi.

n. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan

Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menilai apakah terdapat indikasi suatu aset mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut, maka jumlah terpulihkan diestimasi untuk aset individual. Jika tidak mungkin untuk mengestimasi jumlah terpulihkan aset individual, maka Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan nilai terpulihkan dari Unit Penghasil Kas (UPK) yang mana aset tercakup (aset dari UPK).

Jumlah terpulihkan dari suatu aset (baik aset individual maupun UPK) adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajarnya dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakainya. Jika nilai tercatat aset lebih besar daripada nilai terpulihkannya, maka aset tersebut dianggap mengalami penurunan nilai dan nilai tercatat aset diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai terpulihkannya. Rugi penurunan nilai diakui pada laba rugi sebagai "Rugi Penurunan Nilai". Dalam menghitung nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan neto didiskontokan ke nilai kini dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang menggambarkan penilaian pasar kini dari nilai waktu uang dan risiko spesifik atas aset.

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual, digunakan harga transaksi pasar terakhir, jika tersedia. Jika tidak terdapat transaksi tersebut, menggunakan model penilaian yang sesuai untuk menentukan nilai wajar aset. Perhitungan-perhitungan ini dikuatkan oleh penilaian berganda atau indikator nilai wajar lain yang tersedia.

Kerugian penurunan nilai, jika ada, diakui pada laba rugi sesuai dengan kategori biaya yang konsisten dengan fungsi dari aset yang diturunkan nilainya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Investment in Associates (continued)

After application of the equity method, the Company and Subsidiaries determine whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on the Company and Subsidiaries' investment in their associate. The Company and Subsidiaries determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Company and Subsidiaries calculate the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in associate and its carrying value, and recognizes the amount in profit or loss.

n. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company and Subsidiaries assess at each end of reporting period, whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, recoverable amount shall be estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Company and Subsidiaries determine the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs (the asset's of CGU).

An asset's (either individual asset or CGU) recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss as "Impairment Losses". In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model in used to determine the fair value of the asset. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in profit or loss under expense categories that are consistent with the functions of the impaired assets.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan (lanjutan)

Penilaian dilakukan pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam periode sebelumnya untuk aset selain *goodwill* mungkin tidak ada lagi atau mungkin telah menurun. Jika indikasi dimaksud ditemukan, maka entitas mengestimasi jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut. Kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam periode sebelumnya untuk aset selain goodwill dibalik hanya jika terdapat perubahan asumsiasumsi yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut sejak rugi penurunan nilai terakhir diakui. Dalam hal ini, jumlah tercatat aset dinaikkan ke jumlah terpulihkannya. Pembalikan tersebut dibatasi sehingga jumlah tercatat aset tidak melebihi jumlah terpulihkannya maupun jumlah tercatat, neto setelah penyusutan, seandainya tidak ada rugi yang telah diakui untuk aset tersebut pada periode sebelumnya. Pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai diakui dalam laba rugi. Setelah pembalikan tersebut diakui sebagai laba rugi, penyusutan aset tersebut disesuaikan di periode mendatang untuk mengalokasikan jumlah tercatat aset yang direvisi, dikurang nilai sisanya, dengan dasar yang sistematis selama sisa umur manfaatnya.

Goodwill diuji untuk penurunan nilai setiap akhir periode pelaporan dan ketika terdapat suatu indikasi bahwa nilai tercatatnya mengalami penurunan nilai. Penurunan nilai bagi goodwill ditetapkan dengan menentukan jumlah terpulihkan tiap UPK (atau kelompok UPK) dimana goodwill terkait. Jika jumlah terpulihkan UPK kurang dari jumlah tercatatnya, maka rugi penurunan nilai diakui. Rugi penurunan nilai terkait goodwill tidak dapat dibalik pada periode berikutnya.

o. Sewa

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengklasifikasikan sewa berdasarkan sejauh mana risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset sewaan berada pada *lessor* atau *lessee*, dan pada substansi transaksi daripada bentuk kontraknya, pada tanggal pengakuan awal.

Sewa Pembiayaan

Suatu sewa diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa pembiayaan jika sewa tersebut mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan suatu aset.

Suatu sewa diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi jika sewa tidak mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset. Dengan demikian, pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak sebagai *lessee* diakui sebagai beban dengan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*) selama masa sewa.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (continued)

An assesment is made at each reporting period whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses recognized for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exist, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions use to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case. the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. After such a reversal is recognized in profit or loss, depreciation charge on the said asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Goodwill is tested for impairment in each reporting period and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assesing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill related. If the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

o. Leases

The Company and Subsidiaries classified leases based on the extent to which risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of a lessor or lessee, and the substance of the transaction rather than the form of the contract, at inception date.

Finance Lease

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset.

A lease is classified as a operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Accordingly, the lease payments made by the Company and Subsidiaries as a lessee are recognized as expense using the straight-line method over the lease term.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

o. Sewa (lanjutan)

Sewa Operasi

Suatu sewa diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa operasi jika sewa tidak mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset. Dengan demikian, pembayaran sewa yang dilakukan oleh Perusahaan sebagai lessee diakui sebagai beban dengan metode garis lurus (straight-line method) selama masa sewa.

Jual dan Sewa-balik

Aset yang dijual berdasarkan transaksi jual dan sewa-balik diperlakukan sebagai berikut:

- Jika suatu transaksi jual dan sewa-balik merupakan sewa pembiayaan, selisih lebih hasil penjualan diatas nilai tercatat tidak segera diakui sebagai pendapatan tetapi ditangguhkan dan diamortisasi selama masa sewa.
- Jika suatu transaksi jual dan sewa-balik merupakan sewa operasi dan transaksi tersebut dilakukan pada nilai wajar, maka laba atau rugi diakui segera. Jika harga jual di bawah nilai wajar, maka laba atau rugi tersebut diakui segera, kecuali jika rugi tersebut dikompensasikan dengan pembayaran sewa masa depan yang lebih rendah dari harga pasar, maka rugi tersebut ditangguhkan dan diamortisasi secara proporsional dengan pembayaran sewa selama periode penggunaan aset. Jika harga jual di atas nilai wajar, selisih lebih di atas nilai wajar tersebut ditangguhkan dan diamortisasi selama periode penggunaan aset.

Untuk sewa operasi, jika nilai wajar aset pada saat transaksi jual dan sewa-balik lebih rendah dari pada nilai tercatat aset, maka rugi sebesar selisih antara nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar diakui segera.

Untuk sewa pembiayaan, tidak diperlukan penyesuaian kecuali jika telah terjadi penurunan nilai, dalam hal ini, nilai tercatat diturunkan ke jumlah yang dapat dipulihkan.

p. Imbalan Kerja Karyawan

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengakui liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek ketika jasa diberikan oleh karyawan dan imbalan atas jasa tersebut akan dibayarkan dalam waktu dua belas bulan setelah jasa tersebut diberikan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Leases (continued)

Operating Lease

A lease is classified as a operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Accordingly, the lease payments made by the Company as a lessee are recognized as expense using the straight-line method over the lease term.

Sale and Leaseback

Assets sold under a sale and leaseback transaction are accounted for as follows:

- If the sale and leaseback transaction results in a finance lease, any excess of sales proceeds over the carrying amount of the asset is deferred and amortized over the lease term.
- If the sale and leaseback transaction results in an operating lease and the transaction is established at fair value, any profit or loss is recognized immediately. If the sale price is below fair value, any profit or loss is recognized immediately except that, if the loss is compensated by future lease payments at below market price, it is deferred and amortized in proportion to the lease payments over the period for which the asset is expected to be use. If the sale price is above fair value, the excess over fair value is deferred and amortized over the period for which the asset is expected to be used.

For operating leases, if the fair value at the time of a sale and leaseback transaction is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a loss equal to the amount of the difference between the carrying amount and fair value is recognized immediately.

For finance leases, no such adjustment is necessary unless there has been impairment in value, in which case, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount.

p. Employees' Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The Company and Subsidiaries recognize short-term employee benefits liability when services are rendered and the compensation for such services are to be paid within twelve months after the rendering of such services.

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p. Imbalan Kerja Karyawan (lanjutan)

Imbalan pascakerja

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memberikan imbalan pascakerja kepada karyawan sesuai dengan ketentuan dari Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003 dan PSAK No. 24 "Imbalan Kerja". Penyisihan atas imbalan pascakerja dihitung dengan menggunakan metode penilaian aktuarial *projected-unit-credit*.

Pengukuran kembali, terdiri atas keuntungan dan kerugian akturial, segera diakui pada laporan posisi keuangan dengan pengaruh langsung didebit atau dikreditkan kepada saldo laba melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode terjadinya. Pengukuran kembali tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi periode berikutnya.

Biaya jasa lalu harus diakui sebagai beban pada saat yang lebih awal antara:

- i) ketika program amandemen atau kurtailmen terjadi; atau
- ii) ketika perusahaan mengakui biaya restrukturisasi atau imbalan terminasi terkait.

Bunga neto dihitung dengan menerapkan tingkat diskonto yang digunakan terhadap liabilitas imbalan kerja. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengakui perubahan berikut pada akun "Beban Umum dan Administrasi" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian:

- i) biaya jasa terdiri atas biaya jasa kini, biaya jasa lalu, keuntungan atau kerugian atas penyelesaian (curtailment) tidak rutin dan
- ii) beban atau penghasilan bunga neto.

q. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

Pendapatan diakui bila besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomi akan diperoleh oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dan jumlahnya dapat diukur secara andal. Pendapatan diukur pada nilai wajar pembayaran yang diterima, tidak termasuk diskon, rabat dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN"). Kriteria spesifik berikut juga harus dipenuhi sebelum pendapatan diukur:

 Pendapatan dari penjualan barang dagang lokal diakui pada saat barang diserahkan kepada pelanggan sesuai dengan persyaratan penjualan yang telah disepakati.

Beban diakui pada saat terjadinya (basis akrual).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Employees' Benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits

The Company and Subsidiaries provide postemployment benefits to their employees in conformity with the requirements of Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003 and PSAK No. 24 "Employee Benefits". The provision for post-employment benefits is determined using the projected-unit-credit actuarial valuation method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss at the earlier between:

- i) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- ii) the date the entity recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability. The Company and Subsidiaries recognize the following changes under "General and Administrative Expenses" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

- i) service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements, and
- ii) net interest expense or income.

q. Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and Subsidiaries and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and Value Added Taxes ("VAT"). The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

 Revenues from local sales of goods are recognized upon delivery of the goods to customers in accordance with the term of sale.

Expenses are recognized when they are incurred (accrual basis).

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r. Perpajakan

Pajak kini

Aset atau liabilitas pajak kini untuk tahun berjalan diukur sebesar jumlah yang diharapkan dapat direstitusi dari atau dibayarkan kepada otoritas perpajakan. Tarif pajak dan peraturan pajak yang digunakan untuk menghitung jumlah tersebut adalah yang telah berlaku atau secara substantif telah berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan di negara tempat perusahaan beroperasi dan menghasilkan pendapatan kena pajak.

Bunga dan denda disajikan sebagai bagian dari penghasilan atau beban operasi lain karena tidak dianggap sebagai bagian dari beban pajak penghasilan.

Pajak tangguhan

Pajak tangguhan diakui menggunakan metode liabilitas atas perbedaan temporer antara dasar pengenaan pajak aset dan liabilitas dan nilai tercatatnya dalam laporan keuangan pada akhir periode pelaporan.

Liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui untuk setiap perbedaan temporer kena pajak.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk semua perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan dan rugi fiskal belum dikompensasi, sejauh terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa laba kena pajak akan tersedia untuk dimanfaatkan dengan perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan dan rugi fiskal belum dikompensasi.

Nilai tercatat dari aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan dan diturunkan ketika tidak lagi terdapat kemungkinan bahwa akan terdapat laba kena pajak yang memungkinkan semua atau sebagian dari aset pajak tangguhan tersebut untuk direalisasi. Penelaahan dilakukan pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan atas aset pajak tangguhan yang tidak diakui sebelumnya dan aset pajak tangguhan tersebut diakui sepanjang kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak mendatang akan tersedia sehingga aset pajak tangguhan tersebut dipulihkan.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diukur dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang diharapkan akan berlaku pada tahun saat aset dipulihkan atau liabilitas diselesaikan berdasarkan tarif pajak dan peraturan pajak yang berlaku atau yang secara substantif telah berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Taxation

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Interest and pinalties are presented as part of other operating income or expenses since they are not considered as part of income tax expense.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available again which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

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 as at the reporting date.

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r. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

Pajak tangguhan (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan saling hapus ketika terdapat hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus aset pajak kini terhadap liabilitas pajak kini dan pajak tangguhan tersebut terkait dengan entitas kena pajak yang sama dan otoritas perpajakan yang sama.

Pajak Pertambahan Nilai

Pendapatan, beban-beban dan aset-aset diakui neto atas jumlah Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN") kecuali:

- PPN yang muncul dari pembelian aset atau jasa yang tidak dapat dikreditkan oleh kantor pajak, yang dalam hal ini PPN diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan aset atau sebagai bagian dari item beban-beban yang diterapkan; dan
- Piutang dan utang yang disajikan termasuk dengan jumlah PPN.

Jumlah PPN Neto yang terpulihkan dari, atau terutang kepada, kantor pajak termasuk sebagai bagian dari piutang atau utang pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

s. Transaksi dan Saldo Dalam Mata Uang Asing

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dicatat berdasarkan kurs yang berlaku pada saat transaksi dilakukan. Pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing disesuaikan ke dalam Rupiah berdasarkan kurs rata-rata Bank Indonesia yang berlaku pada tanggal tersebut. Laba atau rugi kurs yang terjadi, dikreditkan atau dibebankan pada laba rugi tahun berjalan.

Kurs yang digunakan untuk menjabarkan mata uang asing ke dalam Rupiah adalah sebagai berikut:

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

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

Value Added Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of Value Added Tax ("VAT") except:

- Where the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authorities is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statements of financial position.

s. 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 consolidated statements of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted to Rupiah based on the average rates of exchange published by Bank Indonesia at that date. The resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to the current year operations

The exchange rates used against the Rupiah are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|
| Euro Eropa | 16.174 | 14.162 | European Euro |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 13.548 | 13.436 | United States Dollar |
| Dolar Singapura | 10.134 | 9.299 | Singapore Dollar |
| Ringgit Malaysia | 3.335 | 2.996 | Malaysian Ringgit |
| Renminbi China | 2.073 | 1.937 | China Renminbi |
| Dolar Hongkong | 1.733 | 1.732 | Hongkong Dollar |
| Yen Jepang | 120 | 115 | Yen Jepang |
| Baht Thailand | 414 | 375 | Thailand Baht |
| Dolar Taiwan | 455 | 420 | Taiwan Dollar |

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

t. Laba per Saham

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, Perusahaan tidak mempunyai efek berpotensi saham biasa yang bersifat dilutif, oleh karena itu, laba per saham dilusian tidak dihitung dan disajikan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Laba per saham dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang beredar dalam periode yang bersangkutan yaitu sejumlah 1.000.000.000 saham, masing-masing untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

u. Biaya Emisi Efek

Biaya-biaya yang terjadi sehubungan dengan penawaran umum saham Perusahaan kepada masyarakat dicatat dan disajikan sebagai pengurang terhadap akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor - Bersih" (agio saham) yang berasal dari penawaran umum saham tersebut.

v. Provisi

Provisi diakui jika Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki kewajiban kini (baik bersifat hukum maupun bersifat konstruktif) jika, sebagai akibat peristiwa masa lalu, besar kemungkinan penyelesaian kewajiban tersebut mengakibatkan arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi dan jumlah kewajiban tersebut dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Provisi ditelaah pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan estimasi terbaik yang paling kini. Jika arus keluar sumber daya untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban kemungkinan besar tidak terjadi, maka provisi dibatalkan.

w. Pengukuran Nilai Wajar

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengukur pada pengakuan awal instrumen keuangan, dan aset dan liabilitas yang diakuisisi pada kombinasi bisnis. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak juga mengukur jumlah terpulihkan dari unit penghasil kas ("UPK") tertentu berdasarkan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya pelepasan (fair value less cost of disposal atau "FVLCD"), dan piutang yang tidak dikenakan bunga pada nilai wajar.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Earnings per Share

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company has no outstanding potential dilutive ordinary shares, accordingly, no diluted earnings per share are calculated and presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing Income for the year current year attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the respective period amounted to 1,000,000,000 shares, for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

u. Stock Issuance Costs

Costs incurred in connection with the public offering of the Company's shares were recorded and accounted as an offset against the related "Additional Paid-in Capital - Net" arising from the public offering of the Company's shares.

v. Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Company and Subsidiaries have a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

w. Fair Value Measurement

The Company and Subsidiaries initially measure financial instruments at fair value, and assets and liabilities of the acquirees upon business combinations. It is also measure certain recoverable amounts of the cash generating unit ("CGU") using fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD"), and non-interest bearing receivables at their fair values.

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w. Pengukuran Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima dari menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran. Pengukuran nilai wajar mengasumsikan bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi:

- i) Di pasar utama untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut, atau
- ii) Jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, di pasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

Pasar utama atau pasar yang paling menguntungkan tersebut harus dapat diakses oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Nilai wajar dari aset atau liabilitas diukur dengan menggunakan asumsi yang akan digunakan pelaku pasar ketika menentukan harga aset atau liabilitas tersebut, dengan asumsi bahwa pelaku pasar bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomi terbaiknya.

Pengukuran nilai wajar dari suatu aset nonkeuangan memperhitungkan kemampuan pelaku pasar untuk menghasilkan manfaat ekonomik dengan menggunakan aset dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya atau dengan menjualnya kepada pelaku pasar lain yang akan menggunakan aset tersebut pada penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dengan keadaan dan data yang memadai tersedia untuk mengukur nilai wajar, dengan memaksimalkan masukan (input) yang dapat diamati (observable) yang relevan dan meminimalkan masukan (input) yang tidak dapat diamati (unobservable).

Semua aset dan liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dikategorikan dalam hirarki nilai wajar berdasarkan level masukan (*input*) paling rendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan sebagai berikut:

- Level 1 Harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) dipasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik yang dapat diakses entitas pada tanggal pengukuran.
- ii) Level 2 Teknik penilaian yang menggunakan tingkat masukan (input) yang paling rendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar yang dapat diamati (observable) baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the preasumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company and Subsidiaries.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the assets in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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w. Pengukuran Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

iii) Level 3 - Teknik penilaian yang menggunakan tingkat masukan (input) yang paling rendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar yang tidak dapat diamati (unobservable) baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung.

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada laporan keuangan secara berulang, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menentukan apakah terdapat perpindahan antara Level dalam hirarki dengan melakukan evaluasi ulang atas penetapan kategori (berdasarkan Level masukan (input) paling rendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan) pada tiap akhir periode pelaporan.

x. Informasi Segmen

Segmen adalah bagian khusus dari Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang terlibat baik dalam menyediakan produk (segmen usaha), maupun dalam menyediakan produk dalam lingkungan ekonomi tertentu (segmen geografis), yang memiliki risiko dan imbalan yang berbeda dari segmen lainnya.

Pendapatan, beban, hasil, aset dan liabilitas segmen termasuk hal-hal yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada suatu segmen serta hal-hal yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang memadai untuk segmen tersebut. Segmen ditentukan sebelum saldo dan transaksi antar perusahaan dieliminasi sebagai bagian dari proses konsolidasian.

y. Perubahan pada Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK")

Berikut adalah perubahan dan penyesuaian atas standar yang telah diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan - Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK - IAI), dan berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah 1 Januari 2017, yang relevan terhadap laporan keuangan Perusahaan yaitu:

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" tentang "Prakarsa Pengungkapan".
- PSAK No. 3 (Penyesuaian 2016), "Laporan keuangan Interim".
- PSAK No. 24 (Penyesuaian 2016), "Imbalan Keria".
- PSÁK No. 60 (Penyesuaian 2016), "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan".

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly unobservable.

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

x. Segment Information

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

Segment revenue, expenses, results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to that segment. They are determined before intra-group balances and intragroup transactions are eliminated as part of the consolidation process.

y. Changes to the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK")

The following are amendment and improvement of standards ssued by the Financial Accounting Standard Board - Indonesian Institute of Accountant (DSAK - IAI) and effectively applied for the period starting on or after January 1, 2017, that are relevant to the Company's financial statement as follows:

- Amendment PSAK No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" regarding "Disclosure Initiative".
- PSAK No. 3 (Improvement 2016), "Interim Financial Reporting".
- PSAK No. 24 (Improvement 2016), "Employee Benefits".
- PSAK No. 60 (Improvement 2016), "Financial Instrument: Disclosures".

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

y. Perubahan pada Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") (lanjutan)

Penerapan ini tidak memberikan dampak yang besar terhadap laporan keuangan dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI

Penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang dilaporkan dan pengungkapan yang terkait, pada akhir periode pelaporan. Ketidakpastian mengenai asumsi dan estimasi tersebut dapat mengakibatkan penyesuaian material terhadap nilai tercatat pada aset dan liabilitas dalam periode pelaporan berikutnya.

Pertimbangan

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak, manajemen telah membuat keputusan berikut, yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan terhadap jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian:

Penentuan Mata Uang Fungsional

Mata uang fungsional dari masing-masing entitas dalam Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi utama di mana entitas tersebut beroperasi. Mata uang tersebut adalah mata uang yang mempengaruhi pendapatan dan biaya dari masing-masing entitas. Penentuan mata uang fungsional mungkin memerlukan pertimbangan karena berbagai kompleksitas, antara lain, entitas dapat bertransaksi di lebih dari satu mata uang dalam kegiatan usahanya sehari-hari.

Klasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan bila definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK No. 55 dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2d.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Changes to the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK") (continued)

The adoption has no significant impact on the financial reporting and disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

3. USE OF JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts herein, and the related disclosures, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company and Subsidiaries' accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Determination of Functional Currency

The functional currency of each entity in the Company and Subsidiaries is the currency from the primary economic environment where such entity operates. Those currencies are the currencies that influence the revenues and costs of each respective entity. The determination of functional currency may require judgment due to various complexity, among others, the entity may transact in more than one currency in its daily business activities.

Classification of Financial Instrument

The Company and Subsidiaries' determine the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No. 55. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Company and Subsidiaries' accounting policies disclosed in Note 2d.

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3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Pajak Penghasilan

Pertimbangan signifikan dilakukan dalam menentukan penyisihan atas pajak penghasilan badan. Terdapat transaksi dan perhitungan pajak tertentu yang penentuan akhirnya adalah tidak pasti dalam kegiatan usaha normal. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan. Ketika hasil pajak yang dikeluarkan berbeda dengan jumlah yang awalnya diakui, perbedaan tersebut akan berdampak pada pajak penghasilan dan penyisihan pajak tangguhan pada periode di mana penentuan tersebut dilakukan. Jumlah tercatat utang pajak penghasilan dan aset pajak tangguhan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak diungkapkan di dalam Catatan 14 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas seluruh perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan. Penentuan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui berdasarkan perbedaan waktu dan laba fiskal di masa mendatang bersama-sama dengan strategi perencanaan pajak masa depan membutuhkan pertimbangan signifikan dari manaiemen.

Estimasi dan Asumsi

Asumsi utama masa depan dan ketidakpastian sumber estimasi utama yang lain pada tanggal pelaporan yang memiliki risiko signifikan bagi penyesuaian yang material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas untuk tahun berikutnya diungkapkan di bawah ini. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mendasarkan asumsi dan estimasi pada parameter yang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan disusun. Asumsi dan situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan mungkin berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau situasi di luar kendali Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi terkait pada saat terjadinya.

Nilai Wajar Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mencatat aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu pada nilai wajar, yang mengharuskan penggunaan estimasi akuntansi. Sementara komponen signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar ditentukan menggunakan bukti obyektif yang dapat diverifikasi, jumlah perubahan nilai wajar dapat berbeda bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan metodologi penilaian yang berbeda. Perubahan nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan tersebut dapat mempengaruhi secara langung laba atau rugi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diungkapkan pada Catatan 32.

3. USE OF JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Judgments (continued)

Income taxes

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company and Subsidiaries recognizes liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. The Company and Subsidiaries's carrying amount of tax payables and deferred tax assets are disclosed in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences. The determination of the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies required significant management judgment.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company and Subsidiaries based their assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company and Subsidiaries. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Company and Subsidiaries carry certain financial assets and liabilities at fair values, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidences, the amount of changes in fair values would differ if the Company and Subsidiaries utilized different valuation methodology. Any changes in fair values of these financial assets and liabilities would affect directly the Company and Subsidiaries' profit or loss. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are set out in Note 32.

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3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Estimasi Masa Manfaat Aset Tetap

Masa manfaat dari aset tetap Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak diestimasi berdasarkan jangka waktu aset tersebut diharapkan tersedia untuk digunakan. Estimasi tersebut didasarkan pada penilaian kolektif berdasarkan bidang usaha yang sama, evaluasi teknis internal dan pengalaman dengan aset sejenis. Estimasi masa manfaat setiap aset ditelaah secara berkala dan diperbarui jika estimasi berbeda dari perkiraan sebelumnya yang disebabkan karena pemakaian, usang secara teknis atau komersial serta keterbatasan hak atau pembatasan lainnya terhadap penggunaan aset.

Dengan demikian, hasil operasi di masa mendatang mungkin dapat terpengaruh secara signifikan oleh perubahan dalam jumlah dan waktu terjadinya biaya karena perubahan yang disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor yang disebutkan di atas. Penurunan estimasi masa manfaat ekonomis setiap aset tetap akan menyebabkan kenaikan beban penyusutan dan penurunan nilai tercatat aset tetap.

Tidak terdapat perubahan dalam estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap selama tahun berjalan. Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 10.

Penyisihan Penurunan Nilai Piutang Usaha

Penurunan piutang usaha terjadi jika terdapat bukti objektif bahwa Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak dapat menagih seluruh atau sebagian nilai piutang sesuai dengan persyaratan awal piutang. Penilaian dilakukan pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian untuk menentukan ada tidaknya indikasi penurunan nilai atau apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa rugi penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya mungkin tidak ada lagi atau mungkin telah menurun. Ketika hasil aktual berbeda dari jumlah yang awalnya dinilai, perbedaan tersebut akan mengakibatkan penyesuaian material terhadap jumlah tercatat piutang usaha dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian tahun berikutnya. Jumlah tercatat dari piutang usaha diungkapkan pada Catatan 5 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Penyisihan Penurunan Nilai Persediaan

Manajemen melakukan penilaian analisis umur persediaan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan membentuk penyisihan untuk persediaan usang dan persediaan yang memiliki perputaran yang lambat yang diidentifikasi tidak lagi sesuai untuk digunakan dalam produksi, dengan mempertimbangkan nilai realisasi neto dari persediaan barang jadi dan barang dalam proses berdasarkan pada harga jual dan kondisi pasar saat ini. Jumlah tercatat persediaan diungkapkan di dalam Catatan 7 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

3. USE OF JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Estimated Useful Lives of Fixed assets

The useful lives of the item of the Company and Subsidiaries' fixed assets are estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of similar business, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence, and legal or other limits on the use of the asset.

It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A decrease in the estimated useful life of any item of fixed assets would increase the depreciation and decrease the carrying values of these assets.

There is no change in the estimated useful lives of fixed assets during the year. Further details as disclosed in Note 10.

Allowance for Impairment of Trade Receivables

Impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company and Subsidiaries will not be able to collect all amounts due according to original term of debts. An assessment is made at each statement of financial position date of whether there is any indication of impairment or whether there is any indication that an impairment loss previously recognized in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. Where the actual results differ from the amounts that were initially assessed, such differences will result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables within the next financial year. The carrying amount of the trade receivables is disclosed in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for Declining in value of inventories

Management reviews aging analysis at each statement of financial position date, and makes allowance for obsolete and slow moving inventory items identified that are no longer suitable for use in production. Management estimates the net realizable value of such finished goods and work-in-progress based primarily on the latest invoice prices and current market conditions. The carrying amount of the inventories is disclosed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements..

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3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan

Penelaahan atas penurunan nilai dilakukan apabila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai aset tertentu. Penentuan nilai wajar aset membutuhkan estimasi arus kas yang diharapkan akan dihasilkan dari pemakaian berkelanjutan dan pelepasan akhir atas aset tersebut. Perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan untuk menentukan nilai wajar dapat berdampak signifikan pada nilai terpulihkan dan jumlak kerugian penurunan nilai yang terjadi mungkin berdampak material pada hasil operasi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat indikasi atas penurunan potensial atas nilai aset non-keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

Imbalan Kerja Karyawan

Pengukuran kewajiban dan liabilitas imbalan kerja Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak bergantung pada pemilihan asumsi yang digunakan oleh aktuaris independen dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi tersebut antara lain, tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji tahunan, tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan tahunan, tingkat kecacatan, umur pensiun dan tingkat kematian. Keuntungan atau kerugian aktuarial yang timbul dari penyesuaian dan perubahan dalam asumsi-asumsi aktuarial diakui secara langsung pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dengan debit atau kredit ke saldo laba melalui penghasilan komprehensif lainnya dalam periode terjadinya.

Sementara Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut adalah wajar dan sesuai, perbedaan signifikan pada hasil aktual atau perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan Perusahaan dan Entitas dapat mempengaruhi secara material liabilitas diestimasi atas pensiun dan imbalan kerja neto.

Instrumen Keuangan

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mencatat aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu pada nilai wajar, yang mengharuskan penggunaan estimasi akuntansi. Sementara komponen signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar ditentukan menggunakan bukti obyektif yang dapat diverifikasi, jumlah perubahan nilai wajar dapat berbeda bila Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menggunakan metodologi penilaian yang berbeda. Perubahan nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan tersebut dapat mempengaruhi secara langsung laba atau rugi Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

3. USE OF JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment review is performed when certain impairment indicators are present. Determining the fair value of assets requires the estimation of cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. Any significant changes in the assumptions used in determining the fair value may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material impact on results of the Company and Subsidiaries' operations.

Management believes that there is no event or change in circumtances that may indicate any impairment in the value of its non-financial assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Employees' Benefits

The measurement of the Company and Subsidiaries' obligations and employee benefits liabilities is dependent on its selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include among others, discount rates, future annual salary increase, annual employee turn-over rate. Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of financial position with corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period which they occur.

While the Company and Subsidiaries believe that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Company and Subsidiaries actual experiences or significant changes in the Company and Subsidiaries' assumptions may materially affect its estimated liabilities for pension and employee benefits and net employee benefits and employee benefits expense.

Financial Instruments

The Company and Subsidiaries carry certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidences, the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Company and Subsidiaries utilized a different valuation methodology. Any changes in a fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would directly affect the Company and Subsidiaries profit or loss.

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3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Nilai tercatat dari aset keuangan pada nilai wajar dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp 111.954.651.883 dan Rp 108.845.541.961 (Catatan 32), sedangkan nilai tercatat liabilitas keuangan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, masingmasing adalah sebesar Rp 78.165.045.769 dan Rp 58.308.036.699 (Catatan 32).

4. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

Rincian kas dan setara kas berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

3. USE OF JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

The carrying amount of financial assets carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounted to Rp 111,954,651,883 and Rp 108,845,541,961, respectively (Note 32), while the carrying amount of financial liabilities carried in the consolidated statetements of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 amounting to Rp 78,165,045,769 and Rp 58,308,036,699, respectively (Note 32).

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Details of cash and cash equivalents based on denominated in currency are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Kas | | | Cash on Hand |
| Rupiah | 232.913.976 | 248.486.340 | Rupiah |
| Euro Eropa | 71.527.026 | - | European Euro |
| Renminbi China | 10.036.680 | 19.148.085 | China Renminbi |
| Yen Jepang | 9.497.019 | 86.896 | Japan Yen |
| Ringgit Malaysia | 8.610.068 | 7.733.539 | Malaysian Ringgit |
| Dolar Singapura | 8.350.029 | 619.308 | Singapore Dollar |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | 7.356.564 | 8.169.088 | United States Dollar |
| Baht Thailand | 2.194.460 | 1.986.419 | Thailand Baht |
| Dolar Taiwan | 2.051.237 | 1.870.111 | Taiwan Dollar |
| Dolar Hongkong | 1.545.720 | 1.545.363 | Hongkong Dollar |
| Sub-jumlah | 354.082.779 | 289.645.149 | Sub-total |
| Bank | | | Cash in Banks |
| <u>Rupiah</u> | | | <u>Rupiah</u> |
| PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | 29.795.505.932 | 14.838.475.735 | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk |
| PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk | 10.082.367.234 | 16.424.698.328 | PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk |
| PT Bank Resona Perdania | 7.635.146.513 | 9.203.325.296 | PT Bank Resona Perdania |
| PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk | 4.800.616.752 | 1.861.913.647 | PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk |
| PT Bank Mega Tbk | 1.311.708.950 | 1.734.631.744 | PT Bank Mega Tbk |
| PT Bank Mandiri (Persero)Tbk | 237.832.511 | 160.998.037 | PT Bank Mandiri (Persero)Tbk |
| PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk | 130.796.577 | 833.988.476 | PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk |
| PT Bank Negara Indonesia | | | PT Bank Negara Indonesia |
| (Persero) Tbk | 5.100.000 | - | (Persero) Tbk |
| PT Bank Jatim Tbk | 2.338.000 | - | PT Bank Jatim Tbk |
| PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah | | | PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah |
| Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk | - | 12.873.757 | Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk |
| Dolar Amerika Serikat | | | United States Dollar |
| PT Bank Resona Perdania | 6.188.613.274 | 5.840.907.325 | PT Bank Resona Perdania |
| PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk | 860.049.801 | 608.637.095 | PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk |
| Yen Jepang | | | Japan Yen |
| PT Bank Resona Perdania | 1.902.426.439 | 1.972.935.178 | PT Bank Resona Perdania |
| Sub-jumlah | 62.952.501.983 | 53.493.384.618 | Sub-total |
| Jumlah Kas dan Bank | 63.306.584.762 | 53.783.029.767 | Total Cash on Hand and in Banks |

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4. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (lanjutan)

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Setara Kas | | | Cash Equivalents |
| Deposito berjangka | | | Time deposits |
| <u>Rupiah</u> | | | <u>Rupiah</u> |
| PT Bank Resona Perdania | 4.179.322.940 | 4.475.861.467 | PT Bank Resona Perdania |
| PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk | 3.076.200.058 | 1.004.477.778 | PT Bank Sinarmas Tbk |
| PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk | 1.127.023.290 | 1.074.975.784 | PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk |
| PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk | 1.060.580.768 | 1.004.650.000 | PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk |
| PT Bank Mega Tbk | 1.004.650.000 | <u> </u> | PT Bank Mega Tbk |
| Jumlah Setara kas | 10.447.777.056 | 7.559.965.029 | Total Cash Equivalents |
| Jumlah Kas dan Setara Kas | 73.754.361.818 | 61.342.994.796 | Total Cash and Cash Equivalents |
| Tingkat bunga deposito berjangka per tahun | 6.400/ 7.000/ | 6 500/ 0 000/ | Annual interest rate of time deposits |
| Mata uang Rupiah | 6,40% - 7,00% | 6,50% - 8,00% | Rupiah Currency |

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, tidak terdapat kas dan setara kas Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang dibatasi penggunaannya atau ditempatkan pada pihak-pihak berelasi.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, none of Company and Subsidiaries' cash and cash equivalents are restricted in use or placed at related parties.

5. PIUTANG USAHA

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan asal pelanggan adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of trade receivables by origin of the customer are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Lokal Ekspor | 36.606.654.225 1.641.286.410 | 43.170.003.232 3.057.916.680 | Local Export |
| Jumlah | 38.247.940.635 | 46.227.919.912 | Total |
| Dikurangi penyisihan penurunan nilai piutang usaha | (445.637.654) | (215.882.402) | Less allowance for impairment of trade receivables |
| Piutang Usaha - Bersih | 37.802.302.981 | 46.012.037.510 | Trade Receivables - Net |
| Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan sifa adalah sebagai berikut: | at hubungan | Details of trade rec as follows: | eivables by nature of relationship are |
| _ | 2017 | 2016 | |
| Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 30) | 38.247.940.635 | 44.485.875.920 1.742.043.992 | Third parties Related party (Note 30) |
| Jumlah | 38.247.940.635 | 46.227.919.912 | Total |
| Dikurangi penyisihan penurunan nilai piutang usaha | (445.637.654) | (215.882.402) | Less allowance for impairment of trade receivables |
| Piutang Usaha - Bersih | 37.802.302.981 | 46.012.037.510 | Trade Receivables - Net |

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5. PIUTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

Rincian saldo piutang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

Details of trade receivables by based on currencies are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Rupiah Dolar Amerika Serikat | 36.606.654.225 1.641.286.410 | 43.170.003.232 2.689.163.403 | Rupiah United States Dollar |
| Yen Jepang | <u> </u> | 368.753.277 | Japan Yen |
| Jumlah | 38.247.940.635 | 46.227.919.912 | Total |
| Dikurangi penyisihan penurunan nilai piutang usaha | (445.637.654) | (215.882.402) | Less allowance for impairment of trade receivables |
| Piutang Usaha - Bersih | 37.802.302.981 | 46.012.037.510 | Trade Receivables - Net |

Analisa umur piutang usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

The aging analysis are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--|
| Belum jatuh tempo Lewat jatuh tempo: | 19.999.184.423 | 17.870.612.930 | Current Past due: |
| 1 - 30 hari | 11.013.667.278 | 11.640.245.019 | 1 - 30 days |
| 31 - 60 hari | 1.601.784.949 | 7.025.790.478 | 31 - 60 days |
| 61 - 90 hari | 280.685.669 | 4.028.681.242 | 61 - 90 days |
| Lebih dari 90 hari | 5.352.618.316 | 5.662.590.243 | Over 90 days |
| Jumlah Dikurangi penyisihan penurunan | 38.247.940.635 | 46.227.919.912 | Total Less allowance for impairment |
| nilai piutang usaha | (445.637.654) | (215.882.402) | of trade receivables |
| Piutang Usaha - Bersih | 37.802.302.981 | 46.012.037.510 | Trade Receivables - Net |

Jangka waktu rata-rata kredit penjualan barang adalah 7 - 60 hari.

Sebelum menerima setiap pelanggan baru, Perusahaan
dan Entitas Anak menggunakan sistem penilaian kredit

Before accepting any new custom Subsidiaries use an external cre

Mutasi penyisihan penurunan nilai piutang usaha Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah sebagai berikut:

eksternal untuk menilai kualitas kredit atas pelanggan

potensial dan mendefinisikan batas kredit pelanggan.

Before accepting any new customers, the Company and Subsidiaries use an external credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines customer credit limits.

The average credit period on sales of goods is 7 - 60

Mutation of the Company and Subsidiaries' allowance for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Saldo awal tahun | 215.882.402 | 126.626.808 | Balance at beginning of year |
| Penyisihan tahun berjalan | 568.801.024 | 215.882.402 | Provision during the year |
| Pemulihan tahun berjalan | (339.045.772) | (126.626.808) | Recovery during the year |
| Saldo akhir tahun | 445.637.654 | 215.882.402 | Balance at end of year |

Dalam menentukan pemulihan dari piutang usaha, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mempertimbangkan setiap perubahan dalam kualitas kredit dari piutang usaha dari tanggal awalnya kredit diberikan sampai dengan akhir periode pelaporan. Konsentrasi risiko kredit terbatas karena basis pelanggan yang besar dan tidak saling berhubungan.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivables, the Company and Subsidiaries consider any change in the credit quality of the trade receivables from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited because of the customer base is large and unrelated.

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5. PIUTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa penyisihan atas penurunan nilai piutang usaha tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya piutang.

Piutang usaha milik Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dijadikan sebagai jaminan dengan penyerahan hak secara fidusia atas pinjaman bank (Catatan 13).

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

OTHER RECEIVABLES

relationship are as follows:

Management believes that the above net of allowance for impairment of trade receivables is adequate to cover any possible losses arising from the uncollectible receivables.

The Company and Subsidiaries' trade receivables are pledged as collateral to the transfer rights fiduciary of bank loan (Note 13).

Details of other receivables based on nature of

6. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN

Rincian piutang lain-lain berdasarkan sifat hubungan adalah sebagai berikut:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 30) | 397.987.084 | 819.330.856 671.178.799 | Third parties Related parties (Note 30) |
| Jumlah | 397.987.084 | 1.490.509.655 | Total |

Piutang lain-lain seluruhnya dalam mata uang Rupiah.

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai piutang lain-lain dan seluruh piutang lain-lain tersebut dapat tertagih sehingga tidak diperlukan penyisihan penurunan nilai atas piutang lain-lain.

All other receivables are denominated in Rupiah currency.

Management believes that there is no objective evidence for the impairment of other receivables and all of the above other receivables are fully collectible and hence, no allowance for impairment of other receivables is necessary.

Balance at end of year

7. PERSEDIAAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

Saldo akhir tahun

7. INVENTORIES

This account consist of:

6.106.056.172

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Barang jadi | 46.553.970.520 | 50.122.958.636 | Finished goods |
| Bahan baku | 31.533.928.633 | 21.407.837.950 | Raw materials |
| Barang dalam proses | 11.987.984.887 | 8.178.023.598 | Work in process |
| Bahan pembantu | 4.619.579.324 | 4.418.203.427 | Indirect materials |
| Jumlah Penyisihan penurunan | 94.695.463.364 | 84.127.023.611 | Total Allowance for declining in value |
| nilai persediaan | (2.715.165.666) | (6.106.056.172) | of inventories |
| Bersih | 91.980.297.698 | 78.020.967.439 | Net |
| Mutasi penyisihan atas penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut: | persediaan | Movement of allow inventories are as fol | 3 |
| | 2017 | 2016 | |
| Saldo awal tahun Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan Penghapusan tahun berjalan | 6.106.056.172 659.946.902 (4.050.837.408) | 6.106.056.172 | Balance at beginning of year Provision during the year Write-off during the year |

2.715.165.666

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7. PERSEDIAAN (lanjutan)

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa penyisihan atas penurunan nilai persediaan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian yang terjadi akibat penurunan nilai persediaan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, persediaan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dijadikan sebagai jaminan atas fasilitas pinjaman bank (Catatan 13).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, persediaan tersebut telah diasuransikan terhadap risiko kerugian kebakaran dan risiko lainnya dengan nilai pertanggungan secara keseluruhan sekitar Rp 145 milyar dan Rp 80 milyar. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas risiko tersebut.

8. UANG MUKA DAN BIAYA DIBAYAR DI MUKA

Uang muka dan biaya dibayar di muka terdiri dari:

7. INVENTORIES (continued)

Management believes that the above allowance for declining in value of inventories is adequate to cover possible losses that may arise from decline in value of inventories.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, inventories of the Company and Subsidiaries are used as collateral for credit facilities obtained from bank (Note 13).

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, inventories are covered by insurance against losses by fire and other risks under blanket policies with total coverage amounting to approximately Rp 145 billion and Rp 80 billion, which management believes, is adequate to cover possible losses that may arise from such risks.

8. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

Advances and prepaid expenses consist of:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Uang muka | | | Advances |
| Pembelian bahan baku | | | Purchase of raw materials |
| Pihak ketiga | 627.998.520 | 1.393.354.074 | Third party |
| Pihak berelasi (Catatan 30) | 198.554.672 | 1.837.060.000 | Related parties (Note 30) |
| Lainnya | 902.192.560 | 135.302.112 | Others |
| Sub-jumlah | 1.728.745.752 | 3.365.716.186 | Sub-total |
| Biaya dibayar di muka | | | Prepaid expenses |
| Sewa bangunan | 1.045.450.269 | 538.853.045 | Rent of buildings |
| Asuransi | 240.094.746 | 191.653.229 | Insurance |
| Lainnya | 56.205.052 | 4.444.444 | Others |
| Sub-jumlah | 1.341.750.067 | 734.950.718 | Sub-total |
| Jumlah | 3.070.495.819 | 4.100.666.904 | Total |

9. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI

Rincian investasi pada entitas asosiasi adalah sebagai berikut:

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

The details of investment in associate is as follows:

| | | Nilai Tercatat 31 Desember 2016/ Carrying Amount December 31, 2016 | Penambahan (Pengurangan)/ Additions (Deductions) | Bagian Laba (Rugi)/ Share of Profit (Loss) | Nilai Tercatat 31 Desember 2017/ Carrying Amount December 31, 2017 | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| PT Okamura Chitose Indonesi | ia 33% | 11.676.651.904 | (6.416.897.139) | 1.558.038.261 | 6.817.793.026 | PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia (OCI) |
| | | Nilai Tercatat 31 Desember 2015/ Carrying Amount December 31, 2015 | Penambahan (Pengurangan)/ Additions (Deductions) | Bagian Laba (Rugi)/ Share of Profit (Loss) | Nilai Tercatat 31 Desember 2016/ Carrying Amount December 31, 2016 | |
| PT Okamura Chitose Indones | ia 67% | 9.842.813.783 | | 1.833.838.121 | 11.676.651.904 | PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia (OCI) |

Investasi pada entitas asosiasi tersebut dicatat dengan menggunakan metode ekuitas dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini.

Investment in associate is accounted using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

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9. INVESTASI PADA ENTITAS ASOSIASI (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan perjanjian tertanggal 5 Oktober 2015 tentang "Accounting Treatment of PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia (OCI)", Perusahaan mengakui OCI sebagai Entitas Asosiasi kendati memiliki kepemilikan saham 67% dari saham OCI. Okamura Corporation (OKM) merupakan pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas keseluruhan manajemen dan operasional, serta memberikan pendanaan bila terjadi defisiensi kas di OCI.

Dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa OCI pada tanggal 27 Juli 2017 disetujui penjualan dan pengalihan sebagian saham Perusahaan kepada OKM, dengan harga akuisisi sebesar Rp 5.690.671.800, sehingga kepemilikan saham Perusahaan menjadi 33% sedangkan OKM menjadi 67%.

Ringkasan informasi keuangan Entitas Asosiasi disajikan di bawah ini. Ringkasan informasi keuangan di bawah ini merupakan jumlah yang disajikan dalam laporan keuangan entitas asosiasi yang disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE (continued)

Based on agreement dated October 5, 2015 on "Accounting Treatment of PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia (OCI)", the Company admitted OCI as a Associate despite having ownership 67% shares of OCI. Okamura Corporation (OKM) shall be fully responsible for overall management and operations, also give direct funding if any requirement in cash deficiency at OCI.

In the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of OCI dated July 27, 2017, the shareholders approved the sale and transfer of the Company's shares to OKM, with acquisition cost amounting to Rp 5,690,671,800 therefore the percentage of ownership of the Company become 33% and OKM become 67%.

Summarized financial information of Associate is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the Associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Aset lancar | 25.025.307.979 | 23.386.647.135 | Current assets |
| Aset tidak lancar | 1.443.930.449 | 1.919.898.074 | Non-current assets |
| Liabilitas jangka pendek | 6.534.109.580 | 7.623.355.945 | Current liabilities |
| Liabilitas jangka panjang | 50.279.043 | 201.376.927 | Non-current liabilities |
| Pendapatan | 55.149.231.035 | 32.600.882.195 | Revenue |
| Laba tahun berjalan | 3.922.710.236 | 2.737.071.822 | Income for the year |

10. ASET TETAP

10. FIXED ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

| | | | | 2017 | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Penambahan/ Additional | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification | Jumlah Sebelum Penyesuaian Revaluasi/ Total Before Revaluation Adjustments | Surplus Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
| Harga Perolehan | | | | | | | | Cost |
| Kepemilikan Langsung | | | | | | | | Direct Ownership |
| Tanah | 47.416.243.570 | - | - | - | 47.416.243.570 | 79.467.081.430 | 126.883.325.000 | Land |
| Bangunan | 15.574.064.606 | 14.971.339.947 | | 28.637.103.466 | 59.182.508.019 | 12.671.756.474 | 71.854.264.493 | Buildings |
| Mesin dan peralatan | | | | | | | | Machinery and plant |
| pabrik . | 32.736.812.822 | 3.680.355.259 | - | (6.799.583.027) | 29.617.585.054 | 20.744.277.340 | 50.361.862.394 | equipment |
| Kendaraan dan | | | | , | | | | Vehicles and office |
| peralatan kantor | 6.799.371.722 | 9.882.869.214 | 331.190.500 | 345.952.728 | 16.697.003.164 | 3.971.378.946 | 20.668.382.110 | furnitures |
| Sub-jumlah | 102.526.492.720 | 28.534.564.420 | 331.190.500 | 22.183.473.167 | 152.913.339.807 | 116.854.494.190 | 269.767.833.997 | Sub-total |
| | | | | | | | | |

10.717.902.463

Sub-jumlah

5.008.856.174

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10. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

10. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

| | | | | 2017 | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Penambahan/ Additional | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification | Jumlah Sebelum Penyesuaian Revaluasi/ Total Before Revaluation Adjustments | Surplus Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
| Harga Perolehan Sewa Pembiayaan | | | | | | | | Cost Finance Lease |
| Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan | 650.000.000 270.580.000 | 642.793.185 286.600.000 | - | 4.000.000.000 (216.273.000) | 5.292.793.185 340.907.000 | : | 5.292.793.185 340.907.000 | Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles |
| Sub-jumlah | 920.580.000 | 929.393.185 | - | 3.783.727.000 | 5.633.700.185 | - | 5.633.700.185 | Sub-total |
| Aset dalam penyelesaian | 28.774.603.466 | | | (28.774.603.466) | | | - | Assets in progress |
| Jumlah Harga Perolehan | 132.221.676.186 | 29.463.957.605 | 331.190.500 | (2.807.403.299) | 158.547.039.992 | 116.854.494.190 | 275.401.534.182 | Total cost |
| Akumulasi Penyusuta | an | | | <u> </u> | | | Accu | mulated Depreciation |
| Kepemilikan Langsur Bangunan | 1g 3.051.072.238 | 2.304.582.030 | - | _ | 5.355.654.268 | 5.438.287.285 | 10.793.941.553 | <u>Direct Ownership</u> Buildings |
| Mesin dan peralatan pabrik | 9.665.440.384 | 3.375.177.755 | | (2.535.542.935) | 10.505.075.204 | 12.572.734.044 | 23.077.809.248 | Machinery and plant equipment |
| Kendaraan dan | | | | | | | | Vehicles and office |
| peralatan kantor | 3.249.007.198 | 1.530.578.068 | 282.526.367 | 54.521.395 | 4.551.580.294 | 2.064.680.546 | 6.616.260.840 | furnitures |
| Sub-jumlah | 15.965.519.820 | 7.210.337.853 | 282.526.367 | (2.481.021.540) | 20.412.309.766 | 20.075.701.875 | 40.488.011.641 | Sub-total |
| Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan | 48.750.000 22.548.334 | 113.209.490 39.793.333 | | - (62.341.667) | 161.959.490 | : | 161.959.490 | Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles |
| Sub-jumlah | 71.298.334 | 153.002.823 | | (62.341.667) | 161.959.490 | | 161.959.490 | Sub-total |
| Jumlah Akumulasi Penyusutan | 16.036.818.154 | 7.363.340.676 | 282.526.367 | (2.543.363.207) | 20.574.269.256 | 20.075.701.875 | 40.649.971.131 | Total Accumulated Depreciation |
| Nilai Buku Bersih | 116.184.858.032 | | | | 137.972.770.736 | 96.778.792.315 | 234.751.563.051 | Net Book Value |
| | | | | 2016 | | | | |
| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Penambahan/ | | | Jumlah Sebelum Penyesuaian Revaluasi/ | | | |
| Harga Perolehan Kepemilikan Langsur | | Additional | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments | Surplus Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
| Tanah Bangunan | na | Additional | | | Total Before Revaluation | Revaluasi/ Surplus | Ending | <u>Costs</u> Direct Ownership |
| Mesin dan peralatan | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 | 350.000.000 | | | Total Before Revaluation | Revaluasi/ Surplus | Ending | <u>Direct Ownership</u> Land Buildings |
| pabrik | 47.416.243.570 | | | | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation | ### Ending Balance 90.556.450.000 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment |
| | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 | 350.000.000 | Deduction - | | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 | <u>Direct Ownership</u> Land Buildings Machinery and plant |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 | 728.340.661 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 | <u>Direct Ownership</u> Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 99.591.472.041 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 650.000.000 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 | Reclassification | 70tal Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 99.591.472.041 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 650.000.000 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah <u>Sewa Pembiayaan</u> Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 99.591.472.041 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 650.000.000 270.580.000 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 650.000.000 270.580.000 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 650.000.000 270.580.000 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan Sub-jumlah Aset dalam | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 99.591.472.041 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 650.000.000 270.580.000 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles Sub-total |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan Sub-jumlah Aset dalam penyelesaian Jumlah Harga Perolehan Akumulasi Penyusuta | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 99.591.472.041 689.450.000 689.450.000 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 1.007.620.718 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 83.195.277.899 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles Sub-total Assets in progress Total Cost |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan Sub-jumlah Aset dalam penyelesaian Jumlah Harga Perolehan Akumulasi Penyusuta Kepemilikan langsun Bangunan | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 99.591.472.041 689.450.000 689.450.000 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 1.007.620.718 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 83.195.277.899 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles Sub-total Assets in progress Total Cost cumulated Depreciation Direct Ownership Buildings |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan Sub-jumlah Aset dalam penyelesaian Jumlah Harga Perolehan Akumulasi Penyusute Kepemilikan langsun Bangunan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 99.591.472.041 689.450.000 689.450.000 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 32.948.374.863 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 1.007.620.718 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 132.221.676.186 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 83.195.277.899 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 215.416.954.085 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles Sub-total Assets in progress Total Cost cumulated Depreciation Direct Ownership Buildings Machinery and plant equipment |
| pabrik Kendaraan dan peralatan kantor Sub-jumlah Sewa Pembiayaan Mesin dan peralatan pabrik Kendaraan Sub-jumlah Aset dalam penyelesaian Jumlah Harga Perolehan Akumulasi Penyusuta Kepemilikan langsun Bangunan Mesin dan peralatan | 47.416.243.570 15.224.064.606 31.489.734.998 5.461.428.867 99.591.472.041 689.450.000 689.450.000 | 350.000.000 1.975.418.485 927.772.912 3.253.191.397 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 32.948.374.863 861.981.667 | 728.340.661 279.280.057 1.007.620.718 | Reclassification | Total Before Revaluation Adjustments 47.416.243.570 15.574.064.606 32.736.812.822 6.799.371.722 102.526.492.720 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 132.221.676.186 | Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation 43.140.206.430 18.886.985.756 18.207.432.528 2.960.653.185 83.195.277.899 | 90.556.450.000 34.461.050.362 50.944.245.350 9.760.024.907 185.721.770.619 650.000.000 270.580.000 920.580.000 28.774.603.466 215.416.954.085 Acc 7.255.915.063 | Direct Ownership Land Buildings Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles and office furnitures Sub-total Finance Lease Machinery and plant equipment Vehicles Sub-total Assets in progress Total Cost cumulated Depreciation Direct Ownership Buildings Machinery and plant |

396.123.333

15.965.519.820

17.567.772.063

33.533.291.883

Sub-total

157.362.150

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10. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

10. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

| າ | n | 4 | c |
|---|---|---|---|
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| - | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Penambahan/ Additional | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification | Jumlah Sebelum Penyesuaian Revaluasi/ Total Before Revaluation Adjustments | Surplus Revaluasi/ Surplus Revaluation | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Akumulasi Banyusutan | | | | | | | | Accumulated Depreciation |
| Penyusutan Sewa Pembiayaan | | | | | | | | <u>Finance Lease</u> |
| Mesin dan peralatan | | | | | | | | Machinery and plant |
| pabrik | - | 48.750.000 | - | - | 48.750.000 | - | 48.750.000 | equipment |
| Kendaraan | 305.346.667 | 113.325.000 | - | (396.123.333) | 22.548.334 | - | 22.548.334 | Vehicles |
| Sub-jumlah | 305.346.667 | 162.075.000 | - | (396.123.333) | 71.298.334 | - | 71.298.334 | Sub-total |
| Jumlah Akumulasi | | | | | | | | Total Accumulated |
| Penyusutan | 11.023.249.130 | 5.170.931.174 | 157.362.150 | - | 16.036.818.154 | 17.567.772.063 | 33.604.590.217 | Depreciation |
| Nilai Buku Bersih | 89.257.672.911 | | | | 116.184.858.032 | 65.627.505.836 | 181.812.363.868 | Net Book Value |

Jumlah beban penyusutan aset tetap pada tahun 2017 dan 2016, masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp 10.022.707.899 dan Rp 9.201.657.292, yang dibebankan sebagai berikut: Depreciation expenses in 2017 and 2016 amounted to Rp 10,022,707,899 and Rp 9,201,657,292, respectively, were charged to:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|----------------|---------------|--|
| Beban pokok penjualan (Catatan 25) Beban umum dan administrasi | 7.299.110.919 | 7.401.781.011 | Cost of goods sold (Note 25) General and administrative |
| (Catatan 27) | 2.723.596.980 | 1.799.876.281 | expenses (Note 27) |
| Jumlah | 10.022.707.899 | 9.201.657.292 | Total |

Seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2j, pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mencatat aset tetap berdasarkan nilai wajar dimana selisih nilai wajar tersebut dicatat dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dan terakumulasi dalam ekuitas pada bagian surplus revaluasi. Jumlah penghasilan komprehensif lain dalam ekuitas setelah pajak pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 adalah sebesar Rp 34.521.873.163.

Nilai wajar aset tetap didasarkan pada penilaian yang dilakukan oleh Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik (KJPP) Iskandar Dan Rekan, penilai independen yang terdaftar pada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), dalam laporannya tanggal 28 Februari 2018.

Selisih revaluasi aset tetap dan beban pajak penghasilan terkait dicatat dalam komponen penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Rincian penjualan aset tetap pada tahun 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

As disclosed in Note 2j, as of December 31, 2017, the Company and Subsidiaries carried the fixed assets at fair value whereby the difference in such fair value is recorded in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. Total other comprehensive income in equity net of tax as of December 31, 2017 amounted to Rp 34,521,873,163.

The fair values of the fixed assets have been determined on the basis of valuations carried out by Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik (KJPP) Iskanda dan Rekan, an independent valuers registered in Financial Services Authority (OJK), in their report dated February 28, 2018.

The differences from revaluation of fixed assets and related income tax expense were recorded in the consolidated other comprehensive income components.

The details of sales of fixed assets in 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Harga perolehan | 331.190.500 | 1.007.620.718 | Cost |
| Akumulasi penyusutan | (282.526.367) | (157.362.150) | Accumulated depreciation |
| Nilai buku bersih | 48.664.133 | 850.258.568 | Net book value |
| Harga jual | 261.409.290 | 1.082.573.787 | Proceeds from sales |
| Laba penjualan aset tetap | 212.745.157 | 232.315.219 | Gain on sale of fixed assets |

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10. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Laba atas penjualan aset tetap diakui sebagai bagian dari akun "Lain-lain - Bersih" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Rincian reklasifikasi aset tetap - jual dan sewa kembali pada tahun 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

10. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Gain on sale of fixed assets is recognized as part of "Others - Net" account in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The details of reclassification of fixed assets - leaseback in 2017 are as follows:

| | 2017 | |
|--|---------------|---|
| Harga perolehan | 7.148.310.299 | Cost |
| Akumulasi penyusutan | 2.543.363.207 | Accumulated depreciation |
| Nilai buku | 4.604.947.092 | Net book value |
| Harga jual | 4.340.907.000 | Proceeds from sales |
| Rugi penjualan aset tetap - jual dan sewa kembali | (264.040.092) | Loss on sale of leaseback of fixed assets |

Reklasifikasi atas mesin dan kendaraan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 terkait dengan transaksi jual dan sewa kembali dengan PT Resona Indonesia Finance (Catatan 17).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki uang muka pembelian aset tetap yang disajikan dalam aset tidak lancar berkaitan dengan pembelian mesin sebesar Rp 11.650.695.933 dan Rp 965.725.276.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki beberapa bidang tanah dengan status Hak Guna Bangunan (HGB) yang berlokasi di Cimahi dan Medan yang masing-masing akan berakhir pada tahun 2026 dan 2031. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak akan terdapat kesulitan dalam memperpanjang hak atas tanah karena tanah tersebut diperoleh secara sah dan dilengkapi bukti kepemilikan yang sah.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, aset tetap telah diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran dan risiko lainnya dengan nilai pertanggungan secara keseluruhan, masing-masing sekitar Rp 175 milyar dan Rp 109 milyar. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nllai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas risiko tersebut.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, aset tetap tersebut dijadikan sebagai jaminan atas fasilitas pinjaman dari bank, sebagaimana yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 13.

Penambahan aset tetap berupa mesin pada tahun 2017 dan 2016 adalah termasuk reklasifikasi dari uang muka pembelian aset tetap, masing-masing sebesar Rp 965.725.726 dan Rp 498.500.000.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai tercatat dari seluruh aset Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tersebut dapat dipulihkan, sehingga tidak diperlukan penurunan nilai atas aset tersebut.

The reclassification of machineries and vehicle as of December 31, 2017 pertains to the sale and leaseback transaction with PT Resona Indonesia Finance (Note 17).

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries have advance payment for purchase of fixed assets presented in non-current assets, for purchase of machineries amounting to Rp 11,650,695,933 and Rp 965,725,276.

The Company and Subsidiaries own several plots of land under "Hak Guna Bangunan" title ("Right on Building-Usage" or "HGB") which located on Cimahi and Medan which will expire in 2026 and 2031, respectively. The management believes that there will be no difficulty in extending the land rights as the land was acquired legally and supported by sufficient evidence of ownership.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, fixed assets are covered by insurance against losses by fire and others risks under blanket policies with total coverage amounting to approximately Rp 175 billion and Rp 109 billion, respectively. Management believes that total insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses that may arise from such risks.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, those fixed assets are pledged as collateral for loan facilities obtained from bank, as described in Note 13.

Fixed assets addition such as machinery as December 31, 2017 and 2016, are include reclassification from payment for purchase of fixed assets, amounting to Rp 965,725,726 and Rp 498,500,000.

Management believes that the carrying values of all the Company and Subsidiaries' assets are fully recoverable, and hence, no writedown for impairment in asset values is necessary.

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Thk AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED (EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

PROPERTI INVESTASI 11.

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consist of:

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| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Penambahan/ Additional | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification | Jumlah Sebelum Penyesuaian Revaluasi/ Total Before Revaluation Adjustments | Laba (Rugi) Selisih Revaluasi/ Gain (Loss) Difference of Revaluation | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Harga Perolehan | | | | | | | | <u>Cost</u> Land |
| Tanah | 1.924.000.000 | - | - | - | 1.924.000.000 | 954.387.500 | 2.878.387.500 | Land |
| Bangunan | 1.376.000.000 | | | | 1.376.000.000 | (282.687.500) | 1.093.312.500 | Buildings |
| Jumlah | 3.300.000.000 | | | | 3.300.000.000 | 671.700.000 | 3.971.700.000 | Total |

| n/ | Pengurangan/ | Saldo Akhir/ |
|----|--------------|----------------|
| | Deduction | Ending Balance |

Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance Addition Harga perolehan Bangunan 1.376.000.000 1.376.000.000 Jumlah 3.300.000.000 3.300.000.000

Penambahar

Laba bersih atas selisih revaluasi - properti investasi diakui sebagai bagian dari akun "Lain-lain - Bersih" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Properti investasi milik Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak telah diasuransikan dengan suatu paket polis tertentu dengan jumlah nilai pertanggungan sekitar Rp 20 milyar. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas risiko tersebut.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai tercatat dari seluruh aset tersebut dapat dipulihkan, sehingga tidak diperlukan penyisihan penurunan nilai atas aset tersebut.

Jumlah keseluruhan nilai wajar properti investasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 adalah sebesar Rp 3.971.700.000. Nilai wajar tersebut dihitung oleh KJPP Iskandar & Rekan, penilai independen berdasarkan laporannya tertanggal 28 Februari 2018.

Net gain on difference of revaluation of investment property is recognized as part of "Others - Net" account in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Cost

Total

Buildings

The Company and Subsidiaries' investment properties were covered by insurance under blanket policies with a total insurance coverage amounting to Rp 20 billion. Management believes that total insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses that may arise from such risks.

Management believes that the carrying values of all the assets are fully recoverable, and hence, no writedown for impairment in asset values is necessary.

The total fair value of investment property as of December 31, 2017, amounting to Rp 3,971,700,000. The fair value was calculated by KJPP Iskandar & Rekan, an independent appraiser, based on its report dated February 28, 2018.

ASET TAKBERWUJUD 12.

Aset takberwujud merupakan perangkat lunak komputer (software) Dynamix AX dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are computer software (software) Dynamix AX with the following details:

2017

| | Saldo awal/ Beginning balance | Penambahan/ Addition | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Saldo akhir/ Ending balance | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Biaya perolehan Akumulasi amortisasi | 1.702.978.489 (354.787.187) | (170.297.850) | - | 1.702.978.489 (525.085.037) | Acquisition costs Accumulated amortization |
| Nilai Buku Bersih | 1.348.191.302 | (170.297.850) | | 1.177.893.452 | Net Book Value |

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12. ASET TAKBERWUJUD (lanjutan)

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

| ว | n | 1 | e |
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| | Saldo awal/ Beginning balance | Penambahan/ Addition | Pengurangan/ Deduction | Saldo akhir/ Ending balance |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Biaya perolehan Akumulasi amortisasi | 1.702.978.489 (184.489.337) | (170.297.850) | - | 1.702.978.489 (354.787.187) |
| Nilai Buku Bersih | 1.518.489.152 | (170.297.850) | | 1.348.191.302 |

Beban amortisasi sebesar Rp 170.297.850, masing-masing untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 dibebankan ke beban umum dan administrasi (Catatan 27).

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai tercatat dari aset tersebut dapat dipulihkan, sehingga tidak diperlukan penyisihan penurunan nilai atas aset tersebut.

Amortization expense amounted to Rp 170,297,850 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively were charged to general and administrative expenses (Note 27).

Management believes that the carrying values of the assets are fully recoverable, and hence, no writedown for impairment in asset values is necessary.

13. UTANG BANK JANGKA PENDEK

Utang bank jangka pendek terdiri dari:

13. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

Short-term bank loans consist of:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Perusahaan | | | Company |
| PT Bank Resona Perdania | | | PT Bank Resona Perdania |
| Aksep | | | Acceptance |
| Rupiah | 8.000.000.000 | 8.000.000.000 | Rupiah |
| Entitas Anak | | | Subsidiaries |
| PT Bank Resona Perdania | | | PT Bank Resona Perdania |
| Aksep | | | Acceptance |
| Rupiah | 1.150.000.000 | 2.750.000.000 | Rupiah |
| PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | | | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk |
| Pinjaman rekening koran | | | Overdraft |
| Rupiah | 433.842.582 | - | Rupiah |
| Jumlah | 9.583.842.582 | 10.750.000.000 | Total |

Perusahaan

<u>Company</u>

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona)

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman aksep yang bersifat *revolving* dari Bank Resona (pihak ketiga) dengan maksimum fasilitas sebesar Rp 9.456.000.000 dan JPY 60.000.000. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut ditujukan untuk modal kerja Perusahaan. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut, masing-masing memiliki jangka waktu selama 12 bulan, terakhir telah diperpanjang kembali sampai dengan tanggal 17 September 2018, dan dikenakan bunga per tahun, masing-masing sebesar SBI+4% pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, saldo pinjaman atas fasilitas tersebut, masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp 8.000.000.000.

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona)

The Company obtained revolving acceptance loan facilities from Bank Resona (third party) with a maximum credit facilities amounted to Rp 9,456,000,000 and JPY 60,000,000. The loan facilities are intended for the Company's working capital. The term of each loan facilities is 12 (twelve) months, the latest has been extended up to September 17, 2018, and bears annual interest rate of SBI+4% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the balance of those loan facilities amounted to Rp 8,000,000,000, respectively.

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13. UTANG BANK JANGKA PENDEK (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona) (Ianjutan)

Berdasarkan perjanjian tersebut, Perusahaan wajib memberitahukan secara tertulis kepada Bank Resona, antara lain apabila terdapat perubahan anggaran dasar Perusahaan dan susunan anggota Direksi dan Komisaris Perusahaan. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut dijamin dengan piutang usaha (senilai Rp 15,3 milyar), persediaan (senilai Rp 10 milyar), mesin dan peralatan pabrik (senilai Rp 10 milyar) milik Perusahaan (lihat Catatan 5, 7 dan 10).

Sehubungan dengan fasilitas di atas, Perusahaan diwajibkan untuk memenuhi persyaratan tertentu seperti menjaga rasio keuangan tertentu (*current ratio* minimal 100% dan *gearing ratio* maksimal 5,5 kali). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, Perusahaan telah memenuhi persyaratan sehubungan dengan fasilitas pinjaman di atas.

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (Bank CIMB)

Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran dan Pinjaman Tetap dari Bank CIMB dengan jumlah fasilitas maksimum, masing-masing sebesar Rp 2.000.000.000 dan Rp 6.000.000.000. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut memiliki jangka waktu 12 bulan dan terakhir telah diperpanjang kembali sampai dengan tanggal 10 Agustus 2018, dengan tingkat bunga per tahun, masingmasing sebesar 11,75% pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, Perusahaan belum menggunakan fasilitas pinjaman tersebut.

Entitas Anak

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona)

PT Delta Furindotama (DF)

DF memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman aksep yang bersifat revolving dari Bank Resona (pihak ketiga) dengan maksimum fasilitas sebesar Rp 4.000.000.000. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut ditujukan untuk modal kerja DF. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut memiliki jangka waktu selama 12 bulan, terakhir telah diperpanjang kembali sampai dengan tanggal 3 November 2018, dan dikenakan bunga per tahun sebesar SBI+4% pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

Berdasarkan perjanjian tersebut, DF wajib memberitahukan secara tertulis kepada Bank Resona, antara lain apabila terdapat perubahan anggaran dasar DF dan susunan anggota Direksi dan Komisaris DF. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut dijamin dengan piutang usaha (senilai Rp 5 milyar) dan persediaan (senilai Rp 2,5 milyar), milik DF (lihat Catatan 5 dan 7).

13. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (continued)

Company (continued)

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona) (continued)

Based on the agreement, the Company shall give written notice to Bank Resona, among others, whenever there are changes in the Company's articles of association and the composition of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners. Those loan facilities are collateralized by the Company's trade receivables (amounted to Rp 15.3 billion), inventories (amounted to Rp 10 billion), machinery and plant equipment (amounted to Rp 10 billion) (see Notes 5. 7 and 10).

In relation to the above facilities, the Company is required to comply with certain covenants such as maintaining certain financial ratio (current ratio minimum 100% and gearing ratio maximum 5.5 times). As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company has complied with all the covenants of the above loan facilities.

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (Bank CIMB)

The Company obtained Overdraft and Fixed Loan facilities from Bank CIMB with maximum facilities amounting to Rp 2,000,000,000 and Rp 6,000,000,000, respectively. The term of credit facilities are 12 months and the latest have been extended up to August 10, 2018, with annual interest rate of 11.75% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company has not been use those loan facilities.

Subsidiaries

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona)

PT Delta Furindotama (DF)

DF obtained revolving acceptance loan facility from Bank Resona (third party) with a maximum credit facility amounted to Rp 4,000,000,000. The loan facility is intended for DF's working capital. The term of the loan facility is 12 (twelve) months, the latest has been extended up to November 3, 2018, and bears annual interest rate of SBI+4% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Based on the agreement, DF shall give written notice to Bank Resona, among others, whenever there are changes in DF's articles of association and the composition of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners. Those loan facility is collateralized by DF's trade receivables (amounted to Rp 5 billion) and inventories (amounted to Rp 2,5 billion) (see Notes 5 and 7).

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13. UTANG BANK JANGKA PENDEK (lanjutan)

Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona) (lanjutan)

PT Delta Furindotama (DF) (lanjutan)

Sehubungan dengan fasilitas di atas, DF diwajibkan untuk memenuhi persyaratan tertentu seperti menjaga rasio keuangan tertentu (*current ratio* minimal 100% dan *gearing ratio* maksimal 6,1 kali). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, DF telah memenuhi persyaratan sehubungan dengan fasilitas pinjaman di atas.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, saldo pinjaman atas fasilitas tersebut, masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp 500.000.000 dan Rp 1.000.000.000.

PT Sinar Sejahtera Mandiri (SSM)

SSM memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman aksep yang bersifat revolving dari Bank Resona (pihak ketiga) dengan maksimum fasilitas sebesar Rp 3.250.000.000. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut ditujukan untuk modal kerja SSM. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut memiliki jangka waktu selama 12 bulan, terakhir telah diperpanjang kembali sampai dengan tanggal 28 September 2018, dan dikenakan bunga per tahun sebesar SBI+4% pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

Berdasarkan perjanjian tersebut, SSM wajib memberitahukan secara tertulis kepada Bank Resona, antara lain apabila terdapat perubahan anggaran dasar SSM dan susunan anggota Direksi dan Komisaris SSM. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut dijamin persediaan (senilai Rp 2,5 milyar), tanah dan bangunan (senilai Rp 1,5 milyar) (lihat Catatan 7 dan 10).

Sehubungan dengan fasilitas di atas, SSM diwajibkan untuk memenuhi persyaratan tertentu seperti menjaga rasio keuangan tertentu (*current ratio* minimal 100% dan *gearing ratio* maksimal 6,1 kali). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, SSM telah memenuhi persyaratan sehubungan dengan fasilitas pinjaman di atas.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, saldo pinjaman atas fasilitas tersebut, masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp 250.000.000 dan Rp 1.000.000.000.

PT Sejahtera Wahana Gemilang (SWG)

SWG memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman aksep yang bersifat revolving dari Bank Resona (pihak ketiga) dengan maksimum fasilitas sebesar Rp 4.000.000.000. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut ditujukan untuk modal kerja SWG. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut memiliki jangka waktu selama 12 bulan, terakhir telah diperpanjang kembali sampai dengan tanggal 17 Juni 2018, dan dikenakan bunga per tahun sebesar SBI+4% pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

13. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona)(continued)

PT Delta Furindotama (DF) (continued)

In relation to the above facilities, DF is required to comply with certain covenants such as maintaining certain financial ratio (current ratio minimum 100% and gearing ratio maximum 6.1 times). As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, DF has complied with all the covenants of the above loan facilities

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the balance of those loan facility amounted to Rp 500,000,000 and Rp 1,000,000,000, respectively.

PT Sinar Sejahtera Mandiri (SSM)

SSM obtained revolving acceptance loan facility from Bank Resona (third party) with a maximum credit facility amounted to Rp 3,250,000,000. The loan facility is intended for SSM's working capital. The term of the loan facility is 12 (twelve) months, the latest has been extended up to September 28, 2018, and bears annual interest rate of SBI+4% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Based on the agreement, SSM shall give written notice to Bank Resona, among others, whenever there are changes in SSM's articles of association and the composition of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners. Those loan facility is collateralized by SSM's inventories (amounted to Rp 2.5 billion), land and building (amounted to Rp 1.5 billion) (see Notes 7 and 10).

In relation to the above facilities, SSM is required to comply with certain covenants such as maintaining certain financial ratio (current ratio minimum 100% and gearing ratio maximum 6.1 times). As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, SSM has complied with all the covenants of the above loan facilities.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the balance of those loan facility amounted to Rp 250,000,000 and Rp 1,000,000,000, respectively.

PT Sejahtera Wahana Gemilang (SWG)

SWG obtained revolving acceptance loan facility from Bank Resona (third party) with a maximum credit facility amounted to Rp 4,000,000,000. The loan facility is intended for SWG's working capital. The term of the loan facility is 12 (twelve) months, the latest has been extended up to June 17, 2018, and bears annual interest rate of SBI+4% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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13. UTANG BANK JANGKA PENDEK (lanjutan)

Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona) (Ianjutan)

PT Sejahtera Wahana Gemilang (SWG) (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan perjanjian tersebut, SWG wajib memberitahukan secara tertulis kepada Bank Resona, antara lain apabila terdapat perubahan anggaran dasar SWG dan susunan anggota Direksi dan Komisaris SWG. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut dijamin dengan tanah dan bangunan (senilai Rp 1 milyar) (lihat Catatan 10).

Sehubungan dengan fasilitas di atas, SWG diwajibkan untuk memenuhi persyaratan tertentu seperti menjaga rasio keuangan tertentu (*current ratio* minimal 100% dan *gearing ratio* maksimal 6,1 kali). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, SWG telah memenuhi persyaratan sehubungan dengan fasilitas pinjaman di atas.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, saldo pinjaman atas fasilitas tersebut, masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp 400.000.000 dan Rp 750.000.000.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (Bank BCA)

PT Mega Inti Mandiri (MIM)

Pada tanggal 15 Maret 2016, MIM memperoleh fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran dari Bank BCA dengan jumlah fasilitas maksimum sebesar Rp 3.850.000.000. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut ditujukan untuk modal kerja MIM. Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut memiliki jangka waktu selama 12 bulan, terakhir telah diperpanjang kembali sampai dengan tanggal 16 Maret 2018, dan dikenakan bunga per tahun sebesar 12% pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

Fasilitas pinjaman tersebut dijamin dengan persediaan (senilai Rp 2,5 milyar) dan tanah dan bangunan (2,3 milyar), milik MIM (lihat Catatan 7 dan 10).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, saldo pinjaman atas fasilitas tersebut adalah sebesar Rp 433.842.582.

13. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona)(continued)

PT Sejahtera Wahana Gemilang (SWG) (continued)

Based on the agreement, SWG shall give written notice to Bank Resona, among others, whenever there are changes in SWG's articles of association and the composition of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners. Those loan facility is collateralized by SWG's land and building (amounted to Rp 1 billion) (see Note 10).

In relation to the above facilities, SWG is required to comply with certain covenants such as maintaining certain financial ratio (current ratio minimum 100% and gearing ratio maximum 6.1 times). As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, SWG has complied with all the covenants of the above loan facilities.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the balance of those loan facility amounted to Rp 400,000,000 and Rp 750,000,000, respectively.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (Bank BCA)

PT Mega Inti Mandiri (MIM)

On March 15, 2016, MIM obtained Overdraft Credit facility from Bank BCA with a maximum facility amounted to Rp 3,850,000,000. The loan facility is intended for MIM's working capital. The term of the loan facilities is 12 (twelve) months, the latest has been extended up to March 16, 2018, and bears annual interest rate of 12% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Those loan facility is collateralized by MIM's inventories (amounted Rp 2.5 billion) and land and building (amounted to Rp 2.3 billion) (see Notes 7 and 10).

As of December 31, 2017, the balance of the loan facility amounted to Rp 433,842,582.

14. PERPAJAKAN

a. Pajak Dibayar di Muka

Akun ini terdiri dari:

14. TAXATION

This account consists of

a. Prepaid Taxes

| 7 thair iiii toraiii aari. | | This account cons | 010 01. |
|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | |
| Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21 Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) | - | 4.706.509 | Income Tax Article 21 |
| Masukan | 3.579.421.161 | 1.349.917.300 | Value Added Tax (VAT) In |
| Jumlah | 3.579.421.161 | 1.354.623.809 | Total |
| | | | |

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14. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

b. Utang Pajak

Akun ini terdiri dari:

14. TAXATION (continued)

b. Taxes payable

This account consists of:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Pajak Penghasilan: | | | Income Taxes: |
| , Pasal 4 (2) | 4.151.352 | 74.259.167 | Article 4 (2) |
| Pasal 21 | 431.593.152 | 161.413.681 | Article 21 |
| Pasal 23 | 188.321.886 | 79.718.047 | Article 23 |
| Pasal 26 | 6.258.941 | - | Articel 26 |
| Pasal 25 | 357.894.971 | 290.548.684 | Article 25 |
| Pasal 29 | 1.320.770.035 | 447.366.385 | Article 29 |
| Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) | | | |
| Keluaran | 629.708.802 | 717.785.908 | Value Added Tax (VAT) Out |
| Jumlah | 2.938.699.139 | 1.771.091.872 | Total |

c. Beban Pajak Penghasilan

Beban pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian terdiri dari komponen sebagai berikut:

c. Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense as shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income consist of:

| 2017 | 2016 | |
|---------------|--|--|
| _ | | Current Tax |
| | | Company |
| 3.273.755.198 | 2.157.064.536 | Subsidiaries |
| 8.474.124.698 | 9.213.137.536 | Total |
| | | Deferred Tax |
| 361.927.298 | (1.246.810.942) | Company |
| (165.440.690) | (412.723.160) | Subsidiaries |
| 196.486.608 | (1.659.534.102) | Total |
| 8.670.611.306 | 7.553.603.434 | Income tax expense per consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income |
| | 5.200.369.500 3.273.755.198 8.474.124.698 361.927.298 (165.440.690) 196.486.608 | 5.200.369.500 7.056.073.000 3.273.755.198 2.157.064.536 8.474.124.698 9.213.137.536 361.927.298 (1.246.810.942) (165.440.690) (412.723.160) 196.486.608 (1.659.534.102) |

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dengan taksiran penghasilan kena pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

A reconciliation between income before income tax expense, as shown in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and estimated taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--|
| Laba sebelum beban | | | Income before income |
| pajak penghasilan | | | tax expense |
| menurut laporan laba rugi dan | | | per consolidated statements |
| penghasilan komprehensif lain | | | of profit or loss and |
| konsolidasian | 38.318.872.398 | 28.172.913.292 | other comprehensive income |
| Eliminasi | 1.354.386.421 | (3.050.744.233) | Elimination |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak | | | Income before income tax |
| penghasilan - Entitas Anak | (12.445.448.975) | (6.227.443.737) | expense - Subsidiaries |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan - Perusahaan | 27.227.809.844 | 18.894.725.322 | Income before income tax expense - Company |
| penghashan - Perusahaan | 21.221.009.044 | 10.034.7 23.322 | expense - Company |

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14. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

14. TAXATION (continued)

c. Beban Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan)

c. Income Tax Expense (continued)

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Beda temporer Penyusutan aset tetap Amortisasi aset takberwujud Imbalan pasca kerja karyawan-bersih Penyisihan penurunan nilai persediaan | (2.007.925.718) (42.574.462) (57.155.909) 659.946.902 | (165.802.577) (42.574.462) 413.503.438 4.782.117.368 | Temporary differences Depreciation of fixed assets Amortization of intangible assets Post-employment benefits-net Allowance for declining in value of inventories |
| Jumlah beda temporer | (1.447.709.187) | 4.987.243.767 | Total temporary differences |
| Beda tetap Beban yang tidak dapat | | | Permanent differences |
| dikurangkan secara pajak Penghasilan yang telah dikenakan pajak penghasilan bersifat final | 484.507.920 | 6.405.565.927 | Non-deductible expenses Income subjected to final income tax |
| dan lain-lain | (5.463.130.034) | (2.063.242.280) | and others |
| Jumlah beda tetap | (4.978.622.114) | 4.342.323.647 | Total permanent differences |
| Taksiran penghasilan kena pajak | 20.801.478.543 | 28.224.292.736 | Estimated taxable income |
| Beban pajak penghasilan (tahun l perhitungan taksiran utang pajak pengl sebagai berikut: | | Income tax computation o as follows: | expense (current year) and f the estimated income tax payable are |
| | | | |
| Taksiran penghasilan kena pajak (dibulatkan) Perusahaan Beban pajak penghasilan - tahun berjal Perusahaan Entitas Anak | 20.801.478.000 an 5.200.369.500 3.273.755.198 | 28.224.292.000 7.056.073.000 2.157.064.536 | Estimated taxable income (rounded) Company Income tax expense - current year Company Subsidiaries |
| Beban pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian - tahun berjalan | 8.474.124.698 | 9.213.137.536 | Income tax expense per consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income - current year |
| Pajak penghasilan dibayar di muka Perusahaan Entitas Anak | 4.481.835.827 2.671.518.836 | 7.050.482.293 1.715.288.858 | Less: prepayment of income tax Company Subsidiaries |
| Taksiran utang pajak penghasilan Perusahaan Entitas Anak | 718.533.673 602.236.362 | 5.590.707 441.775.678 | Estimated income tax payable Company Subsidiaries |
| Jumlah taksiran utang pajak penghasilan | 1.320.770.035 | 447.366.385 | Total estimated income tax payable |

Perusahaan akan menyampaikan Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Tahunan (SPT) tahun 2017 kepada Kantor Pelayanan Pajak (KPP) berdasarkan perhitungan pajak di atas. Taksiran penghasilan kena pajak pada tahun 2016 tersebut adalah sesuai dengan jumlah dalam SPT tahun 2016 yang telah dilaporkan kepada KPP.

The Company will submit its 2017 Annual Income Tax Returns to the Tax Service Office based on the tax calculation as mentioned above. The amount of estimated taxable income in 2016 conforms with the related amount reflected in the Company's 2016 Annual Income Tax Returns submitted to the Tax Service Office.

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14. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

c. Beban Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan)

Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak penghasilan yang dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku dari laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan dengan beban pajak penghasilan seperti yang tercantum dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

14. TAXATION (continued)

c. Income Tax Expense (continued)

A reconciliation between income tax expense as calculated by applying the prevailing tax rate to profit before income tax expense and income tax expense as shown in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--|
| Laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain | | | Income before income tax expense per consolidated statements of profit or loss and |
| konsolidasian | 38.318.872.398 | 28.172.913.292 | other comprehensive income |
| Eliminasi | 1.354.386.421 | (3.050.744.233) | Elimination |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak | | | Income before income tax |
| penghasilan - Entitas Anak | (12.445.448.975) | (6.227.443.737) | expenses - Subsidiaries |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan - Perusahaan | 27.227.809.844 | 18.894.725.322 | Income before income tax expenses - Company |
| Beban pajak penghasilan dengan tarif tarif pajak yang berlaku Pengaruh pajak atas beda tetap Penghasilan yang telah | 6.806.952.326 | 4.723.681.331 | Income tax expenses complited using the prevailing tax rete Tax effect of permanent differences: Income subjected to |
| dikenakan pajak penghasilan final | (1.365.782.508) | (515.810.570) | final income tax |
| Beban yang tidak dapat dikurangkan secara pajak | 121.126.980 | 1.601.391.297 | Non-deductible expenses |
| Beban pajak penghasilan | | | Income tax expense |
| Perusahaan | 5.562.296.798 | 5.809.262.058 | Company |
| Entitas Anak | 3.108.314.508 | 1.744.341.376 | Subsidiaries |
| Jumlah | 8.670.611.306 | 7.553.603.434 | Total |

d. Pengampunan Pajak

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 11 Tahun 2016 tentang "Pengampunan Pajak", Pemerintah memberikan fasilitas pembebasan denda dan pengenaan tarif tertentu bagi wajib pajak yang melakukan perbaikan kewajiban pajaknya dengan mendeklarasi aset-aset yang selama ini belum di laporkan pada laporan pajak Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

d. Tax Amnesty

Based on Regulations No. 11 Year 2016 concerning with "Tax Amnesty", the government offering facility by relieving tax penalty and give certain rates for taxpayers who make improvements in tax obligations with declaring their assets that have not been reported in the Company and Subsidiaries tax report.

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14. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

d. Pengampunan Pajak (lanjutan)

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memanfaatkan fasilitas pengampunan pajak (tax amnesty) dengan melakukan deklarasi harta. Dalam mencatat hasil penerapan tax amnesty, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memilih mengunakan PSAK 25, "Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi dan Kesalahan" dengan mengakui kejadian transaksi saat berlakunya. Dikarenakan transaksi tersebut tidak material dan tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mencatatnya pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada bagian "Lain-lain - Bersih" pada tahun 2016.

Rincian pengampunan pajak Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah sebagai berikut:

14. TAXATION (continued)

d. Tax Amnesty (continued)

The Company and Subsidiaries utilize tax amnesty facility with the declaration of assets. In recording the results of tax amnesty implementation, the Company and Subsidiaries choose implementing PSAK 25, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" by recognizing when the transaction occurred. Due to the transaction is not material and no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries' financial statements, the transaction recorded in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in account "Others - Net" in 2016.

Details of Company and Subsidiaries' tax amnesty are as follows:

| | Tanggal deklarasi/ Declaration date | Jenis harta/ Type of assets | Nilai/ <i>Amount</i> (Rp) | |
|----------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Perusahaan | 22 September/ September 22, 2016 | Piutang lain-lain/ Other receivable | 200.000.000 | Company |
| Entitas Anak | | | | Subsidiaries |
| PT Delta Furindotama | 28 September/ September 28, 2016 | Kas/ Cash | 150.000.000 | PT Delta Furindotama |
| PT Sejahtera Wahana | 22 September/ | | | PT Sejahtera Wahana |
| Gemilang | September 22, 2016 | Kas/ Cash | 536.345.000 | Gemilang |
| PT Sinar Sejahtera Mandiri | 21 September/ September 21, 2016 | Kas/ Cash | 330.670.000 | PT Sinar Sejahtera Mandiri |
| PT Trijati Primula | 20 September/ September 20, 2016 | Kas/ Cash | 50.000.000 | PT Trijati Primula |
| PT Sejahtera Bali Furindo | 22 September/ September 22, 2016 | Kas/ Cash | 46.000.000 | PT Sejahtera Bali Furindo |
| PT Mega Inti Mandiri | 24 September/ September 24, 2016 | Kas/ Cash | 445.000.000 | PT Mega Inti Mandiri |

e. Aset Pajak Tangguhan - Bersih

Pengaruh pajak tangguhan atas beda temporer yang signifikan antara laporan komersial dan fiskal untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, adalah sebagai berikut:

e. Deferred Tax Assets - Net

The deferred tax arising from the significant temporary differences between commercial and tax purposes for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, are as follows:

| 2 | O | 1 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Laba Rugi/ Profit or Loss | Penyesuaian/ Adjustment | Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/Other Comprehensive Income | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>Perusahaan</u> | | | | | | Company |
| Penyusutan aset tetap Amortisasi aset | 1.571.250.220 | (501.981.429) | - | - | 1.069.268.791 | Depreciation of fixed assets Amortization of intangible |
| takberwujud Imbalan pasca | (22.174.200) | (10.643.616) | - | - | (32.817.816) | |
| kerja karyawan | 1.816.615.288 | (14.288.977) | - | 856.698.999 | 2.659.025.310 | benefits |
| Revaluasi aset tetap Penyisihan penurunan nilai | - | - | - | 1.508.209.625 | 1.508.209.625 | Revaluation of fixed assets Allowance for declining in value of |
| persediaan | 1.195.529.342 | 164.986.724 | | <u> </u> | 1.360.516.066 | inventories |
| Aset pajak tangguhan - bersih | 4.561.220.650 | (361.927.298) | | 2.364.908.624 | 6.564.201.976 | Deferred tax assets - net |

PT CHITOSE INTERNASIONAL Thk AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED (EXPRESSED IN RUPIAH, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

14. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

14. TAXATION (continued)

e. Aset Pajak Tangguhan - Bersih (lanjutan)

e. Deferred Tax Assets - Net (continued)

| | | : | 2017 | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | Dikreditkan (D | | | | |
| | Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance | Laba Rugi/ Profit or Loss | Penyesuaian/ Adjustment | Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/Other Comprehensive Income | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
| Entitas Anak Aset pajak tangguhan | 1.334.189.114 | 162.669.263 | (18.746.477) | (418.984.294) | 1.059.127.606 | <u>Subsidiaries</u> Deferred tax assets |
| Aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - bersih | 229.572.033 | 21.517.904 | | (419.641.251) | (168.551.314) | Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - net |
| | | | 2016 | | | |
| | | Dikreditkan (D | ibebankan) ke/ <i>Credi</i> t | ted (Charged) to | | |
| | Saldo Awall Beginning Balance | Laba Rugi/ Profit or Loss | Penyesuaian/ Adjustment | Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/Other Comprehensive Income | Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance | |
| <u>Perusahaan</u> | | | | | | Company |
| Penyusutan aset Amortisasi aset takberwujud | 1.612.700.864 (11.530.584) | (41.450.644) (10.643.616) | | - | 1.571.250.220 (22.174.200) | Depreciation of fixed assets Amortization of intangible assets |
| Imbalan pasca kerja karyawan Penyisihan penurunan nilai | 1.519.120.860 | 103.375.860 | - | 194.118.568 | 1.816.615.288 | Post-employment benefits Allowance for declining in value of |
| persediaan Aset pajak tangguhan - bersih | 3.120.291.140 | 1.195.529.342 | | 194.118.568 | 1.195.529.342 4.561.220.650 | inventories Deferred tax assets - net |

(78.713.299)

Untuk tujuan penyajian dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, klasifikasi aset atau liabilitas pajak tangguhan untuk setiap perbedaan temporer di atas ditentukan berdasarkan posisi pajak tangguhan neto (aset neto atau liabilitas neto) setiap entitas.

1.073.783.468

491.436.459

Indonesia.

For purposes of presentation in the consolidated statements of financial position, the asset or liability classification of the deferred tax effect of each of the above temporary differences is determined based on the net deferred tax position (net assets or net liabilities) per entity basis.

1.563.761.147

Subsidiaries
Deferred tax assets

Administrasi Pajak

Entitas Anak Aset pajak tangguhan

Berdasarkan peraturan perpajakan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghitung, menetapkan dan membayar secara sendiri pajak (self-assessment). penghasilannya Direktorat

Jenderal Pajak (DJP) dapat menetapkan atau mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu 5 (lima) tahun sejak saat terutangnya pajak.

f. Tax Administration

77.254.519

Under the taxation laws of Indonesia, the Company and Subsidiaries submit tax return on the basis of self assessment. The Directorate General of Taxation (DGT) may assess or amend taxes within five years of the time the tax becomes due.

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| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|-----|---|--|--|
| 15. | UTANG USAHA | | 15. | TRADE PAYABL | ES | |
| | Rincian utang usaha berdasarkan asal per sebagai berikut: | nasok adalah | | Details of trade follows: | payables based on supplier are as | |
| | | 2017 | | 2016 | | |
| | Lokal Impor | 42.287.454.202 | _ | 43.396.587.969 2.036.964.780 | Loca Impor | |
| | Jumlah | 42.287.454.202 | _ | 45.433.552.749 | Total | |
| | Rincian utang usaha berdasarkan sifat hubungan adalah sebagai berikut: | | | Details of trade payables based on nature of relationsl are as follows: | | |
| | | 2017 | | 2016 | | |
| | Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 30) | 35.428.709.772 6.858.744.430 | | 35.147.096.918 10.286.455.831 | Third parties Related party (Note 30) | |
| | Adalah sebagai berikut: 42.287.454.202 42.287.454.202 | | _ | 45.433.552.749 | Total | |
| | | | | Details of trade follows: | payables based on currencies are as | |
| | | 2017 | | 2016 | | |
| | Rupiah Dolar Amerika Serikat | 42.287.454.202 | _ | 43.396.587.969 2.036.964.780 | Rupiah United States Dollar | |
| | Jumlah - | 42.287.454.202 | _ | 45.433.552.749 | Total | |
| | Rincian utang usaha berdasarkan jumlah hari tunggakan adalah sebagai berikut: | | | Details of trade follows: | payables by days overdue are as | |
| | | 2017 | | 2016 | | |
| | Belum jatuh tempo Telah jatuh tempo: | 32.455.553.515 | | 12.125.176.200 | Current Past due: | |
| | 1 - 30 hari | 8.442.649.162 | | 4.882.057.235 | 1 - 30 days | |
| | 31 - 60 hari | 349.978.721 | | 26.378.911.023 | 31 - 60 days | |
| | 61 - 90 hari Lebih dari 90 hari | 121.376.052 917.896.752 | | 2.036.964.780 10.443.511 | 61 - 90 days Over 90 days | |
| | - Jumlah | 42.287.454.202 | _ | 45.433.552.749 | Total | |
| | Jangka waktu kredit yang timbul dari pembelian bahan baku utama dan pembantu, baik dari pemasok dalam maupun luar negeri berkisar 30 sampai dengan 45 hari. | | | | v and indirect materials, both from local liers have credit terms of 30 to 45 days. | |
| | Tidak terdapat jaminan apapun yang diberikan oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terkait utang usaha di atas. | | | | collateral pledged by the Company related to the above trade payables. | |
| 16. | BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR | | 16. | ACCRUED EXPE | ENSES | |
| | Akun ini terdiri dari: | | | | This account consist of: | |

2016

222.250.000

465.046.840

Bonus

Freight

Professional fee

2017

1.646.650.000

1.200.850.000

1.181.769.344

Bonus

Jasa profesional

Pengangkutan

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16. BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR (lanjutan)

Jaminan sosial tenaga kerja dan

2017 2016 Electricity, water, and 321.182.817 280.000.504 telecommunication Social security and 122.166.351 116.692.366 pension 1.402.839.987 151.277.328 Others 5.875.458.499 1.235.267.038 Total

16. ACCRUED EXPENSES (continued)

17. UTANG SEWA PEMBIAYAAN

Perusahaan

Listrik, air, dan

telepon

pensiun

Lain-lain

Jumlah

PT Resona Indonesia Finance (Resona)

Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian jual dan sewa-balik untuk mesin, yang diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa pembiayaan, dengan Resona. Pembiayaan telah diterima oleh Perusahaan pada tanggal 25 Agustus 2017. Perjanjian ini efektif untuk 5 (lima) tahun dari 25 Agustus 2017 sampai dengan 25 Agustus 2022. Perjanjian jual dan sewa-balik ini dikenakan bunga sebesar 11,5% per tahun pada tahun 2017. Perusahaan mengakui kerugian dari transaksi ini sebesar Rp 264.040.092 yang dicatat sebagai bagian dari "Lain-lain - Bersih" untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017. Aset tetap yang dibiayai, sebagian besar masih dicatat sebagai uang muka pembelian aset tetap (Catatan 10 dan 31).

PT Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Indonesia (Mitsubishi)

Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian jual dan sewa-balik untuk mesin, yang diklasifikasikan sebagai sewa pembiayaan, dengan Mitsubishi. Pembiayaan telah diterima oleh Perusahaan pada tanggal 16 November 2017. Perjanjian ini efektif untuk 3 (tiga) tahun dari 19 November 2017 sampai dengan 19 November 2020. Perjanjian jual dan sewa-balik ini dikenakan bunga sebesar 11% per tahun pada tahun 2017.

Rincian pembayaran utang sewa pembiayaan minimum pada masa yang akan datang adalah sebagai berikut:

17. FINANCE LEASE PAYABLES

Company

PT Resona Indonesia Finance (Resona)

The Company entered into an agreement with Resona regarding the sale and lease back of its machine which, classified as finance lease. The financing was received by the Company on August 25, 2017. The agreement is effective for a period of 5 (five) years from August 25, 2017 until August 25, 2022. The sale and lease back transaction bears an interest of 11.5% per annum in 2017. The Company recognized loss from this transaction amounting to Rp 264,040,092 which is recorded as part of "Others - Net" for the year ended December 31, 2017. The lease back of fixed assets are mostly recorded as advance payment for purchase of fixed assets (Notes 10 and 31).

PT Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Indonesia (Mitsubishi)

The Company entered into an agreement regarding the sale and lease back of its machine which, classified as finance lease, with Mitsubishi. The financing was received by the Company on November 16, 2017. The agreement is effective for a period of 3 (three) years from November 19, 2017 until November 19, 2020. The sale and lease back transaction bears an interest of 11% per annum in 2017.

Details of minimum payment of finance lease payables in the future are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Utang sewa pembiayaan - bruto Dikurangi: beban keuangan yang | 24.484.698.902 | 609.779.484 | Finance lease payables - gross |
| belum diakui | (5.624.147.318) | (71.219.950) | Less: unrecognized finance cost |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan - bersih | 18.860.551.584 | 538.559.534 | Finance lease payables - net |
| Dikurangi: bagian jangka pendek | (3.085.622.248) | (186.579.734) | Less: current portion |
| Bagian jangka panjang | 15.774.929.336 | 351.979.800 | Long-term portion |

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17. UTANG SEWA PEMBIAYAAN (lanjutan)

Rincian utang sewa pembiayaan berdasarkan *lessor* adalah sebagai berikut:

17. FINANCE LEASE PAYABLES (continued)

Details of finance lease payables based on lessor are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|--|----------------|-------------|--|
| PT Resona Indonesia Finance PT Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & | 18.538.702.181 | 538.559.534 | PT Resona Indonesia Finance PT Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & |
| Finance Indonesia | 321.849.403 | - | Finance Indonesia |
| Jumlah | 18.860.551.584 | 538.559.534 | Total |

Pembayaran sewa minimum masa datang pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

The future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Pembayaran yang jatuh tempo | | | |
| pada tahun | | | Payment due in: |
| 2017 | - | 298.407.356 | 2017 |
| 2018 | 5.132.051.406 | 233.529.096 | 2018 |
| 2019 | 5.479.386.040 | 77.843.032 | 2019 |
| 2020 | 5.379.421.454 | - | 2020 |
| 2021 | 5.116.599.258 | - | 2021 |
| 2022 | 3.377.240.744 | - | 2022 |
| Jumlah pembayaran minimum | | | |
| sewa pembiayaan | 24.484.698.902 | 609.779.484 | Total minimum lease payments |
| Bunga | (5.624.147.318) | (71.219.950) | Interest |
| Nilai tunai pembayaran minimum | | | Net present value of minimum |
| sewa pembiayaan | 18.860.551.584 | 538.559.534 | lease payments |
| Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu | | | |
| satu tahun | (3.085.622.248) | (186.579.734) | Current maturities |
| Bagian jangka panjang | 15.774.929.336 | 351.979.800 | Long-term portion |

Jangka waktu sewa berkisar antara 3 - 5 tahun dengan tingkat bunga efektif 10,95%-13,01% per tahun. Liabilitas ini dijamin dengan aset sewa pembiayaan yang bersangkutan.

The leases have terms range between of 3 - 5 years with effective interest rate per annum at 10.95%-13.01%. The lease payables are secured by the related leased assets.

18. UTANG PEMBIAYAAN KONSUMEN

18. CONSUMER FINANCE PAYABLE

Rincian pembayaran utang pembiayaan konsumen minimum pada masa yang akan datang berdasarkan perjanjian-perjanjian pembiayaan adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of minimum payment of consumer finance payable in the future based on the financing agreements are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen - bruto Dikurangi: beban keuangan yang | 1.734.795.007 | 362.587.600 | Consumer finance payable - gross |
| belum diakui | (177.056.105) | (36.844.379) | Less: unrecognized finance cost |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen - bersih Dikurangi: bagian jangka pendek | 1.557.738.902 (600.712.628) | 325.743.221 (146.832.285) | Consumer finance payable - net Less: current portion |
| Bagian jangka panjang | 957.026.274 | 178.910.936 | Long-term portion |
| | | | |

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18. UTANG PEMBIAYAAN KONSUMEN (lanjutan)

Rincian utang pembiayaan konsumen berdasarkan kreditur adalah sebagai berikut:

18. CONSUMER FINANCE PAYABLE (continued)

Details of consumer finance payable based on creditor are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| PT Pan Pasific Insurance | 609.542.955 | 233.292.850 | PT Pan Pasific Insurance |
| PT Dipo Star Finance | 534.227.621 | 92.450.371 | PT Dipo Star Finance |
| PT Toyota Astra Financial Services | 196.310.761 | = | PT Toyota Astra Financial Services |
| PT Andalan Finance Indonesia | 186.157.565 | - | PT Andalan Finance Indonesia |
| CV Universal | 31.500.000 | - | CV Universal |
| Jumlah | 1.557.738.902 | 325.743.221 | Total |

Jangka waktu fasilitas pembiayaan tersebut selama 3 tahun, dengan tingkat bunga efektif 9,28%-11,00% per tahun. Liabilitas ini dijamin dengan aset pembiayaan yang bersangkutan.

The financing facilities have terms of 3 years with effective interest rate per annum at 9.28%-11,00%. The liabilities are secured by the related financing assets.

19. ESTIMASI LIABILITAS ATAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghitung estimasi liabilitas atas imbalan kerja karyawan sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003.

Perhitungan estimasi liabilitas atas imbalan kerja karyawan dihitung oleh PT Sigma Prima Solusindo dan PT Kompujasa Aktuaria Indonesia, aktuaris independen, masing-masing pada tahun 2017 dan 2016. Asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam menentukan penilaian aktuaris adalah sebagai berikut:

19. ESTIMATED LIABILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

The Company and Subsidiaries determine their estimated liabilities for employes' benefits in accordance with Manpower Law No. 13/2003.

The calculation of estimated liabilities for employees' benefits is calculated by independent actuary, PT Sigma Prima Solusindo and PT Kompujasa Aktuaria Indonesia in 2017 and 2016, respectively. The actuarial valuation was carried out using the following key assumptions:

| | | 2017 | 2016 | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Usia pensiun | : | 55 tahun / years | 55 tahun / years | : | Pension age |
| Tingkat diskonto | : | 8,5% per tahun / vear | 9% per tahun / <i>vear</i> | : | Discount rates |
| Tingkat kenaikan gaji Tingkat kematian Tingkat kecacatan | : : : | 7% TMI 2011 10% TMI 2011 | 7% TMI 2011 10% TMI 2011 | : : : | Annual increase of salary Mortality rate Disability rate |

Jumlah beban imbalan kerja karyawan yang diakui adalah sebagai berikut:

Amounts recognized in comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Biaya jasa kini Biaya bunga Pendapatan bunga atas aset program | 2.032.816.995 907.036.654 (220.706.109) | 730.555.724 793.030.068 | Current service cost Interest cost Interest income on plan assets |
| Biaya terminasi Curtailment | <u>-</u> | 135.373.500 (15.755.213) | Termination benefit Curtailment |
| Beban yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi Beban yang diakui dalam penghasilan | 2.719.147.540 | 1.643.204.079 | Cost recognized in profit or loss Cost recognized in other |
| komprehensif lain | 3.698.463.201 | 1.085.492.349 | comprehensive income |
| Jumlah | 6.417.610.741 | 2.728.696.428 | Total |

luran yang dibayarkan

Saldo akhir liabilitas bersih

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ESTIMASI LIABILITAS ATAS 19. IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN (lanjutan)

Mutasi nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti adalah sebagai berikut:

2017 2016 Saldo awal liabilitas bersih 10.671.019.449 8.811.445.207 Beginning balance of net liabilities Beban yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi 2.719.147.540 1.643.204.079 Cost recognized in profit or loss Beban yang diakui dalam penghasilan Cost recognized in other komprehensif lain 3.698.463.201 1.085.492.349 comprehensive income Pembayaran manfaat (2.468.412.751) (869.122.186)

(3.231.421.808)

11.388.795.631

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa estimasi liabilitas tersebut di atas cukup untuk memenuhi ketentuan yang

Asumsi aktuarial yang signifikan untuk penentuan kewajiban imbalan pasti adalah tingkat diskonto, kenaikan gaji yang diharapkan. Sensitivitas analisis di bawah ini ditentukan berdasarkan masing-masing perubahan asumsi yang mungkin terjadi pada akhir periode pelaporan, dengan semua asumsi lain konstan.

- Jika tingkat diskonto lebih tinggi (lebih rendah) sebesar 1%, kewajiban imbalan pasti akan berkurang sebesar Rp 2.663.560.288 (meningkat sebesar Rp 3.057.681.005).
- Jika pertumbuhan gaji yang diharapkan naik (turun) sebesar 1%, kewajiban imbalan pasti akan naik 3.032.331.772 sebesar Rp (turun sebesar Rp 2.689.046.497).

Analisis sensitivitas yang disajikan di atas mungkin tidak mewakili perubahan yang sebenarnya dalam kewajiban imbalan pasti mengingat bahwa perubahan asumsi terjadinya tidak terisolasi satu sama lain karena beberapa asumsi tersebut mungkin berkorelasi.

Tidak ada perubahan dalam metode dan asumsi yang digunakan dalam penyusunan analisis sensitivitas dari tahun sebelumnya.

20. **MODAL SAHAM**

Susunan pemegang saham Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 berdasarkan laporan daftar pemegang saham dari PT Sinartama Gunita, Biro Administrasi Efek, adalah sebagai berikut:

ESTIMATED LIABILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES' 19. **BENEFITS** (continued)

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

Management believes that the above estimated liabilities are adequate to cover the prevailing requirements.

Benefit paid

Plan contribution

Ending balance of net liabilities

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

- If the discount rate higher (lower) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rp 2,663,560,288 (increase by Rp 3,057,681,005).
- If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase 3,032,331,772 Rp (decrease Rp 2,689,046,497).

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior vears.

20. SHARE CAPITAL

10.671.019.449

The composition of the Company's shareholders as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, according to the share register of PT Sinartama Gunita, a share register, is as follows:

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20. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

20. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

2017

| Pemegang Saham | Jumlah Saham/ Number of Share | Persentase Pemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership | Jumlah/ <i>Amount</i> | Shareholders |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri | 666.150.000 | 66,615% | 66.615.000.000 | PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri |
| PT Bina Analisindo Semesta | 12.250.000 | 1,225% | 1.225.000.000 | PT Bina Analisindo Semesta |
| Benny Sutjianto Masyarakat (masing-masing | 3.500.000 | 0,350% | 350.000.000 | Benny Sutjianto Public (each with ownership |
| dengan kepemilikan kurang dari 5%) | 318.100.000 | 31,810% | 31.810.000.000 | interest below 5%) |
| Jumlah | 1.000.000.000 | 100,000% | 100.000.000.000 | Total |
| | | 2016 | | |
| | | | | |
| Pemegang Saham | Jumlah Saham/ Number of Share | Persentase Pemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership | Jumlah/ Amount | Shareholders |
| | Number of Share | Pemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership | Amount | |
| PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri | Number of Share 684.250.000 | Pemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership | 68.425.000.000 | PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri |
| PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri PT Bina Analisindo Semesta | Number of Share 684.250.000 12.250.000 | Pemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership 68,425% 1,225% | Amount 68.425.000.000 1.225.000.000 | PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri PT Bina Analisindo Semesta |
| PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri PT Bina Analisindo Semesta Benny Sutjianto | Number of Share 684.250.000 | Pemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership | 68.425.000.000 | PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri PT Bina Analisindo Semesta Benny Sutjianto |
| PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri PT Bina Analisindo Semesta | Number of Share 684.250.000 12.250.000 | Pemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership 68,425% 1,225% | Amount 68.425.000.000 1.225.000.000 | PT Tritirta Inti Mandiri PT Bina Analisindo Semesta |

Anggota Komisaris dan Direksi yang memiliki saham Perusahaan, sesuai Daftar Pemegang Saham Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016 adalah sebagai berikut: The Commissioners and Directors who are shareholders of the Company, based on the records maintained by the Company's Share Register as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

| 2 | 0 | 1 | • |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

| Pemegang Saham | Jumlah Saham/ Number of Share | Persentase Pemilikan/ Persentage of Ownership | Jumlah/ Amount | Shareholders |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Komisaris | <u> </u> | | | Commissioner |
| Marcus H. Brotoatmodjo Direksi | 2.443.000 | 0,2443% | 244.300.000 | Marcus H. Brotoatmodjo Directors |
| Kazuhiko Aminaka | 257.000 | 0,0257% | 25.700.000 | Kazuhiko Aminaka |
| Fadjar Swatyas | 1.000 | 0,0001% | 100.000 | Fadjar Swatyas |
| Jumlah | 2.701.000 | 0,2701% | 270.100.000 | Total |
| | | 2016 | | |
| | | Persentase Pemilikan/ | | |
| Pemegang Saham | Jumlah Saham/ Number of Share | Persentage of Ownership | Jumlah/ Amount | Shareholders |
| Komisaris | | | | <u>Commissioner</u> |
| Marcus H. Brotoatmodjo | 2.443.000 | 0,2443% | 244.300.000 | Marcus H. Brotoatmodjo |
| <u>Direksi</u> | | | | <u>Directors</u> |
| Fadjar Swatyas | 1.000 | 0,0001% | 100.000 | Fadjar Swatyas |
| Kazuhiko Aminaka | 257.000 | 0,0257% | 25.700.000 | Kazuhiko Aminaka |
| Timatius Jusuf Paulus | 257.000 | 0,0257% | 25.700.000 | Timatius Jusuf Paulus |
| Jumlah | 2.958.000 | 0,2958% | 295.800.000 | Total |
| | | | | |

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20. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

Pengelolaan Modal

Tujuan utama pengelolaan modal Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah untuk memastikan terpeliharanya rasio modal yang sehat untuk mendukung usaha dan memaksimalkan imbalan bagi pemegang saham.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dipersyaratkan oleh Undang-undang Perseroan Terbatas No. 40 Tahun 2007 untuk menyisihkan dan mempertahankan suatu dana cadangan yang tidak boleh didistribusikan sampai dana cadangan tersebut mencapai 20% dari modal saham diterbitkan dan dibayar penuh. Persyaratan permodalan eksternal tersebut akan dipertimbangkan oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham ("RUPS") tahunan berikutnya.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak mengelola struktur permodalan dan melakukan penyesuaian berdasarkan perubahan kondisi ekonomi. Untuk memelihara dan menyesuaikan struktur permodalan, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dapat menyesuaikan usulan pembayaran dividen kepada pemegang saham, menerbitkan saham baru atau mengusahakan tambahan pendanaan melalui pinjaman.

Tidak ada perubahan atas tujuan, kebijakan maupun proses dalam manajemen modal untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016.

Kebijakan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah mempertahankan struktur permodalan yang sehat untuk mengamankan akses terhadap pendanaan pada biaya yang wajar, antara lain dengan memonitor permodalan menggunakan debt to equity ratio dan gearing ratio.

21. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR - BERSIH

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, rincian tambahan modal disetor adalah sebagai berikut:

20. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company and Subsidiaries' capital management is to ensure that they maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support their business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company and Subsidiaries are also required by the Limited Liability Company Law No. 40 Year 2007 to contribute and maintain a non-distributable reserve fund until the said reserve reaches 20% of the issued and fully paid share capital. This externally imposed capital requirements will be considered with by the Company and Subsidiaries in the next Annual General Shareholders Meeting ("AGM").

The Company and Subsidiaries manage their capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain and adjust the capital structure, the Company and Subsidiaries may adjust the proposed dividend payment to shareholders, issue new shares, or raise addional debt financing.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies, or processes for managing capital during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The Company and Subsidiaries' policy is to maintain a healthy capital structure in order to secure access to finance at a reasonable cost, using debt to equity ratio and gearing ratio.

21. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL - NET

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the detail of additional paid-in capital is as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| Selisih lebih penerimaan dari penjualan | | | The excess receipts from the |
| saham treasuri | 1.770.000.000 | 1.770.000.000 | sale of treasury shares |
| Agio saham dari penawaran umum | | | Additional paid-in capital from initial |
| perdana (Catatan 1b) | 69.000.000.000 | 69.000.000.000 | public offering (Note 1b) |
| Biaya emisi saham | (7.583.223.572) | (7.583.223.572) | Share issuance cost Difference in value of restructuring |
| Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi | | | transaction between entities |
| entitas sepengendali | (330.332.617) | (330.332.617) | under common control |
| Jumlah | 62.856.443.811 | 62.856.443.811 | Total |

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22. DIVIDEN TUNAI DAN CADANGAN UMUM

Perusahaan

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPST) yang diadakan pada tanggal 26 April 2017, para pemegang saham Perusahaan menyetujui pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp 5.000.000.000 atau Rp 5 per saham dibayarkan sebagai dividen tunai kepada pemegang saham yang tercatat pada Daftar Pemegang Saham pada tanggal 9 Mei 2017. Dalam RUPST tersebut, para pemegang saham Perusahaan juga menyetujui untuk mencadangkan sejumlah Rp 1.000.000.000, sebagai dana cadangan umum Perusahaan sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPST) yang diadakan pada tanggal 18 April 2016, para pemegang saham Perusahaan menyetujui pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp 8.000.000.000 atau Rp 8 per saham dibayarkan sebagai dividen tunai kepada pemegang saham yang tercatat pada Daftar Pemegang Saham pada tanggal 23 Maret 2016. Dalam RUPST tersebut, para pemegang saham Perusahaan juga menyetujui untuk mencadangkan sejumlah Rp 1.000.000.000, sebagai dana cadangan umum Perusahaan sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.

Perusahaan telah membentuk cadangan umum sesuai Undang-undang No. 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas, yang mengharuskan perusahaan di Indonesia untuk membuat penyisihan cadangan umum sebesar sekurang-kurangnya 20% dari jumlah modal yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh. Undang-undang tersebut tidak mengatur jangka waktu untuk penyisihan cadangan umum minimum tersebut. Jumlah pencadangan yang sudah terbentuk adalah sebesar Rp 17.000.000.000 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017.

Entitas Anak

SWG, entitas anak, membagikan dividen kepada pemegang saham SWG sebesar Rp 350.000.000 dan Rp 250.000.000, masing-masing pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

SSM, entitas anak, membagikan dividen kepada pemegang saham SSM sebesar Rp 400.000.000 dan Rp 230.000.000, masing-masing pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

TP, entitas anak, membagikan dividen kepada pemegang saham TP sebesar Rp 2.000.000.000 dan Rp 200.000.000, masing-masing pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

SBF, entitas anak, membagikan dividen kepada pemegang saham SBF sebesar Rp 400.000.000 dan Rp 250.000.000, masing-masing pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

MIM, entitas anak, membagikan dividen kepada pemegang saham MIM sebesar Rp 500.000.000 dan Rp 250.000.000 ,masing-masing pada tahun 2017 dan 2016.

DF, entitas anak, membagikan dividen kepada pemegang saham DF sebesar Rp 72.000.000 pada tahun 2016.

22. CASH DIVIDENDS AND GENERAL RESERVES

Company

During the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on April 26, 2017, the Company's shareholders ratified the declaration of cash dividends amounting to Rp 5,000,000,000 or Rp 5 per share as cash dividends to shareholders who were registered at the Company's Share Registrar as of May 9, 2017. In the same AGM, the Company's shareholders also agreed to appropriate portions of retained earnings for general reserve purposes amounting to Rp 1,000,000,000, in accordance with the existing regulations.

During the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on April 18, 2016, the Company's shareholders ratified the declaration of cash dividends amounting to Rp 8,000,000,000 or Rp 8 per share as cash dividends to shareholders who were registered at the Company's Share Registrar as of March 23, 2016. In the same AGM, the Company's shareholders also agreed to appropriate portions of retained earnings for general reserve purposes amounting to Rp 1,000,000,000, in accordance with the existing regulations.

The Company has established general reserve in accordance with Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies, which requires companies in Indonesia to make provision for general reserve amounting to at least 20% of the issued and fully paid. The law does not set the period for the minimum provision for general reserve. The amount of reserves already established amounted to Rp 17,000,000,000 as of December 31, 2017.

Subsidiaries

SWG, a subsidiary, distributed dividends to SWG's shareholders amounting to Rp 350,000,000 and Rp 250,000,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

SSM, a subsidiary, distributed dividends to SSM's shareholders amounting to Rp 400,000,000 and Rp 230,000,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

TP, a subsidiary, distributed dividends to TP's shareholders amounting to Rp 2,000,000,000 and Rp 200,000,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

SBF, a subsidiary, distributed dividends to SBF's shareholders amounting to Rp 400,000,000 and Rp 250,000,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

MIM, a subsidiary, distributed dividends to MIM's shareholders amounting to Rp 500,000,000 and 250,000,000 in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

DF, a subsidiary, distributed dividends to DF's shareholders amounting to Rp 72,000,000 in 2016.

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23. KEPENTINGAN NON-PENGENDALI

Rincian bagian kepentingan non-pengendali atas ekuitas Entitas Anak yang dikonsolidasi adalah sebagai berikut:

23. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

Details of share of non-controlling interests in equity of the consolidated Subsidiaries are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Saldo awal | 7.733.240.529 | 6.773.812.333 | Beginning balance |
| Bagian atas laba tahun berjalan | 1.987.123.466 | 1.311.255.456 | Share in profit for the year |
| Selisih revaluasi aset tetap | | | Revaluation increment in value of |
| setelah dikurangi pajak | 1.356.138.961 | = | fixed assets - net of tax |
| Penyesuaian dari penjualan | | | Adjustment from sale of |
| aset revaluasi | (5.942.500) | (8.737.299) | revaluated assets |
| Pembayaran dividen tunai oleh | | | Payment of cash dividends |
| entitas anak kepada | | | by subsidiaries to |
| kepentingan non-pengendali | (603.500.000) | (311.324.000) | non-controlling interests |
| Penghasilan komprehensif | | | Other comprehensive income |
| lain dari imbalan pasca kerja | 40.000.000 | (04 705 004) | from post-employment benefit - |
| karyawan setelah dikurangi pajak | 19.080.068 | (31.765.961) | net of tax |
| Setoran modal kepentingan | 475 000 000 | | Paid-up capital of non-controlling |
| non-pengendali Entitas Anak | 175.000.000 | | interests of Subsidiary |
| Saldo akhir | 10.661.140.524 | 7.733.240.529 | Ending balance |

24. PENJUALAN BERSIH

24. NET SALES

Rincian akun ini adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of this account are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Lokal Ekspor | 356.502.805.020 17.453.047.223 | 308.090.952.441 19.335.194.189 | Local Export |
| Jumlah | 373.955.852.243 | 327.426.146.630 | Total |

Sebagian penjualan, yaitu sekitar 2,24% dan 2,05% masing-masing pada tahun 2017 dan 2016, dilakukan kepada pihak berelasi (Catatan 30).

Pada tahun 2017 dan 2016, tidak terdapat penjualan kepada pihak ketiga dengan jumlah penjualan melebihi

10% dari jumlah penjualan bersih konsolidasian.

A portion of sales, approximately 2.24% and 2.05% in 2017 and 2016, respectively, were made to related party (Note 30).

In 2017 and 2016, there is no sales to third parties with amount exceeded 10% of consolidated net sales.

25. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN

25. COST OF GOODS SOLD

Rincian akun ini adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of this account are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Persediaan awal bahan baku Pembelian bersih | 21.407.837.950 188.471.407.448 | 20.695.504.797 157.756.328.770 | Raw material beginning balance Net purchase |
| Bahan baku yang tersedia untuk produksi Pemakaian bahan baku untuk riset | 209.879.245.398 | 178.451.833.567 | Raw material available for production Raw material for research and |
| dan pengembangan Persediaan akhir bahan baku | (659.000) (30.873.981.731) | (510.000) (21.407.837.950) | development purpose Raw material ending balance |
| Bahan baku yang digunakan untuk produksi | 179.004.604.667 | 157.043.485.617 | Raw material used for production |
| Upah langsung | 15.677.637.712 | 13.342.258.939 | Direct labor |
| Jasa maklon dan biaya produksi | | | Maklon services and other factory |
| tidak langsung lainnya | 49.340.880.453 | 52.063.192.723 | overhead expenses |
| Penyusutan (Catatan 10) | 7.299.110.919 | 7.401.781.011 | Depreciation (Note 10) |
| Jumlah beban produksi | 251.322.233.751 | 229.850.718.290 | Cost of goods manufactured |

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25. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN (lanjutan)

25. COST OF GOODS SOLD (continued)

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Persediaan barang dalam proses Awal tahun Akhir tahun | 8.178.023.598 (11.987.984.887) | 7.451.539.068 (8.178.023.598) | Work in process Beginning Ending |
| Beban pokok produksi Persediaan barang jadi | 247.512.272.462 | 229.124.233.760 | Total manufacturing cost Finished goods |
| Awal tahun | 44.016.902.464 | 47.410.894.096 | Beginning |
| Akhir tahun | (44.498.751.756) | (44.016.902.464) | Ending |
| Proyek dalam penyelesaian | , | , | Project in progress |
| Awal tahun | 1.721.912.376 | - | Beginning |
| Akhir tahun | - | (1.721.912.376) | Ending |
| Beban pokok penjualan | 248.752.335.546 | 230.796.313.016 | Cost of Goods sold |

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, pembelian kepada pemasok yang jumlah pembeliannya melebihi 10% dari jumlah penjualan bersih konsolidasian dilakukan dengan PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia, pihak berelasi, dengan jumlah pembelian sebesar Rp 52.285.283.226 atau sekitar 13,98% dari penjualan bersih konsolidasian

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016, tidak terdapat pembelian dari pemasok yang jumlah pembeliannya selama setahun melebihi 10% dari jumlah penjualan bersih konsolidasian.

Sebagian pembelian, yaitu sekitar 24,89% dan 20,65% masing-masing pada tahun 2017 dan 2016, dilakukan dengan pihak berelasi (Catatan 30).

As of December 31, 2017, the purchase from supplier which amount exceeded 10% of the consolidated net sales was made to PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia, a related party with total purchase amounted to Rp 52,285, 283,226, or approximately 13,98% of total consolidated net sales.

As of December 31, 2016, there was no purchase from suppliers with annual cummulative individual amount exceeded 10% of total consolidated net sales.

A portion of purchases approximately 24.89% and 20.65% in 2017 and 2016, respectively, were made with related party (Note 30).

26. BEBAN PENJUALAN

26. SELLING EXPENSES

Rincian beban penjualan adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of selling expenses are as follows:

| 2017 | 2016 | |
|----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 17.043.818.658 | 15.260.147.550 | Freight |
| 7.739.104.652 | 3.671.937.741 | Advertising and exhibition |
| 2.949.722.469 | 2.580.967.613 | Salaries and allowance |
| 2.117.891.725 | 1.631.541.285 | Business travel |
| 1.552.458.071 | 995.881.231 | Others |
| 31.402.995.575 | 24.140.475.420 | Total |
| | 17.043.818.658 7.739.104.652 2.949.722.469 2.117.891.725 1.552.458.071 | 17.043.818.658 |

27. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

27. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Rincian beban umum dan administrasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of general and administrative expenses are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Gaji dan tunjangan | 32.995.597.965 | 29.569.356.741 | Salaries and allowance |
| Keperluan kantor | 8.295.280.233 | 6.118.026.218 | Office supplies |
| Penyusutan (Catatan 10) | 2.723.596.980 | 1.799.876.281 | Depreciation (Note 10) |
| Imbalan kerja karyawan (Catatan 19) | 2.719.147.540 | 1.643.204.079 | Employees benefits (Note 19) |
| Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan | 1.981.337.020 | 1.720.119.466 | Repair and maintenance |

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27. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI (lanjutan)

27. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (continued)

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Jasa profesional | 1.564.092.946 | 815.386.916 | Professional fee |
| Perjalanan dinas | 1.355.679.242 | 1.473.387.656 | Business travel |
| | | | Telecommunication, water and |
| Telekomunikasi, air dan listrik | 771.398.615 | 756.010.864 | electricity |
| Penyisihan penurunan nilai piutang usaha | | | Allowance for impairment of |
| (Catatan 5) | 568.801.024 | 215.882.402 | trade receivables (Note 5) |
| Sewa | 552.913.889 | 343.719.722 | Rental |
| Teknologi informasi | 541.966.939 | 555.405.813 | Information technology |
| Perijinan | 327.321.097 | 623.666.465 | License |
| Pelatihan | 317.151.878 | 123.979.503 | Training |
| Asuransi | 316.932.304 | 314.479.946 | Insurance |
| Transportasi | 300.677.759 | 197.609.258 | Transportation |
| Jamuan | 194.274.608 | 275.826.609 | Entertainment |
| Amortisasi (Catatan 12) | 170.297.850 | 170.297.850 | Amortization (Note 12) |
| Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah | | | Others (each below |
| Rp 50 juta) | 1.557.332.642 | 1.156.259.855 | Rp 50 million) |
| Jumlah | 57.253.800.531 | 47.872.495.644 | Total |

28. BEBAN KEUANGAN

28. FINANCING EXPENSES

Rincian beban keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of finance expenses are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Bunga pinjaman bank | 1.096.514.956 | 1.500.774.247 | Interest on bank loans |
| Administrasi bank | 118.675.305 | 43.117.684 | Bank administration |
| Bunga utang pembiayaan | 861.658.640 | 79.134.946 | Interest on finance lease |
| Jumlah | 2.076.848.901 | 1.623.026.877 | Total |
| | | | |

29. LABA PER SAHAM

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Laba per saham dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang beredar pada tahun yang bersangkutan. Perhitungannya adalah sebagai berikut:

Earning per share is calculated by dividing income for the year attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average of shares outstanding during the year. The calculation are as follows:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|
| Laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk | 27.661.137.626 | 19.308.054.402 | Income for the year attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company |
| Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar | 1.000.000.000 | 1.000.000.000 | Weighted average number of shares outstanding |
| Laba per saham | 27,66 | 19,31 | Earnings per share |

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30. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI

30. ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Rincian saldo dan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of accounts and transactions with related parties are as follows:

| | Jum <i>Am</i> o | | Persentase te Jumlah A Percentag Total Ass | set / ge to | |
|--|--------------------|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | |
| Piutang usaha | | | | | Trade receivable |
| PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia | | 1.742.043.992 | <u> </u> | 0,436% | PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia |
| <u>Piutang lain-lain</u> Fadjar Swatyas Aan Timatius Jusuf Paulus | · - | 493.178.799 82.000.000 82.000.000 | - | 0,123% 0,021% 0,021% | <u>Other receivables</u> Fadjar Swatyas Aan Timatius Jusuf Paulus |
| Ong Andreas Sunardi | - | 14.000.000 | - | 0,004% | Ong Andreas Sunardi |
| Jumlah | | 671.178.799 | - | 0,169% | Total |
| <u>Uang muka pembelian</u> PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia | 198.554.672 | 1.837.060.000 | 0,041% | 0,460% | Advances purchase PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia |
| | Jumlah/ Amount | | Persentase terhadap Jumlah Liabilitas / Percentage to Total Liabilities | | |
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | |
| <u>Utang usaha</u> PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia | 6.858.744.430 | 10.286.455.831 | 7,28% | 14,11% | <u>Trade payable</u> PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia |
| | Jum <i>Am</i> o | | Persentase te Jumlah Penj Percentag Total Sa | ualan / je to | |
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | |
| Penjualan PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia | 8.381.810.714 | 6.747.481.174 | 2,24% | 2.05% | <u>Sales</u> PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia |
| | Jumlah/ Amount | | Persentase te Jumlah Peml Percentag Total Purc | belian / ge to | |
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 | |
| <u>Pembelian</u> | | · | | | <u>Purchase</u> |
| PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia | 52.285.283.226 | 32.578.554.095 | 24,89% | 20,65% | PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia |

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SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI **DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK** 30. **BERELASI** (lanjutan)

ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED 30 PARTIES (continued)

| Pihak berelasi/ Related parties | Sifat hul Nature of re | • | Transaksi/ Transaction |
|--|--|--------------|---|
| PT Okamura Chitose Indonesia | Entitas Asosiasi/ Associa | ate | Transaksi usaha/ Trade transactions |
| Fadjar Swatyas | Direktur Perusahaan/ Co Director | ompany's | Transaksi keuangan / Financial transactions |
| Aan | Direktur Perusahaan/ Co Director | ompany's | Transaksi keuangan / Financial transactions |
| Timatius Jusuf Paulus | Direktur Perusahaan/ Co | ompany's | Transaksi keuangan / Financial transactions |
| Ong Andreas Sunardi | Direktur entitas anak/ Su Director | bsidiaries' | Transaksi keuangan / Financial transactions |
| Transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berela dengan syarat dan ketentuan yang belah pihak yang mungkin tidak sam lain yang dilakukan dengan pihak-piha | g disepakati kedua a dengan transaksi | term and cor | with related parties were conducted under nditions agreed between the parties, which the same as those of the transaction with ties. |

lain yang dilakukan dengan pihak-pihak tidak berelasi.

Manajemen kunci Perusahaan terdiri dari semua anggota komisaris, direksi dan manajemen Perusahaan.

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, jumlah beban yang diakui Perusahaan sehubungan dengan kompensasi bruto bagi manajemen kunci Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

2017 2016 (dalam milyar Rupiah) (in million of Rupiah) Imbalan kerja jangka pendek Short-term employee benefit 3,8 4,7

follows:

Jumlah dalam tabel di atas merupakan jumlah yang diakui sebagai biaya selama periode pelaporan sehubungan dengan kompensasi yang diberikan kepada personil manajemen kunci tersebut.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognized as an expense during the reporting period related to the compensation of key management personnel.

The Company's key management consists of all

members of the Company's commissioners, directors and

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, total

amount of expenses recognized by the Company relating

to gross compensation for the key management is as

PERJANJIAN DAN IKATAN PENTING

Perjanjian Ventura Bersama

Pada tanggal 16 November 2017, Perusahaan telah menandatangani perjanjian Joint Venture dengan C-Eng Co., Ltd (C-Eng) untuk mendirikan perusahaan patungan dengan modal dasar sebesar Rp 10.000.000.000 atau setara dengan JPY 85.000.000, modal disetor sebesar Rp 2.500.000.000, dengan kepemilikan 70% Perusahaan dan 30% C-Eng.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, Perusahaan telah melakukan keterbukaan informasi melalui surat No. 061/DIR/CINT/XI/17 tanggal 17 Nopember 2017 ke OJK dan Bursa Efek Indonesia.

31. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS

Joint Venture Agreement

management Company.

On November 16, 2017, the Company entered into Joint Venture agreement with C-Eng Co., Ltd (C-Eng) to establish a joint venture company, with an authorized share capital amounted to Rp 10,000,000,000 or equivalent to JPY 85,000,000, the paid up capital amounted Rp 2,500,000,000, with ownership 70% for the Company and 30% for C-Eng.

In relation to that matter, the Company jhas made the it's Disclosure of Information in letter No. 061/DIR/CINT/XI/17 dated November 17, 2017 to OJK and the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

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31. PERJANJIAN DAN IKATAN PENTING (lanjutan)

Perjanjian pembelian aset tetap

Perusahaan mengadakan perjanjian pembelian aset tetap berupa mesin, dengan C-Eng Co., Ltd., dengan nilai kontrak, sebesar JPY 130.000.000. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017, saldo uang muka pembelian aset tetap adalah sebesar Rp 11.650.695.933 (Catatan 10).

32. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

Perkembangan industri furnitur dan penjualan furnitur yang disertai dengan persaingan yang ketat semakin mempertegas pentingnya tata kelola perusahaan yang sehat (good corporate governance) dan manajemen risiko yang dapat diandalkan. Penerapan manajemen risiko di Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak pada dasarnya sudah dilakukan sejak perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berdiri, meskipun dengan cara yang masih konvensional dan berkembang sesuai dengan perkembangan kondisi internal dan eksternal.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki eksposur terhadap risiko-risiko atas instrumen keuangan seperti: risiko kredit, risiko pasar dan risiko likuiditas.

a. Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko keuangan yang timbul jika gagal memenuhi kewajiban pelanggan kontraktualnya kepada Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. Risiko kredit Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terutama melekat kepada kas dan setara kas dan piutang usaha. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menempatkan kas dan setara kas pada institusi keuangan yang terpercaya, sedangkan untuk piutang usaha yang terkena risiko kredit yang timbul dari kredit yang diberikan kepada pelanggan. Untuk mengurangi risiko ini, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki kebijakan untuk memastikan bahwa penjualan produk yang dibuat hanya: (i) untuk pelanggan kredit dengan track record yang terbukti dan sejarah kredit yang baik, (ii) setelah penerimaan uang muka dari pelanggan, terutama untuk pelanggan besar, dan (iii) ketika perjanjian yang mengikat secara hukum untuk transaksi. Adalah kebijakan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak bahwa semua pelanggan yang ingin bertransaksi secara kredit tunduk pada prosedur verifikasi kredit. Selain Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak menghentikan pasokan semua produk kepada pelanggan dalam hal terjadi keterlambatan pembayaran dan/atau default. Selain itu, saldo piutang dimonitor secara berkelanjutan untuk mengurangi kredit macet.

Risiko kredit dikelola terutama melalui penetapan kebijakan-kebijakan dalam pemberian fasilitas kredit. Untuk aset keuangan yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit sama dengan nilai tercatatnya.

31. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

Fixed assets purchase agreements

The Company entered into a fixed assets purchase agreement to purchase machinery, with C-Eng Co., Ltd., with a contract value, amounting to JPY 130,000,000. As of December 31, 2017, the balance of advance payment for purchase of fixed assets amounted to Rp 11,650,695,933 (Note 10).

32. POLICIES AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The development of the furniture industry and furniture sales are accompanied by intense competition emphasized the importance of good corporate governance and a reliable risk management. Basically, the implementation of risk management within the The Company and Subsidiaries had been carried out since the establishment of the Company and Subsidiaries was still using a conventional manner and keep improving aligned with the recent development of internal and external circumstances.

The Company and Subsidiaries has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments, such as: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the company's customers fail to fulfill their contractual obligations to the Company and Subsidiaries. Credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and cash equivalents and trade Company and Subsidiaries receivables. The places their cash and cash equivalents with reputable financial institutions, while trade receivable are exposed to credit risk arising from the credit granted to their customers. To mitigate this risk, the Company and Subsidiaries have policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made only: (i) to creditworthy customers with proven track record and good credit history, (ii) after the receipt of advance from customers, particularly for major customers, and (iii) when legally binding agreements are in place for the transactions. It is the Company and Subsidiaries' policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, the Company and Subsidiaries will cease the supply of all products to the customer in the event of late payment and/or default. Moreover, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to reduce the exposure to bad debts.

Credit risk is managed primarily through determining the credit policies. The maximum exposure of the financial assets in the consolidated statements of financial position is equal to its carrying value.

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32. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

a. Risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Eksposur maksimum atas risiko kredit adalah sebesar jumlah tercatat dari masing-masing kelas aset keuangan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak tidak memiliki jaminan yang diterima terkait dengan risiko isi

b. Risiko Pasar

Risiko pasar merupakan risiko yang terutama berkaitan dengan perubahan nilai suku bunga dan nilai tukar mata uang yang akan menyebabkan berkurangnya pendapatan, atau bertambahnya biaya modal Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Manajemen risiko yang telah diterapkan oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak adalah sebagai berikut:

- Kewajiban untuk mengelola risiko perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing.
- Melakukan penelaahan atas tingkat suku bunga pinjaman.
- Membatasi eksposur dalam investasi yang memiliki harga pasar yang fluktuatif.

Risiko Perubahan Nilai Tukar Mata Uang Asing

Risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing adalah risiko bahwa nilai wajar atau arus kas masa depan instrumen keuangan akan berfluktuasi karena perubahan dalam nilai tukar mata uang. Eksposur Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terhadap flkuktuasi nilai tukar mata uang asing, terutama disebabkan oleh piutang dan utang dalam mata uang Dolar Amerika Serikat.

Tabel berikut menjelaskan eksposur Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016. Termasuk didalamnya adalah instrumen keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis mata uang.

32. POLICIES AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of each class of financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Company and Subsidiaries do not have acceptable collateral associated with this risk.

b. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk primarily due to changes in interest rates and exchange rates which could resulting in decrease of revenue, or increase in cost of capital of the Company and Subsidiaries.

Risk management that has been applied by the Company and Subsidiaries are as follows:

- The requirement to cover risks of foreign exchange.
- Performing review over the interest rate on borrowings.
- Limiting exposure in the investment that has fluctuating market prices.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company and Subsidiaries exposure to exchange rate fluctuations results primarily from United States Dollar - denominated trade receivables and trade payables.

The following table illustrates the Company and Subsidiaries exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. Included in the table are financial instruments of the Company and Subsidiaries at carrying amounts categorized by currency.

| | USD | JPY | SGD | MYR | RMB | нкр | TWD | тнв | EUR | Ekuivalen dalam Rupiah/ Equivalent in Rupiah | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| Aset Kas dan setara | | | | | | | | | | | Assets Cash and cash |
| kas Piutang usaha | 520.816 121.146 | 15.932.695 | 824 - | 2.582 | 4.842 | 892 - | 4.508 | 5.301 | 4.422 | 9.072.258.317 1.641.286.410 | equivalents Trade receivables |
| Aset bersih | 641.962 | 15.932.695 | 824 | 2.582 | 4.842 | 892 | 4.508 | 5.301 | 4.422 | 10.713.544.727 | Net assets |

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32. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

32. POLICIES AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (continued)

b. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

b. Market Risk (continued)

Risiko Perubahan Nilai Tukar Mata Uang Asing (lanjutan)

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk (continued)

| 2 | 01 | ıe |
|---|----|----|
| | | |

| | USD | JPY | SGD | MYR | RMB | нкр | TWD | ТНВ | Ekuivalen dalam Rupiah/ Equivalent in Rupiah | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|-----|-------|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Aset | | | | | | | | | | Assets |
| Kas dan setara kas | 480.028 | 17.096.526 | 67 | 2.582 | 9.886 | 892 | 4.402 | 5.295 | 8.463.638.407 | Cash and cash equivalents |
| Piutang usaha | 200.146 | 3.195.301 | - | | - | | - | - | 3.057.916.680 | Trade receivables |
| Jumlah | 680.174 | 20.291.827 | 67 | 2.582 | 9.886 | 892 | 4.402 | 5.295 | 11.521.555.087 | Total |
| Liabilitas | | | | | - | | | | | Liabilities |
| Utang usaha | (151.605) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2.036.964.780) | Trade payables |
| Jumlah | (151.605) | - | - | - | - | - | | - | (2.036.964.780) | Total |
| Aset bersih | 529.569 | 20.291.827 | 67 | 2.582 | 9.886 | 892 | 4.402 | 5.295 | 9.484.590.307 | Net assets |

Risiko Tingkat Bunga

Risiko tingkat suku bunga adalah risiko dimana nilai wajar arus kas di masa depan akan berfluktuasi karena perubahan tingkat suku bunga di pasar. Pinjaman yang diperoleh dengan tingkat bunga mengambang menimbulkan risiko suku bunga atas arus kas.

Risiko tingkat bunga Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terutama terkait dengan pinjaman yang diperoleh Perusahaan. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak melakukan penelaahan berkala atas dampak perubahan suku bunga untuk mengelola risiko suku bunga.

Tabel berikut menyajikan nilai tercatat instrumen keuangan yang dimiliki oleh Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang terpengaruh oleh risiko suku bunga berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo:

Interest Rate Risk Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as a risk in which the fair value of future cash flows might be fluctuated due to the changes of market rate of the interest. Loans obtained at variable rates expose the Company and Subsidiaries to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Company and Subsidiaries' interest rate risk mainly arises from loans obtained by the Company and Subsidiaries. The Company and Subsidiaries performs regular review on the impact of interest rate changes to manage the interest rate risk.

The following table sets out the carrying amounts, by maturity, of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk:

| | | 2017 | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| _ | Kurang dari 1 tahun/ Less than one year | Lebih dari satu tahun/ More than one year | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | _ |
| Suku bunga mengambang | | | | Floating rate Cash in banks |
| Kas di bank dan setara kas Utang bank jangka pendek Suku bunga tetap | 73.400.279.039 (9.583.842.582) | - - | 73.400.279.039 (9.583.842.582) | Casn in banks and cash equivalents Short-term bank loans Fixed rate |
| Liabilitas jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun | | | | Current maturities of long-term |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan Utang pembiayaan konsumen | (3.085.622.248) | - | (3.085.622.248) | Finance lease payables |
| Liahij peribayaan konsumen Liabilitas jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun Utang sewa pembiayaan | (600.712.628) | (15.774.929.336) | (600.712.628) (15.774.929.336) | Consumer lease payables Long-term liabilities - net of current maturities Finance lease payables |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen | - | (957.026.274) | (957.026.274) | Consumer lease payables |
| Bersih | 60.130.101.581 | (16.731.955.610) | 43.398.145.971 | Net |

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32. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

32. POLICIES AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (continued)

b. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

b. Market Risk (continued)

Risiko Tingkat Bunga (lanjutan)

Interest Rate Risk Risk (continued)

| | | 2016 | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Kurang dari 1 tahun/ Less than one year | Lebih dari satu tahun/ More than one year | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value | _ |
| Suku bunga mengambang | | | | Floating rate Cash in banks |
| Kas di bank dan setara kas | 61.053.349.647 | - | 61.053.349.647 | and cash equivalents |
| Utang bank jangka pendek Suku bunga tetap | (10.750.000.000) | - | (10.750.000.000) | Short-term bank loans Fixed rate |
| Liabilitas jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun | | | | Current maturities of long-term |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan | (186.579.734) | - | (186.579.734) | Finance lease payables |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen Liabilitas jangka panjang - setelah | (146.832.285) | - | (146.832.285) | Consumer lease payables |
| dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun | | | | Long-term liabilities - net of current maturities |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan | - | (351.979.800) | (351.979.800) | Finance lease payables |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen | - | (178.910.936) | (178.910.936) | Consumer lease payables |
| Bersih | 49.969.937.628 | (530.890.736) | 49.439.046.892 | Net |

Instrumen keuangan lainya yang dimiliki Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang tidak dimasukan pada tabel di atas adalah yang tidak di kenakan bunga atau tidak signifikan sehingga tidak terpengaruh risiko tingkat bunga.

The other financial instruments of the Company and Subsidiaries that are not included in the above table are non-interest bearing or not significant, therefore are not subjected to interest rate risk.

c. Risiko Likuiditas

Manajemen risiko likuiditas yang hati-hati mensyaratkan tersedianya kas dan setara kas yang memadai untuk memenuhi kebutuhan modal operasional. Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak dalam menjalankan kegiatan usahanya senantiasa menjaga fleksibilitas melalui dana kas dan setara kas yang memadai dan ketersediaan dana dalam bentuk kredit yang memadai.

Manajemen mengelola risiko likuiditas dengan senantiasa memantau perkiraan cadangan likuiditas Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berdasarkan arus kas yang diharapkan serta menelaah kebutuhan pembiayaan untuk modal kerja dan aktivitas pendanaan secara teratur dan pada saat yang dianggap perlu.

Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan

Nilai tercatat dan taksiran nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang dicatat di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2017 dan 2016, adalah sebagai berikut:

c. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet operating capital requirements. In regular conduct of business, the Company and Subsidiaries always maintain flexibility through adequate cash and cash equivalents funds and availability of funding in the form of adequate credit lines.

Management manages the liquidity risks by continuously monitoring the rolling forecasts of the Company and Subsidiaries' liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flows and reviewing financing requirements for working capital and funding activities on a regular basis and where deemed necessary.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values and the estimated fair values of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, are as follows:

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32. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

32. POLICIES AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (continued)

Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

| | Carrying amount | Fair value | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| Aset Keuangan Lancar | | | Current Financial Assets |
| Kas dan setara kas | 73.754.361.818 | 73.754.361.818 | Cash and cash equivalents |
| Piutang usaha - bersih | 37.802.302.981 | 37.802.302.981 | Trade receivables - net |
| Piutang lain-lain | 397.987.084 | 397.987.084 | Other receivables |
| Jumlah aset keuangan lancar | 111.954.651.883 | 111.954.651.883 | Total current financial assets |
| Jumlah Aset Keuangan | 111.954.651.883 | 111.954.651.883 | Total Financial Assets |
| Liabilitas Keuangan Jangka Pendek | | | Current Financial Liabilities |
| Utang bank jangka pendek | 9.583.842.582 | 9.583.842.582 | Short-term bank loans |
| Utang usaha | 42.287.454.202 | 42.287.454.202 | Trade payables |
| Beban masih harus dibayar | 5.875.458.499 | 5.875.458.499 | Accrued expenses |
| Liabilitas jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo | | | Current maturities |
| dalam waktu satu tahun | | | of long-term liabilities |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan | 3.085.622.248 | 3.085.622.248 | Finance lease payables |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen | 600.712.628 | 600.712.628 | Consumer finance payables |
| Jumlah liabilitas keuangan jangka pendek | 61.433.090.159 | 61.433.090.159 | Total current financial liabilities |
| Liabilitas Keuangan Jangka Panjang Liabilitas jangka panjang - setelah | | | Non-Current Financial Liabilities |
| dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo | | | Long-term liabilities - net of |
| dalam waktu satu tahun | | | current maturities |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan | 15.774.929.336 | 15.774.929.336 | Finance lease payables |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen | 957.026.274 | 957.026.274 | Consumer finance payables |
| Jumlah liabilitas keuangan | | | |
| jangka panjang | 16.731.955.610 | 16.731.955.610 | Total non-current financial liabilities |
| Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan | 78.165.045.769 | 78.165.045.769 | Total Financial Liabilities |
| | 20 | 16 | |
| | Nilai tercatat/ | Nilai wajar/ | |
| | Carrying amount | Fair value | |
| Aset Keuangan Lancar | | | Current Financial Assets |
| Kas dan setara kas | 61.342.994.796 | 61.342.994.796 | Cash and cash equivalents |
| Piutang usaha | 46.012.037.510 | 46.012.037.510 | Trade receivables |
| Piutang lain-lain | 1.490.509.655 | 1.490.509.655 | Other receivables |
| Jumlah aset keuangan lancar | 108.845.541.961 | 108.845.541.961 | Total current financial assets |
| Jumlah Aset Keuangan | 108.845.541.961 | 108.845.541.961 | Total Financial Assets |
| - | | | |
| Liabilitas Keuangan Jangka Pendek | | | Current Financial Liabilities |
| Utang bank jangka pendek | 10.750.000.000 | 10.750.000.000 | Short-term bank loans |
| Utang usaha | 45.433.552.749 | 45.433.552.749 | Trade payables |
| Utang lain-lain - pihak ketiga | 24.914.157 | 24.914.157 | Other payables - third parties |
| Beban masih harus dibayar | 1.235.267.038 | 1.235.267.038 | Accrued expenses |
| Liabilitas jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo | | | Current maturities |
| dalam waktu satu tahun | | | of long-term liabilities |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan | 186.579.734 | 186.579.734 | Finance lease payables |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen | 146.832.285 | 146.832.285 | Consumer finance payables |
| Jumlah liabilitas keuangan jangka pendek | 57.777.145.963 | 57.777.145.963 | Total current financial liabilities |
| 3 7 3 7 | | | |

2017

Nilai wajar/

Nilai tercatat/

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32. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Nilai Wajar Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

32. POLICIES AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

| วก | 1 | a |
|----|---|---|
| 20 | • | v |

| | Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount | Nilai wajar/ Fair value | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Liabilitas Keuangan Jangka Panjang Liabilitas jangka panjang - setelah | | | Non-Current Financial Liabilities |
| dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun | | | Long-term liabilities - net of current maturities |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan | 351.979.800 | 351.979.800 | Finance lease payables |
| Utang pembiayaan konsumen | 178.910.936 | 178.910.936 | Consumer finance payables |
| Jumlah liabilitas keuangan | | | |
| jangka panjang | 530.890.736 | 530.890.736 | Total non-current financial liabilities |
| Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan | 58.308.036.699 | 58.308.036.699 | Total Financial Liabilities |

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan ditentukan berdasarkan jumlah dimana instrumen tersebut dapat dipertukarkan dalam transaksi kini antara pihak-pihak yang berkeinginan (*willing parties*) dan bukan merupakan pendapatan yang dipaksakan atau likuidasi.

Instrumen keuangan yang disajikan di dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dicatat sebesar nilai wajar, atau disajikan dalam jumlah tercatat baik karena jumlah tersebut adalah kurang lebih sebesar nilai wajarnya atau karena nilai wajarnya tidak dapat diukur secara andal.

Metode dan asumsi berikut ini digunakan untuk mengestimasi nilai wajar untuk setiap kelompok instrumen keuangan yang praktis untuk memperkirakan nilai tersebut:

Nilai wajar dari kas dan setara kas, piutang usaha, piutang lain-lain, utang bank jangka pendek, utang usaha, beban masih harus dibayar, utang lain-lain, utang sewa pembiayaan dan utang pembiayaan konsumen yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun, diasumsikan sama dengan nilai tercatatnya karena akan jatuh tempo dalam waktu singkat.

Jumlah tercatat dari utang sewa pembiayaan dan utang pembiayaan konsumen - setelah dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun, mendekati nilai wajarnya karena selalu dinilai ulang secara berkala.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are determined based on the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, and is neither forced income nor liquidation.

Financial instruments presented in the consolidated statements of financial postion are carried at fair value, otherwise, they are presented at carrying amounts as either these are reasonable approximation of fair values or their fair values cannot be realibly measured.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, short-term bank loans, trade payables, accrued expenses, other payables, current maturities of finance lease payables and consumer finance payables are assumed to be the same as their carrying amounts due to their short-term maturities.

The carrying amount of finance lease payables and consumer finance payables - net of current maturities, approximates their fair value as they are reassessed periodically.

33. INFORMASI SEGMEN

Dalam pengambilan keputusan oleh manajemen, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak digolongkan menjadi unit usaha berdasarkan segmentasi jenis produk.

Informasi segmen Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berdasarkan segmentasi jenis produk adalah sebagai berikut:

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION

In making decisions by management, the Company and Subsidiaries are classified into business units based on segmentation in the form of type of product segment.

The Company and Subsidiaries segment informations based on segmentation in the form of type of product segment are as follow:

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33. INFORMASI SEGMEN (lanjutan)

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

| | | | | 2017 | , | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| _ | Kursi Lipat/ Folding - chair | Hotel, banquet Rumah Makan/ Hotel, banquet Restaurant | Peralatan kantor/Office furniture | Pendidikan/ Education | Rumah sakit/ Hospital | Lainnya/ Others | Eliminasi/ Elimination | Konsolidasian/ Consolidation | |
| Penjualan bersih | 204.447.419.651 | 239.609.164.426 | 96.453.493.827 | 46.996.412.885 | 1.542.410.084 | 11.670.332.680 | (226.763.381.310) | 373.955.852.243 | Net sales |
| Beban pokok penjualan | (162.329.759.799) | (188.814.712.206) | (76.583.370.489) | (37.314.809.001) | (1.224.662.356) | (10.699.375.462) | 228.214.353.767 | (248.752.335.546) | Cost of goods sold |
| Laba bruto | 42.117.659.852 | 50.794.452.220 | 19.870.123.338 | 9.681.603.884 | 317.747.728 | 970.957.218 | 1.450.972.457 | 125.203.516.697 | Gross profit |
| Beban penjualan tidak dapat dialokasikan Beban umum dan administrasi tidak | _ | | | | | | | (31.402.995.575) | Unallocated selling expenses Unallocated general |
| administrasi tidak dapat dialokasikan Pendapatan bunga Bagian atas laba bersih | | | | | | | | (57.253.800.531) 810.903.404 | and administrative expenses Interest income Equity in net profit |
| Entitas Asosiasi Beban keuangan | | | | | | | | 1.558.038.261 (2.076.848.901) | of Associate Financing expenses |
| Lain-lain - bersih | | | | | | | | 1.480.059.043 | Others - net |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan | | | | | | | | 38.318.872.398 | Income before income tax expense |
| Beban pajak penghasilan | | | | | | | | (8.670.611.306) | Income tax expenses |
| Laba tahun berjalan | | | | | | | | 29.648.261.092 | Income for the year |
| Selisih revaluasi aset tetap - bersih Rugi aktuarial atas imbalan pasca | | | | | | | | 36.565.259.323 | Revaluation increment in value of fixed assets - net Actuarial loss on |
| kerja karyawan Pajak penghasilan | | | | | | | | (3.698.463.201) | post-employment benefits |
| terkait | | | | | | | | 1.526.283.079 | Related income tax |
| Laba komprehensif lain - setelah pajak | | | | | | | | 34.393.079.201 | Other comprehensive income - net of tax |
| Jumlah laba komprehensif tahun berjalan | | | | | | | | 64.041.340.293 | Total comprehensive income for the year |

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33. INFORMASI SEGMEN (lanjutan)

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

| Peralatan antor/Office furniture – 6.359.092.956 | Pendidikan/ Education 8.658.857.903 | Rumah sakit/ Hospital 432.723.840 | Lainnya/ Others | Eliminasi/ Elimination | Konsolidasian/ Consolidation 44.498.751.756 | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| 6.359.092.956 | 8.658.857.903 | 432.723.840 | - | (2.864.105.648) | 44.498.751.756 | Segment Ass |
| | | | | | | Inventories - finished go |
| | | | | | 432.079.089.849 | Unallocated ass |
| | | | | | 476.577.841.605 | Total Asse |
| | | | | | 94.402.125.659 | Unallocated liabiliti |
| | | | | | 94.402.125.659 | Total Liabiliti |
| | | | | | 29.463.957.605 | Additions of fixed asse |
| | | | | | 10.022.707.899 | Depreciati |
| | 2016 | 6 | | | | |
| Peralatan antor/Office furniture | Pendidikan/ Education | Rumah sakit/ Hospital | Lainnya/ Others | Eliminasi/ Elimination | Konsolidasian/ Consolidation | |
| 75.195.963.989 | 49.407.210.853 | 1.535.338.383 | 36.513.145.996 | (216.092.522.913) | 327.426.146.630 | Net sale |
| 32.125.696.594) | (40.819.443.334) | (1.268.471.890) | (30.166.574.235) | 218.250.074.131 | (230.796.313.016) | Cost of goods so |
| 3.070.267.395 | 8.587.767.519 | 266.866.493 | 6.346.571.761 | 2.157.551.218 | 96.629.833.614 | Gross pro |
| | | | | | (24.140.475.420) | Unallocated sellii expenses Unallocated genei |
| | | | | | (47.872.495.644) | and administrative expenses |
| 75. | .195.963.989 .125.696.594) | reralatan tor/Office urniture Pendidikan/Education Pendidikan/195.963.989 49.407.210.853 (40.819.443.334) | Actor/Office uniture Pendidikan/ Education Rumah sakit/ Hospital .195.963.989 49.407.210.853 1.535.338.383 .125.696.594) (40.819.443.334) (1.268.471.890) | eralatan totr/Office urniture Pendidikan/ Education Rumah sakit/ Hospital Lainnya/ Others .195.963.989 49.407.210.853 1.535.338.383 36.513.145.996 .125.696.594) (40.819.443.334) (1.268.471.890) (30.166.574.235) | eralatan tor/Office | 29.463.957.605 10.022.707.899 2016 Rumah sakit/ Lainnya/ Others Eliminasi/ Eliminasi/ Consolidasian/ Consolidation 195.963.989 49.407.210.853 1.535.338.383 36.513.145.996 (216.092.522.913) 327.426.146.630 125.696.594) (40.819.443.334) (1.268.471.890) (30.166.574.235) 218.250.074.131 (230.796.313.016) 1070.267.395 8.587.767.519 266.866.493 6.346.571.761 2.157.551.218 96.629.833.614 |

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33. INFORMASI SEGMEN (lanjutan)

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

| | Kursi Lipat/ Folding - chair | Hotel, banquet, Rumah Makan/ Hotel, banquet Restoran | Peralatan kantor/Office furniture | Pendidikan/ education | Rumah sakit/ Hospital | Lainnya/ Others | Eliminasi/ Elimination | Konsolidasian/ Consolidation | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| Pendapatan bunga Bagian atas laba bersih | | | | | | | | 1.087.219.677 | Interest income Equity in net profit |
| bağlari atası atab übəlini Entitas Asosiasi Beban keuangan Lain-lain – bersih | | | | | | | | 1.833.838.121 (1.623.026.877) 2.258.019.821 | of Associate Financing expenses Others - net |
| Laba sebelum beban pajak penghasilan | | | | | | | | 28.172.913.292 | Income before income tax expense |
| Beban pajak penghasilan | | | | | | | | (7.553.603.434) | Income tax expense |
| Laba tahun berjalan | | | | | | | | 20.619.309.858 | Income for the year |
| Selisih revaluasi aset tetap - bersih Ruqi aktuarial imbalan pasca | | | | | | | | 3.950.978.952 | Revaluation increment in value of fixed assets-net Actuarial loss on |
| kerja karyawan Pajak penghasilan | | | | | | | | (1.085.492.349) | post-employment benefits |
| terkait | | | | | | | | 271.373.087 | Related income tax |
| Laba komprehensif lain - setelah pajak | | | | | | | | 3.136.859.690 | Other comprehensive income - net of tax |
| Jumlah Laba Komprehensif tahun berjalan | | | | | | | | 23.756.169.548 | Total comprehensive income for the year |
| Aset Segmen Persediaan barang jadi | 18.487.719.253 | 13.328.159.155 | 9.031.050.174 | 6.448.165.368 | 169.725.787 | 867.160.828 | (4.315.078.102) | 44.016.902.463 | Segment Assets Inventories - finished goods |
| Aset tidak dapat dialokasi | | | | | | | | 355.319.724.173 | Unallocated assets |

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33. INFORMASI SEGMEN (lanjutan)

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

| | | 2010 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Kursi Lipat/ Folding - chair | Hotel, banquet, Rumah Makan/ Hotel, banquet Restoran | Peralatan kantor/Office furniture | Pendidikan/ education | Rumah sakit/ Hospital | Lainnya/ Others | Eliminasi/ Elimination | Konsolidasian/ Consolidation | |
| Jumlah Aset | | | | | | | | 399.336.626.636 | Total Assets |
| Liabilitas tidak dapat dialokasikan | | | | | | | | 72.906.787.680 | Unallocated liabilities |
| Jumlah Liabilitas | | | | | | | | 72.906.787.680 | Total Liabilities |
| Penambahan aset tetap | | | | | | | | 32.948.374.863 | Additions of fixed assets |
| Penyusutan | | | | | | | | 9.201.657.292 | Depreciation |
| | | | | | | | | | |

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33. INFORMASI SEGMEN (lanjutan)

Penjualan bersih berdasarkan daerah geografis adalah sebagai berikut:

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Net sales based on geographis segment are as follow:

| | 2017 | 2016 | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Ekspor | | | <u>Export</u> |
| Jepang | 16.465.959.540 | 18.095.443.108 | Japan |
| Taiwan | 619.900.880 | - | Taiwan |
| Hongkong | 175.454.468 | 357.084.200 | Hongkong |
| Singapura | 112.344.235 | 2.259.908 | Singapore |
| Australia | 79.388.100 | - | Australia |
| Vietnam | - | 429.397.617 | Vietnam |
| Arab Saudi | - | 314.176.000 | Saudi Arabia |
| Malaysia | - | 136.833.356 | Malaysia |
| Sub-jumlah | 17.453.047.223 | 19.335.194.189 | Sub-total |
| <u>Lokal</u> | | | <u>Local</u> |
| Jakarta | 122.887.297.727 | 56.487.986.830 | Jakarta |
| Sumatera | 57.763.334.080 | 59.523.539.100 | Sumatera |
| Jawa Timur | 46.557.850.660 | 44.163.007.585 | East Java |
| Jawa Tengah | 42.371.537.148 | 40.471.465.200 | Central Java |
| Indonesia bagian tengah | 20.181.979.578 | 35.889.026.450 | Central of Indonesia |
| Jawa Barat | 34.313.058.426 | 35.356.654.206 | West Java |
| Bali | 10.397.979.903 | 13.749.048.130 | Bali |
| Indonesia bagian timur | 22.029.767.498 | 22.450.224.940 | Eastern of Indonesia |
| Sub-jumlah | 356.502.805.020 | 308.090.952.441 | Sub-total |
| Jumlah | 373.955.852.243 | 327.426.146.630 | Total |
| | | | |

34. REKLASIFIKASI AKUN

Akun berikut ini dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016 telah direklasifikasi agar sesuai dengan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017.

34. RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

Certain accounts in consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 has been reclassified to conform with the presentation of accounts in the consolidated financial statements for year ended Desember 31, 2017.

| Dari/From | Menjadi/ <i>T</i> o | Jumlah/Amount |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Uang muka dan biaya dibayar di muka/ | Uang muka pembelian aset tetap/ | 965.725.276 |
| Advance and prepaid expenses | Advance payment for purchase of fixed assets | |
| Utang sewa pembiayaan/ | Utang pembiayaan konsumen/ | 180.290.864 |
| Finance lease payables | Consumer finance payables | |

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The cash flow statement support information relating to activities that do not affect cash flows are as follows:

35. AKTIVITAS YANG TIDAK MEMPENGARUHI ARUS KAS

Informasi pendukung laporan arus kas sehubungan dengan aktivitas yang tidak mempengaruhi arus kas adalah sebagai berikut:

| | 2017 | |
|--|---------------|--|
| Perolehan aset tetap melalui utang pembiayaan konsumen | 1.576.025.751 | Acquisition of fixed assets from consumer finance payabels Acquisition of fixed assets |
| Perolehan aset tetap melalui reklasifikasi dari uang muka | | through reclassification of advance payments for |
| pembelian aset tetap Perolehan aset tetap melalui | 965.725.726 | purchases of fixed assets Acquisition of fixed assets |
| utang sewa pembiayaan | 642.792.735 | from finance lease payables |

35. NON-CASH ACTIVITIES

36. STANDAR AKUNTANSI YANG TELAH DISAHKAN NAMUN BELUM BERLAKU EFEKTIF

Berikut adalah beberapa standar akuntansi yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia yang dipandang relevan terhadap pelaporan keuangan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak.

Berlaku efektif untuk periode pelaporan yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2018

- Amandemen PSAK No. 2, "Laporan Arus Kas tentang Prakarsa Pengungkapan".
- Amandemen PSAK No. 46, "Pajak Penghasilan".

Berlaku efektif untuk periode pelaporan yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2019

 ISAK No. 33, "Transaksi Valuta Asing dan Imbalan di Muka".

Berlaku efektif untuk periode pelaporan yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2020

- PSAK No. 71, "Instrumen Keuangan".
- PSAK No. 72, "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan".
- PSAK No. 73, "Sewa".

Penerapan dini atas standar-standar tersebut diperkenankan.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak sedang mengevaluasi dampak dari standar akuntansi tersebut dan belum menentukan dampaknya terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

36. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following are several accounting standards issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants that are considered relevant to the Company and Subsidiary's financial reporting.

Effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

- Amendment to PSAK No. 2, "Cash Flows Statement -Disclosure Intiative".
- Amendment to PSAK No. 46, "Income Tax".

Effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

 ISAK No. 33, "Foreign currency Transaction and Advance Consideration".

Effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020

- PSAK No. 71, "Financial Instrument".
- PSAK No. 72, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".
- PSAK No. 73, "Leases".

Early adoption of the above standards is permitted.

The Company and Subsidiary are presently evaluating and have not yet determined the effects of these accounting standards on the consolidated financial statements.