PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 1. UMUM

#### a. Pendirian Perusahaan dan Informasi Umum

Optima Prima Metal Sinerai ("Perusahaan") didirikan dengan nama PT Asian Prima Indosteel berdasarkan Akta No. 2 dari Gema Bismantak, S.H., M.Kn., tanggal 5 September 2012. Akta pendirian tersebut telah disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan AHU-51905.AH.01.Tahun 2012 tanggal 4 Oktober 2012. Adapun perubahan nama perusahaan tercantum dalam Akta No. 131 dari Leolin Jayanti, S.H., M.Kn., tanggal 26 Desember 2018. Perubahan tersebut telah disahkan oleh Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Surat Keputusan Republik Indonesia No. AHU-0000173.AH.01.02.TAHUN 2019 tanggal 3 Januari 2019.

Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, terakhir dengan Akta Notaris No. 83 dari Yulia, S.H., tanggal 29 April 2019 tentang peningkatan modal dasar, modal ditempatkan dan disetor serta pembagian dividen Perusahaan. Perubahan anggaran dasar dan pembagian deviden tersebut telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusan No. AHU-0023256.AH.01.02 tahun 2019 tertanggal 30 April 2019.

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan, ruang lingkup kegiatan Perusahaan adalah menjalankan usaha dalam bidang jasa, perdagangan, pembangunan, perindustrian, pengangkutan darat, percetakan dan perbengkelan.

Perusahaan terletak di Jl. Margomulyo Permai Blok AC-10 RT.003/ RW.001, Asemrowo, Asemrowo, Surabaya, Jawa Timur.

PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel, suatu perusahaan yang berkedudukan di Surabaya, yang merupakan entitas induk utama dan terakhir Perusahaan

Perusahaan mulai beroperasi secara komersial pada tahun 2012.

### 1. GENERAL

### a. The Company's Establishment and General Information

PT Optima Prima Metal Sinergi (the Company) was established under the name of PT Asian Prima Indosteel based on Notarial Deed No. 02 of Gema Bismantak, S.H., M.Kn. dated September 5, 2012. The Deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. AHU-51905.AH.01.Tahun 2012 dated October 4, 2012. The change of name of the Company is stated in Deed No. 131 of Leolin Jayanti, S.H., M.Kn., dated December 26, 2018. This amendment was approved by Ministry of Law and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. AHU-0000173.AH.01.02. TAHUN 2019 dated January 3, 2019.

The Company's Articles of Association have been amended several times, most recently by Notarial Deed No. 83 Yuli, S.H., dated April 29, 2019 concerning increase in authorized capital, issued and paid-up capital and dividend distribution of the Company. This amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. AHU-0023256. AH.01.02, 2019 dated April 30, 2019.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the scope of the Company's business was to engaged in services, trade, development, industry, land transportation, printing, and workshop.

The Company main office is located on Jl. Margomulyo Permai Blok AC-10 RT.003/RW.001, Asemrowo, Asemrowo, Surabaya, East Java.

PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel, a company incorporated in Surabaya, is the immediate and ultimate parent of the Company.

The Company started its commercial operation in 2012

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 1. UMUM (lanjutan)

#### b. Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

30 April 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 / April 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018

Komisaris : Sumardi Wijaya Direktur Utama : Sukianto Widjaja Direktur : Henry

Jumlah gaji dan kompensasi lainnya yang diterima Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

## 1. GENERAL (continued)

#### b. Commissioner, Director and Employees

The composition of the Company's Board of Commissioner and Director as of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017

Sumardi Wijaya : Commissioner
Sukianto Widjaja : President Director
- : Director

Total salaries and benefits paid to the Boards of Commissioner and Director by the Company for the periods ended April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

Salaries and allowance

2017.

2018 and

 2019
 2018
 2017

 (Empat Bulan /
 (Satu Tahun /
 (Satu Tahun /

 Four Months)
 One Year)
 One Year)

Gaji dan Tunjangan

110.000.000

Jumlah karyawan Perusahaan adalah 10, 10 dan

31 Desember 2018 dan 2017 (tidak diaudit).

14 karyawan masing-masing pada 30 April 2019,

c. Penerbitan Laporan Keuangan

Laporan keuangan ini telah diotorisasi untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi Perusahaan, selaku pihak yang bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyelesaian laporan keuangan pada tanggal 26 Juli 2019.

## c. Issuance of Financial Statements

December

respectively (unaudited).

The financial statements have been authorized for issuance by the Director of the Company, as the party who is responsible for the preparation and completion of the financial statements on July 26, 2019.

The Company had a total number of employees of 10, 10 and 14 employees as of April 30,

31,

## 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN

# a. Kepatuhan terhadap Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (SAK)

Laporan keuangan Perusahaan telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, yang meliputi Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) yang diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK IAI), serta Peraturan Regulator Pasar Modal.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## a. Compliance with Financial Accounting Standards (SAK)

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian **Financial** Accounting Standards, which comprise the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and Financial Interpretations of Accounting Standards (ISAK) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants (DSAK IAI), Regulation of Capital Market and the Regulatory.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## b. Dasar Penyusunan dan Pengukuran Laporan Keuangan

Dasar pengukuran laporan keuangan ini adalah konsep biaya perolehan (historical cost), kecuali beberapa akun tertentu disusun berdasarkan pengukuran lain, sebagaimana diuraikan dalam kebijakan akuntansi masing-masing akun tersebut. Laporan keuangan ini disusun dengan metode akrual, kecuali laporan arus kas.

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

Kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsisten dengan yang digunakan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan periode sebelumnya, kecuali untuk penerapan beberapa PSAK baru, revisi, amandemen dan penyesuaian ISAK baru yang berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2019, 2018 dan 2017seperti yang diungkapkan dalam Catatan ini

Mata uang yang digunakan dalam penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan adalah mata uang Rupiah yang juga merupakan mata uang fungsional Perusahaan.

Perlu dicatat bahwa estimasi akuntansi dan asumsi yang digunakan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan, meskipun perkiraan ini didasarkan pada pengetahuan terbaik manajemen dan penilaian dari peristiwa dan tindakan saat ini, peristiwa yang sebenarnya mungkin akhirnya berbeda dengan estimasi. Area yang kompleks atau memerlukan tingkat pertimbangan yang lebih tinggi atau area di mana asumsi dan estimasi berdampak signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan diungkapkan di Catatan 3.

## c. Penerapan Standar dan Interpretasi Baru, Revisi, Amandemen dan Penyesuaian

DSAK - IAI telah menerbitkan pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan baru dan amandemen dan interpretasi standar akutansi keuangan baru yang akan berlaku efektif atas laporan keuangan untuk periode tahun buku yang dimulai pada atau setelah:

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## b. Basis of Financial Statements Preparation and Measurement

The measurement basis used is the historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies. The financial statements, except for the statements of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting.

The statements of cash flows are prepared using the direct method with classifications of cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those adopted in the preparation of the financial statements in respect of the previous period, except for the adoption of several new, revised, amendments and improvements to PSAK and ISAK effective January 1, 2019, 2018 dan 2017 as disclosed in this Note.

The currency used in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements is the Indonesian Rupiah which is also the functional currency of the Company.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements, although these estimates are based on managements' best knowledge and judgement of the current events and actions, actual events may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

## c. Application of New, Revised, Amendments and Improvements of Standards and Interpretation

DSAK-IAI has issued the following new and amendments to statements of financial accounting standards and interpretations of financial accounting standards which will be applicable to the financial statements with annual periods beginning on or after:

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)
  - c. Penerapan Standar dan Interpretasi Baru, Revisi, Amandemen dan Penyesuaian (lanjutan)

### 1 Januari 2017

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan tentang Prakarsa Pengungkapan"
- PSAK No. 3 (Penyesuaian 2016), "Laporan Keuangan Interim"
- PSAK No. 24 (Penyesuaian 2016), "Imbalan Kerja'
- PSAK No. 58 (Penyesuaian 2016), "Aset Tidak Lancar yang Dimiliki untuk Dijual dan Operasi vang Dihentikan"
- PSAK No.60 (Penyesuaian 2016), "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan"
- ISAK No. 31, "Interpretasi atas Ruang Lingkup PSAK 13: Properti Investasi"
- ISAK No. 32, "Definisi dan Hierarki Standar Akuntansi Keuangan"

#### 1 Januari 2018

- Amandemen PSAK No. 2, "Laporan Arus Kas: Prakarsa Pengungkapan
- Amandemen PSAK No. 46, "Pajak Penghasilan: Pengakuan Aset Pajak Tangguhan untuk Rugi yang Belum Direalisasi'

## 1 Januari 2019

- Amendemen PSAK No. 24, "Imbalan Kerja Amendemen, tentang Kurtailmen, atau Penyelesaian Program"
- ISAK No. 33, "Transaksi Valuta Asing dan Imbalan di Muka"
- ISAK No. 34, "Ketidakpastian dalam Perlakuan Paiak Penghasilan"

## 1 Januari 2020

- PSAK No. 71, "Instrumen Keuangan"PSAK No. 72, "Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan"
- PSAK 73, "Sewa"
- Amandemen PSAK No. 1, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan tentang judul laporan keuangan"
- Amendemen PSAK No. "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama tentang Kepentingan Jangka Panjang pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama"
- Amandemen PSAK No. 71, "Instrumen Keuangan: tentang Fitur Percepatan Pelunasan dengan Kompensasi Negatif"
- PSAK No. 1 (Penyesuaian Tahunan 2019): "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan"

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING 2. POLICIES (continued)

c. Application of New, Revised, Amendments and Improvements of Standards and Interpretation (continued)

### January 1, 2017

- · Amendments to PSAK No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements on Disclosure Initiative"
- PSAK No. 3 (Improvement 2016), "Interim Financial Reporting"
- (Improvement PSAK No. 24 2016). "Employee Benefits"
- PSAK No. 58 (Improvement 2016), "Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"
- PSAK No. 60 (Improvement 2016), "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"
- ISAK No. 31, "Interpretation on Scope of PSAK No. 13: Investment Property"
- ISAK No. 32," Definition and Hierarchy Financial Accounting Standards"

### January 1, 2018

- · Amendments to PSAK No. 2, "Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative"
- Amendments to PSAK No. 46, "Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses"

## January 1, 2019

- Amendment to PSAK No. 24, "Employee Benefits on Amendments, Curtailment, or Settlement"
- ISAK No. 33, "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"
- ISAK No. 34, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"

## January 1, 2020

- PSAK No. 71, "Financial Instruments"
- PSAK No. 72, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers'
- PSAK No. 73, "Leases"
- Amendment PSAK No. 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements on title of Financial Statements"
- Amendment to PSAK No. 15, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures"
- Amendement to PSAK No. 71, "Financial Instruments: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation"
- PSAK No. 1 (Annual Improvement 2019): "Presentation of Financial Statements"

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## c. Penerapan Standar dan Interpretasi Baru, Revisi, Amandemen dan Penyesuaian (lanjutan)

### 1 Januari 2020 (lanjutan)

- ISAK No. 35, "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Entitas Berorientasi Nirlaba"
- PPSAK No. 13, "Pencabutan PSAK 45 : Pelaporan Keuangan Entitas Nirlaba"

Perusahaan masih mengevaluasi dampak dari pernyataan standar akuntansi keuangan baru dan amandemen dan interpretasi standar akuntansi keuangan baru di atas dan belum dapat menentukan dampak yang timbul terkait dengan hal tersebut terhadap laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

### d. Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak Berelasi

Berdasarkan PSAK No. 7, "Pengungkapan Pihakpihak Berelasi", pihak berelasi dianggap terkait jika salah satu pihak memiliki kemampuan untuk mengendalikan (dengan cara kepemilikan langsung maupun tidak langsung) atau mempunyai pengaruh signifikan (dengan cara partisipasi dalam kebijakan keuangan dan operasional) selama pihak lain dalam membuat keputusan keuangan dan operasional.

Seluruh transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam Catatan 25 atas laporan keuangan.

### e. Instrumen Keuangan

## Aset Keuangan

Aset keuangan diakui apabila Perusahaan memiliki hak kontraktual untuk menerima kas atau aset keuangan lainnya dari entitas lain. Seluruh pembelian atau penjualan aset keuangan secara reguler diakui dengan menggunakan akuntansi tanggal perdagangan yaitu tanggal di mana Perusahaan berketetapan untuk membeli atau menjual suatu aset keuangan.

## Pengakuan Awal

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung, kecuali untuk aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL). Aset keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL pada saat pengakuan awal juga diukur sebesar nilai wajar namun biaya transaksi dibebankan ke laba rugi.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### c. Application of New, Revised, Amendments and Improvements of Standards and Interpretation (continued)

## January 1, 2020 (continued)

- ISAK No. 35, "Presentation of Financial Statements for Not-for-profit Entities"
- PPSAK No. 13, "Revocation of PSAK No. 45: Financial Reporting for Non-profit Entities"

The Company is still evaluating the effects of those new and amandments to the statements of financial accounting standards and new interpretations of financial accounting standards and has not yet determined the related effects on the financial statements.

#### d. Transactions with Related Parties

Based on PSAK No. 7, "Related Parties Disclosures", related parties deemed related if one party has the ability to control (by way of ownership, directly or indirectly) or exercise significant influence (by way of participation in the financial and operating policies) over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

All significant transactions with related parties were disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements.

## e. Financial Instruments

#### Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Company have a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets from other entities. All purchases or sale of financial assets in regular way are recognized using trade date accounting. Trade date is the date when the Company have a commitment to purchase or sell a financial assets.

## Initial Measurement

Initially, financial assets are recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Financial assets at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

#### e. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

### Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

#### Setelah Pengakuan Awal

Pengukuran aset keuangan setelah pengukuran awal tergantung pada pengelompokan dari aset yang bersangkutan di mana aset keuangan dapat dikelompokkan ke dalam 4 (empat) kategori berikut:

# (i) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL)

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL) di mana aset tersebut diklasifikasikan sebagai kelompok diperdagangkan atau pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan oleh manajemen (apabila memenuhi kriteria-kriteria tertentu) untuk diukur pada kelompok ini.

Aset keuangan dalam kelompok ini diukur pada nilai wajarnya dan seluruh keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar tersebut, termasuk bunga dan dividen, diakui pada laba rugi.

Perusahaan tidak memiliki akun aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan pada kelompok ini.

#### (ii) Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang di mana merupakan aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan tidak memiliki kuotasi di pasar aktif. Kelompok aset keuangan ini diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi penurunan nilai.

Aset keuangan Perusahaan meliputi akun kas dan setara kas dan piutang usaha dikategorikan dalam kelompok ini.

## (iii) Aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo yaitu aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan serta Perusahaan mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo.

Kelompok aset ini diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi penurunan nilai.

Perusahaan tidak memiliki aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok ini.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### e. Financial Instruments (continued)

### Financial Assets (continued)

#### Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets after its initial measurement depends on the classification of the financial asset which might be classified into these following 4 (four) categories:

#### (i) <u>Financial assets at fair value through profit</u> or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are assets classified as held for trading or upon their initial recognition are designated by management (if meet certain criteria) to be measured at this category.

Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value and any gain or loss arising from change in the fair value (including interest and dividend) recognized in profit or loss.

The Company have no financial assets which are classified in this category.

### (ii) Loan and receivables

Loan and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. This asset category is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Financial assets of the Company consist of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables are grouped in this category.

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold the assets to maturity.

This asset category is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method less any impairment.

The Company have no financial assets which are classified in this category.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

#### e. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

## Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

### (iv) Aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual

Aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif yang tidak dikelompokkan ke dalam tiga kategori di atas. Perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan ini diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain kecuali kerugian penurunan nilai, kerugian (keuntungan), nilai tukar dan bunga yang dihitung menggunakan metode suku bunga sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya. Pada penghentian pengakuan, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain harus disajikan sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi dan diakui pada laba rugi.

Perusahaan tidak memiliki aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok ini.

## Penghentian Pengakuan

Aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya ketika (a) hak kontraktual untuk menerima arus kas dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir; (b) Perusahaan tetap memiliki hak untuk menerima arus kas dari aset keuangan tersebut, namun telah menanggung kewajiban untuk membayar arus kas yang diterima tanpa penundaan yang signifikan kepada pihak ketiga di bawah kesepakatan "pass-through", dan (c) Perusahaan telah mentransfer secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset keuangan, atau Perusahaan tidak mentransfer maupun tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat aset, namun telah mentransfer pengendalian atas aset tersebut.

Di mana Perusahaan telah mentransfer hak untuk menerima arus kas dari aset atau telah menandatangani perjanjian pass-through, dan tidak mentransfer maupun tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset keuangan atau pengendalian ditransfer dari aset. tersebut diakui apabila besar kemungkinannya Perusahaan melanjutkan aset keuangan tersebut. Keterlibatan berkelanjutan yang berbentuk pemberian jaminan atas aset yang ditransfer diukur sebesar jumlah terendah dari jumlah tercatat asli aset dan jumlah maksimum pembayaran Perusahaan.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### e. Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Financial Assets (continued)

#### (iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are nonderivative financial assets that are not classified into one of three categories. Changes in fair value of financial assets are recognize in other comprehensive income except for impairment losses, gain (loss) on foreign exchange interest calculated using the effective interest method until the financial asset is derecognize. derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity of profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

The Company have no financial assets which are classified in this category.

## Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when and only when (a) the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired; (b) the Company retain the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flow in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and;(c) the Company have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or the Company have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor the transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

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# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## e. Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

#### Liabilitas Keuangan

### Pengakuan dan Pengukuran

Perusahaan mengakui liabilitas keuangan pada saat timbulnya liabilitas kontraktual untuk menyerahkan kas atau aset keuangan lainnya kepada entitas lain.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, dalam hal liabilitas keuangan tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL), liabilitas keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

Setelah pengakuan awal, Perusahaan mengukur seluruh akun liabilitas keuangan, pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan meliputi utang usaha, utang lain-lain, beban masih harus dibayar dan utang pemegang saham. Perusahaan tidak memiliki liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada FVTPL.

## Penghentian Pengakuan Liabilitas Keuangan

Perusahaan menghentikan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan, jika dan hanya jika, liabilitas kontraktual telah dilepaskan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluarsa.

Ketika suatu liabilitas keuangan ditukar dengan liabilitas keuangan lain dari pemberi pinjaman yang sama atas persyaratan yang secara substansial berbeda, atau bila persyaratan dari liabilitas keuangan tersebut secara substansial dimodifikasi, pertukaran atau modifikasi persyaratan tersebut dicatat sebagai penghentian pengakuan liabilitas keuangan awal dan pengakuan liabilitas keuangan baru dan selisih antara nilai tercatat masingmasing liabilitas keuangan tersebut diakui dalam laba rugi.

#### Saling Hapus antar Instrumen Keuangan

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan dapat saling hapus dan nilai bersihnya disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan, jika dan hanya jika, 1) Perusahaan saat ini memiliki hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum dengan entitas lain untuk melakukan saling hapus atas jumlah yang telah diakui tersebut dan 2) berniat untuk menyelesaikan secara neto atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitasnya secara simultan.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### e. Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Financial Liabilities

#### Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company has a contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets to other entities.

Financial liabilities, which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the liabilities.

Subsequently, the Company measures all of its financial liabilities, at amortized cost using effective interest method. The Company financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables, accrued expenses and shareholder loan. The Company has no financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

## Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognized financial liabilities, when and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

### Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities can be offset and the net amount is presented in the statements of financial position if, and only if, 1) the Company currently has rights that can be enforced by law with other entities to offset the recognized amounts and 2) intend to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## f. Penentuan Nilai Wajar

Nilai wajar didefinisikan sebagai harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual aset atau dibayar untuk mengalihkan kewajiban dalam transaksi yang teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran di pasar utama atau, dalam ketiadaan, paling tidak pasar menguntungkan dimana Perusahaan memiliki akses pada tanggal tersebut. Nilai wajar kewajiban mencerminkan risiko non-kinerja.

Jika tersedia, Perusahaan mengukur nilai wajar instrumen keuangan dengan menggunakan harga yang dikutip di pasar aktif untuk instrumen tersebut. Jika tidak ada harga dikutip di pasar aktif, maka Perusahaan menggunakan teknik penilaian yang memaksimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diamati dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diamati.

#### g. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan

Seluruh aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan, kecuali yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (FVTPL), dievaluasi terhadap kemungkinan penurunan nilai.

Penurunan nilai dan kerugian penurunan nilai diakui jika dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti yang objektif mengenai penurunan nilai sebagai akibat dari satu atau lebih peristiwa merugikan, yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan, yang berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan di mana dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Bukti objektif penurunan nilai dapat meliputi indikator-indikator pihak peminjam atau kelompok pihak peminjam mengalami kesulitan keuangan signifikan. wanprestasi atau tunggakan terdapat pembayaran bunga atau pokok, peminjam akan kemungkinan bahwa pihak 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.

# Untuk aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi

Kerugian penurunan nilai diukur sebagai selisih antara nilai tercatat aset dengan nilai kini estimasi arus kas masa depan yang didiskonto menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset tersebut.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## f. Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is defined as 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 in the principal market or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has accessed at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of a financial instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

#### g. Impairment of Financial Assets

All financial assets, except those measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are evaluated for possible impairment.

Decline in value and an impairment loss is recognized if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more adverse events, which occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset or group of financial assets, which have an impact on the estimated future cash flows on financial asset or group of financial assets in which can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence of impairment may include indicators which debtor 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.

### For financial assets carried at amortized cost

Impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at original effective interest rate of the financial asset.

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## 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

#### g. Penurunan Nilai Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

<u>Untuk</u> aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Nilai tercatat aset keuangan tersebut, disajikan setelah dikurangi baik secara langsung maupun menggunakan pos penyisihan. Kerugian yang terjadi diakui pada laba rugi.

Manajemen pertama kali akan menentukan bukti objektif penurunan nilai individual atas aset keuangan yang signifikan secara individual. Jika Perusahaan menentukan bahwa tidak terdapat bukti objektif mengenai penurunan nilai aset keuangan individual, maka aset tersebut dimasukkan ke dalam kelompok aset keuangan dengan risiko kredit yang serupa dan menentukan penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

## <u>Untuk aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya</u> perolehan

Investasi dalam instrumen ekuitas yang tidak memiliki kuotasi harga di pasar aktif dan nilai wajarnya tidak dapat diukur secara andal serta aset keuangan berjangka pendek lainnya dicatat pada biaya perolehan.

Kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan diukur berdasarkan selisih antara nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa depan yang didiskontokan dengan tingkat pengembalian yang berlaku di pasar untuk aset keuangan serupa. Kerugian penurunan tersebut tidak dapat dipulihkan.

#### h. Kas dan Setara Kas

Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari kas, bank, dan deposito berjangka dengan jangka waktu 1 (satu) bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal penempatannya dimana tidak dipergunakan sebagai jaminan serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

## i. Persediaan

Persediaan dinyatakan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara biaya perolehan atau nilai realisasi bersih. Biaya perolehan ditentukan dengan metode rata-rata tertimbang. Penyisihan persediaan usang ditentukan berdasarkan hasil penelaahan terhadap keadaan masing-masing persediaan pada akhir periode.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### g. Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

<u>For financial assets carried at amortized cost</u> (continued)

The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Management initially assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the financial asset in group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

#### For financial assets carried at cost

Investments in equity instruments that have no quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and other short-term financial assets are carried at cost.

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 shall not be reversed.

## h. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash in banks and time deposit with maturities of 1 (one) month or less from the date of placement which are not used as collateral and are not restricted in use.

## i. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV), whereby cost is determined by weighted average method. Allowance for inventory obsolescence is provided based on a review of the condition of inventories at the end of the period.

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## IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## j. Biaya Dibayar di Muka

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

### k. Aset Tetap

Aset tetap pada awalnya dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan. Biaya perolehan aset terdiri dari harga pembelian dan biaya lainnya yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung untuk membawa aset ke lokasi dan kondisi yang diinginkan supaya aset siap digunakan sesuai. Setelah pengakuan awal diukur sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai.

Biaya setelah perolehan awal termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat aset atau diakui sebagai aset yang terpisah, sebagaimana mestinya, apabila kemungkinan manfaat ekonomis di masa depan berkenaan dengan aset tersebut akan mengalir ke Perusahaan dan biaya tersebut dapat diukur secara andal. Jumlah tercatat komponen yang diganti tidak diakui selama tahun berjalan pada saat terjadinya. Biaya perbaikan dan pemeliharaan dibebankan ke dalam laba rugi.

Penyusutan dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus untuk menyusutkan nilai aset tetap. Estimasi masa manfaat aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

## Bangunan Kendaraan Inventaris dan Peralatan Pabrik Inventaris dan Peralatan Pabrik Melting II Inventaris dan Peralatan Kantor

Masa manfaat ekonomis, nilai residu dan metode penyusutan ditelaah setiap akhir tahun dan pengaruh dari setiap perubahan estimasi akuntansi tersebut berlaku prospektif.

Aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat pelepasan atau tidak ada manfaat ekonomis di masa datang yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya.

Laba atau rugi yang muncul dari penghentian pengakuan aset tetap (diperhitungkan sebagai selisih antara nilai tercatat aset dan hasil penjualan bersih) dimasukkan pada laba rugi periode berjalan.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## j. Prepaid Expenses

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

#### k. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized during the financial year in which they are incurred. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss.

Depreciation is compute using the straight-line method to write down the depreciable amount of fixed assets. The detail of estimated useful lives of the related fixed assets is as follows:

_	
Buildir	Building
Vehic	Vehicle
Factory Equipme	Factory Equipment
Factory Equipment Melting	quipment Melting II
Office Equipme	Office Equipment

The estimated useful lives, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in accounting estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

Fixed assets are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the current period in profit or loss.

Tahun/

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# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## I. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Keuangan

Aset yang dikenakan amortisasi dinilai untuk penurunan nilai apabila peristiwa atau perubahan keadaan terjadi yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat tidak dapat diperoleh kembali. Penurunan nilai diakui untuk jumlah di mana jumlah tercatat melebihi jumlah terpulihkan. Jumlah terpulihkan adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar aset dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dan nilai pakai. Untuk tujuan menguji penurunan nilai, aset dikelompokkan hingga unit terkecil yang menghasilkan arus kas terpisah diidentifikasi (unit penghasil kas). Yang mengalami penurunan yang ditelaah untuk kemungkinan pembalikan dari penurunan nilai tersebut pada setiap tanggal pelaporan.

## m. Liabilitas Diestimasi atas Imbalan Kerja Karyawan

Perusahaan menyediakan liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan kepada karyawannya sesuai dengan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan Indonesia No. 13 / 2003. Tidak ada pendanaan yang telah dibuat untuk program imbalan pasti ini.

Liabilitas neto Perusahaan atas program imbalan pasti dihitung dari nilai kini liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan pasca kerja pasti pada akhir periode pelaporan dikurangi nilai wajar asset program, jika ada. Perhitungan liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *Projected Unit Credit* dalam perhitungan aktuaria yang dilakukan setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

Pengukuran kembali liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan, meliputi a) keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial, b) imbal hasil atas aset program, tidak termasuk bunga, dan c) setiap perubahan dampak batas atas aset, tidak termasuk bunga, diakui di penghasilan komprehensif lain pada saat terjadinya. Pengukuran kembali tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi pada periode berikutnya.

Ketika program imbalan berubah atau terdapat kurtailmen atas program, bagian imbalan yang berubah terkait biaya jasa lalu, atau keuntungan atau kerugian kurtailmen, diakui di laba rugi pada saat terdapat perubahan atau kurtailmen atas program.

Perusahaan menentukan (penghasilan) beban bunga neto atas (aset) liabilitas imbalan pascakerja neto dengan menerapkan tingkat bunga diskonto pada awal periode pelaporan tahunan untuk mengukur liabilitas imbalan pascakerja selama periode berjalan.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### I. Impairment of Non-Financial Asset

Assets that are subject to amortization are assessed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances occur which indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Decline in value is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher amount between the asset's fair value less cost to sell or value in use. For the purpose assessing impairment, assets Perusahaaned at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

#### m. Estimated Liabilities for Employees' Benefits

The Company provides estimated liabilities for employees' benefits in accordance with Indonesian Labour Law No. 13 / 2003. No funding has been made for the defined benefit plan.

The Company's liabilities for employees' benefits are calculated as present value of estimated liabilities for employees' benefits at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, if any. The calculation of estimated liabilities for employees's benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method with actuarial valuations conducted at the end of each reporting period.

Remeasurement of estimated liabilities for employees' benefits included a) actuarial gain and losses, b) return on plan assets, excluding interest, and c) the effect of asset ceiling, excluding interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income as incurred. Remeasurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

When the benefits of a plan are changed, or when a plan is curtailed, the portion of the changed benefit related to past service of employees, or gain or loss on curtailment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net post-employment benefit obligation (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the post-employment benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period.

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# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## m. Liabilitas Diestimasi atas Imbalan Kerja Karyawan (lanjutan)

Perusahaan mengakui keuntungan dan kerugian atas penyelesaian liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan pada saat penyelesaian terjadi. Keuntungan atau kerugian atas penyelesaian merupakan selisih antara nilai kini liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan yang ditetapkan pada tanggal penyelesaian dengan harga penyelesaian, termasuk setiap aset program yang dialihkan dan setiap pembayaran yang dilakukan secara langsung oleh Perusahaan sehubungan dengan penyelesaian tersebut.

Perusahaan mengakui (1) biaya jasa, yang terdiri dari biaya jasa kini, biaya jasa lalu, dan setiap keuntungan atau kerugian atas penyelesaian, dan (2) penghasilan atau beban bunga neto di laba rugi pada saat terjadinya.

## n. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

Pendapatan terdiri atas nilai wajar dari imbalan yang diterima atau akan diterima dari penjualan barang dalam kegiatan usaha biasa Perusahaan. Pendapatan disajikan bersih setelah dikurangi pajak pertambahan nilai, retur, potongan harga dan diskon. Pendapatan diakui apabila besar kemungkinan manfaat ekonomi akan mengalir kepada Perusahaan dan pendapatan tersebut dapat diukur secara andal.

Pendapatan dari penjualan barang diakui pada saat risiko yang signifikan dan kepemilikan telah dialihkan kepada pelanggan. Hal ini biasanya pada saat barang telah dikirim dan pelanggan telah menerima barang.

Pendapatan bunga diakui berdasarkan proporsi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Beban dicatat pada saat terjadinya (basis akrual).

## o. Pajak Penghasilan

Beban pajak penghasilan terdiri dari jumlah beban pajak kini dan pajak tangguhan.

Pajak diakui sebagai pendapatan atau beban dan termasuk dalam laba rugi untuk periode berjalan, kecuali pajak yang timbul dari transaksi atau kejadian yang diakui di luar laba rugi. Pajak terkait dengan pos yang diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain, diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain dan pajak terkait dengan pos yang diakui langsung di ekuitas, diakui langsung di ekuitas.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## m. Estimated Liabilities for Employees' Benefits (continued)

The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of estimated liabilities for employees' benefits at the time of settlement. Gains or losses on the settlement represent the difference between the present value of postemployment benefit liabilities being settled as determined on the date of settlement and the settlement price, including any plan assets transferred and any payments made directly by the Company in connection with the settlement.

The Company recognizes the (1) service costs, comprising of current service cost, past-service cost, and any gain or loss on settlement, and (2) net interest expense or income immediately in profit or loss.

### n. Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discount. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company's and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from the sale of physical goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer. This is usually taken as the time when the goods are delivered and the customer has accepted the goods.

Interest income is recognized on a timeproportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Expenses are recognized when incurred (accrual basis).

## o. Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

Tax is recognized as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognized outside profit or loss. Tax that relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and tax that relates to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity.

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# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

### o. Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan)

#### Pajak Kini

Pajak terutang kini didasarkan pada laba kena pajak tahun berjalan. Liabilitas pajak kini dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku atau secara substansial berlaku pada akhir periode pelaporan keuangan.

Perusahaan secara berkala mengevaluasi jumlah yang dilaporkan di dalam Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (SPT) terkait dengan keadaan di mana peraturan pajak yang berlaku memerlukan interpretasi. Jika diperlukan, manajemen menentukan provisi berdasarkan jumlah yang diharapkan akan dibayar kepada otoritas pajak.

## Pajak Tangguhan

Pajak tangguhan diakui dengan menggunakan metode liabilitas atas perbedaan temporer antara dasar pajak aset dan liabilitas dengan nilai tercatatnya pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

Liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui untuk semua perbedaan temporer kena pajak. Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk semua perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan dan akumulasi rugi fiskal dan kredit pajak yang tidak terpakai sejauh realisasi atas manfaat pajak tersebut dimungkinkan. Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan dan diturunkan apabila itu tidak lagi kemungkinan jumlah laba fiskal memadai akan tersedia untuk mengkompensasi sebagian atau semua aset pajak tangguhan.

Penghentian pengakuan aset pajak tangguhan dinilai ulang pada akhir periode pelaporan dan diakui sejauh yang telah menjadi *probable* bahwa laba fiskal pada masa mendatang akan memungkinkan aset pajak tangguhan untuk dipulihkan.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diukur dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang diekspektasikan akan berlaku ketika aset dipulihkan atau liabilitas diselesaikan berdasarkan tarif pajak (dan peraturan perpajakan) yang berlaku atau secara substansial telah diberlakukan pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

Pajak tangguhan dibebankan atau dikreditkan dalam laba rugi, kecuali bila berhubungan dengan transaksi dibebankan atau dikreditkan langsung ke ekuitas, dalam hal pajak tangguhan tersebut juga dibebankan atau dikreditkan langsung ke ekuitas.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## o. Income Tax (continued)

#### Current Tax

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. The liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The Company periodically evaluates the amount reported in the Annual Tax Return (SPT) in relation to the circumstances in which the applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and, if necessary, the management will calculate the amount of fees that may arise.

#### Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities with their carrying amount at the date of statements of financial position.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent the realization of such tax benefit is probable. 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 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 at the statements of financial position date.

Deferred tax is charged to or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged to or credited directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged to or credited directly in equity.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## o. Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan)

### Pajak Tangguhan (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dapat saling hapus, jika dan hanya jika, 1) terdapat hak yang dapat dipaksakan secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus antara aset dan liabilitas pajak kini dan 2) aset serta liabilitas pajak tangguhan tersebut terkait dengan pajak penghasilan yang dikenakan oleh otoritas perpajakan yang sama.

## p. Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak

Aset pengampunan pajak pada awalnya diakui sebesar nilai aset yang dilaporkan dalam Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak ("SKPP") perolehannya. biaya Liabilitas sebagai pengampunan pajak terkait diakui sebesar kewajiban kontraktual untuk menyerahkan kas atau setara kas untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban yang berkaitan langsung dengan perolehan aset pajak. pengampunan Selisih antara pengampunan pajak dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak diakui di ekuitas sebagai tambahan modal disetor.

Tambahan modal disetor tersebut selanjutnya, tidak dapat diakui sebagai laba rugi direalisasi atau direklasifikasi ke saldo laba.

Uang tebusan yang dibayar diakui dalam laba rugi pada periode SKPP diterima.

Tagihan pajak, aset pajak tangguhan atas akumulasi rugi fiskal dan provisi atas ketidakpastian posisi pajak disesuaikan ke laba rugi pada periode SKPP diterima.

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal dan penghentian pengakuan aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak mengacu pada SAK yang relevan sesuai dengan karakteristik aset dan liabilitas terkait. Perusahaan diperkenankan namun tidak diharuskan untuk mengukur kembali aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak berdasarkan SAK yang relevan pada tanggal SKPP. Selisih nilai pengukuran kembali dengan biaya perolehan aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak yang telah diakui sebelumnya disesuaikan dalam tambahan modal disetor.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### o. Income Tax (continued)

### Deferred Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities can be offset if, and only if, 1) there is a legally enforable right to offset the current tax assets and liabilities and 2) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

### p. Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities

The tax amnesty asset is initially measured at the amount reported in the Tax Amnesty Approval Letter (Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak/SKPP) as its deemed cost. Any related tax amnesty liability is measured at the amount of cash or cash equivalents that will settle the contractual obligation related to the acquisition of the tax amnesty asset. Any difference between the tax amnesty asset and the related tax amnesty liability is recorded in equity as additional paid-in capital.

The additional paid-in capital shall not be subsequently recycled to profit or loss or reclassified to the retained earnings.

The redemption money paid is charged directly to profit or loss in the period when the SKPP was received.

Any claims for tax refund, deferred tax asset from fiscal loss carryforward and provision for any uncertain tax position have been directly adjusted to profit or loss when the SKPP was received.

The subsequent measurement and derecognition of tax amnesty assets liabilities are in accordance with the relevant SAK based on the nature of the assets and liabilities. The Company is allowed but not required to remeasure those tax amnesty assets and liabilities to their fair values in accordance to relevant SAK as at the SKPP date. Any difference arising from the remeasurement amount and the amount initially recognized for the tax amnesty assets and the related tax amnesty liabilities shall be adjusted to additional paid-in capital.

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# 2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

## p. Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak disajikan secara terpisah dari aset dan liabilitas lainnya. Saling hapus antara aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak tidak dapat dilakukan.

Perusahaan telah memilih pengukuran kembali aset pengampunan pajak pada tanggal 5 Januari 2017. Aset pengampunan pajak tersebut yang awalnya disajikan pada item terpisah pada saat penerimaan SKPP, telah direklasifikasi dan disajikan bersama-sama dengan item aset yang serupa.

## q. Laba (Rugi) Bersih per Saham Dasar

Laba (rugi) bersih per saham (LPS/ RPS) dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba (rugi) bersih dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang beredar pada periode yang bersangkutan.

Jika jumlah saham biasa atau efek berpotensi saham biasa naik dengan adanya penerbitan saham bonus (kapitalisasi agio saham), dividen saham (kapitalisasi laba) atau pemecahan saham, atau turun karena penggabungan saham (reverse stock split), maka perhitungan RPS dasar untuk seluruh periode sajian harus disesuaikan secara retrospektif.

## 3. PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING

laporan Penyusunan Perusahaan keuangan mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi vang mempengaruhi jumlah-jumlah pendapatan, beban. liabilitas yang dilaporkan pengungkapan atas liabilitas kontinjensi, pada tiap-tiap akhir periode pelaporan.

Pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi yang digunakan dalam mempersiapkan laporan keuangan tersebut ditelaah secara berkala berdasarkan pengalaman historis dan berbagai faktor, termasuk ekspektasi dari kejadian-kejadian di masa depan yang mungkin terjadi. Namun, hasil aktual dapat berbeda dengan jumlah yang diestimasi. Ketidakpastian atas asumsi serta estimasi tersebut dapat menimbulkan penyesuaian material terhadap jumlah tercatat aset dan liabilitas pada tahun berikutnya.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## p. Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities (continued)

The tax amnesty assets and liabilities are presented separately from other assets and liabilities. The tax amnesty assets and liabilities shall not be offset to each other.

The Company have elected to remeasure certain tax amnesty assets on January 5, 2017. As such these tax amnesty assets, which are initially presented under separate line items at the time of the receipt of SKPP, have been reclassified out and presented together with similar line items of assets.

#### q. Basic Net Income (Loss) per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share (EPS/LPS) is computed by dividing net income (loss) with the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

If the number of common shares or convertible securities increases due to the issuance of bonus share (capitalization of additional paid-in capital), stock dividend (income capitalization) or stock split, or decrease due to reverse stock split, then basic LPS calculation for the period shall be adjusted restrospectively.

## 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date.

The judgments, estimates and assumptions used in preparing the financial statements have been regularly reviewed based on historical experience and various factors, including expectation for future event that might occur. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

#### a. Pertimbangan dan Sumber Utama Ketidakpastian Estimasi

## Klasifikasi Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Perusahaan menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan apakah definisi yang ditetapkan dalam PSAK No. 55 telah terpenuhi. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan diakui dan dikelompokkan sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Perusahaan seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2e atas laporan keuangan.

#### b. Estimasi dan Asumsi

Asumsi utama masa depan dan sumber utama ketidakpastian pada lain pelaporan yang memiliki risiko signifikan bagi penyesuaian yang material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas untuk tahun / periode berikutnya di Perusahaan diungkapkan bawah ini. asumsi dan estimasi pada mendasarkan parameter vang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan disusun.

Asumsi dan situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan mungkin berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau situasi di luar kendali Perusahaan. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi terkait pada saat terjadinya.

## Penyusutan Aset Tetap

Biaya perolehan aset tetap disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat ekonomisnya. Manajemen mengestimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap antara 4 sampai 20 tahun. Ini adalah umur yang secara umum diharapkan dalam industri di mana Perusahaan menjalankan bisnisnya. Perubahan tingkat pemakaian dan perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi masa manfaat ekonomis dan nilai sisa aset dan karenanya biaya penyusutan masa depan mungkin direvisi.

## Imbalan Kerja

Penentuan liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan dan beban imbalan kerja Perusahaan pada pemilihan bergantung asumsi oleh aktuaris independen digunakan dalam menghitung jumlah-jumlah tersebut. Asumsi tersebut termasuk antara lain, tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji tahunan, tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan tahunan, tingkat kecacatan, umur pensiun dan tingkat kematian.

## 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

#### a. Judgment and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

## <u>Classification of Financial Assets and Financial</u> <u>Liabilities</u>

The Company determines 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. The financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Company's accounting policies disclosed in Note 2e to the financial statements.

## b. Estimates and Assumptions

The main assumptions related to the future and the main sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of material adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next period end are disclosed below. The Company assumptions and estimates are based on reference available at the time the financial statements are prepared.

Current condition and assumptions regarding future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Company. These changes are reflected in the related assumptions as incurred.

## **Depreciation of Fixed Assets**

The acquisition costs of fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of fixed assets between 4 until 20 years. These are the common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments may affect the economic useful lives and residual values of these assets and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

## Employees' Benefits

The determination of the Company's estimated liabilities for employees' benefits and employee benefits expense is dependent on its selection of certain assumptions used by independent actuary in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include among others, discount rates, future annual salary increase, annual employee turn-over rate, disability rate, retirement age and mortality rate.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

## b. Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

#### Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

Hasil aktual yang berbeda dengan jumlah yang diestimasi diperlakukan sesuai dengan kebijakan sebagaimana diatur dalam Catatan 2m atas Sementara manaiemen laporan keuangan. Perusahaan berpendapat bahwa asumsi yang digunakan adalah wajar dan sesuai, perbedaan signifikan dari hasil aktual atau perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan secara material dapat mempengaruhi perkiraan jumlah liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja dan beban imbalan kerja karyawan. Jumlah tercatat liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan karvawan Perusahaan diungkapkan pada Catatan 15 atas laporan keuangan.

### Pajak Penghasilan

Perusahaan dan selaku wajib pajak menghitung liabilitas perpajakannya secara self assessment berdasarkan pada peraturan yang berlaku. Perhitungan tersebut dianggap benar selama belum terdapat ketetapan dari Direktur Jenderal Pajak atas jumlah pajak yang terhutang atau ketika sampai dengan jangka waktu lima (5) tahun (masa daluwarsa pajak) tidak terdapat ketetapan pajak yang diterbitkan. Perbedaan jumlah pajak penghasilan yang terhutang dapat disebabkan oleh hal seperti pemeriksaan pajak, penemuan bukti-bukti pajak baru dan perbedaan interpretasi antara manajemen dan pejabat kantor pajak pajak peraturan terhadap tertentu. Perbedaan hasil aktual dan jumlah tercatat tersebut dapat mempengaruhi jumlah tagihan pajak, utang pajak, beban pajak dan aset pajak tangguhan.

Perusahaan mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 8.

## 4. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

Rincian kas dan setara kas adalah sebagai berikut:

## 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

## b. Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

## Employees' Benefits (continued)

Actual results that differ from the Company's assumptions are treated in accordance with the policies as mentioned in Note 2m to the financial statements. While the Company's believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Company's actual experience or significant changes in the Company's assumptions may materially affect its estimated liabilities for employee benefit and employees' benefits expense. The carrying amount of the Company's estimated liabilities for employees' benefits is disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

## Income Tax

The Company as tax payers calculate their tax obligation by self-assessment based on current tax regulations. The calculation is considered correct to the extent there is no tax assessment letter from the Director General of Tax for the tax reported amount or within five (5) years (maximum elapse tax period) there is tax assessment letter issued. The difference in the income tax liabilities might arise from tax audit, new tax evidences and different interpretation on certain tax regulations between management and the tax officer. Any differences between the actual result and the carrying amount could affect the amount of tax claim, tax obligation, tax expense and deferred tax assets.

The Company recognize liabilities for expected corporate income tax issues based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due. Further details are disclosed in Note 8.

## 4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Kas	35.328.477	48.750.534	30.063.366	Cash on hand
Bank				Cash in Banks
PT Bank UOB Tbk	11.372.932.081	-	-	PT Bank UOB Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	1.957.402.983	3.349.152.457	4.209.099.521	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank Permata Tbk	3.211.988	3.351.988	3.726.988	PT Bank Permata Tbk
Sub-jumlah	13.333.547.052	3.352.504.445	4.212.826.509	Sub-total

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## 4. KAS DAN SETARA KAS (lanjutan)

## 4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Deposito berjangka				Time Deposit
PT Bank UOB Tbk	5.000.000.000	<u> </u>		PT Bank UOB Tbk
Jumlah	18.368.875.529	3.401.254.979	4.242.889.875	Total

Tingkat suku bunga deposito berjangka adalah sebesar 7,25% per tahun dengan jangka waktu penempatan 1 (satu) bulan dan dapat diperpanjang secara otomatis.

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, tidak terdapat saldo kas dan setara kas yang ditempatkan kepada pihak berelasi.

The interest rate on time deposits is 7.25% per year with a placement period of 1 (one) month and can be extended automatically (automatic roll over).

As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017, there is no cash and cash equivalent placed to related parties.

#### 5. PIUTANG USAHA

#### 5. TRADE RECEIVABLES

#### a. Berdasarkan pelanggan

#### a. Based on customers

		30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
	Pihak berelasi	41.474.727.525	43.095.496.441	<del>_</del>	Related party
	Pihak ketiga PT Vita Prodana Mandiri Lain-lain (masing-	1.079.591.700	1.649.670.000	2.159.850.000	Third parties PT Vita Prodana Mandiri
	masing dibawah Rp 100.000.000)	25.370.662	159.401.596	<u>-</u>	Others (each below Rp 100,000,000)
	Sub-jumlah	1.104.962.362	1.809.071.596	2.159.850.000	Sub-total
	Jumlah	42.579.689.887	44.904.568.037	2.159.850.000	Total
b.	Berdasarkan umur		b. B	ased on aging	
b.	Berdasarkan umur	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	b. B 31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
b.	Belum jatuh tempo Jatuh tempo dan		31 Desember 2018 /	31 Desember 2017 /	Not yet due
b.	Belum jatuh tempo	April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	Not yet due Past due and not Impaired 1-30 days 31-60 days 61-90 days
b.	Belum jatuh tempo Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai 1 - 30 hari 31 - 60 hari	April 30, 2019  11.589.755.912  9.377.465.075 3.433.287.550	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018 22.172.269.645 18.639.662.686	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	Past due and not Impaired 1-30 days 31-60 days

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan terhadap keadaan piutang masing-masing pelanggan, tidak ada penyisihaan piutang usaha yang dibentuk karena manajemen Perusahaan berkeyakinan bahwa seluruh piutang usaha dapat ditagih.

Based on the review of individual customer status trade receivables, no provisions for allowance of trade receivables were provided because the Company management believe that all receivable are collectible.

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#### 6. PERSEDIAAN

#### 6. INVENTORIES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Persediaan barang dagang Persediaan <i>scrap</i>	12.520.175.520 2.856.410.875	84.531.565 18.615.768.220	326.868.562 4.470.151.422	Trading inventories Scrap
Persediaan scrap olahan	1.857.387.628	1.505.509.498	-	Processed scrap
Persediaan <i>billet</i> Persediaan bahan	-	-	6.981.996.750	Billet
pembantu	-	-	494.325.000	Indirect material
Jumlah	17.233.974.023	20.205.809.283	12.273.341.734	Total

Berdasarkan penelaahan terhadap keadaan persediaan pada akhir periode, manajemen berkeyakinan tidak terdapat indikasi persediaan usang dan penurunan nilai persediaan.

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, persediaan barang dagang milik Perusahaan diasuransikan terhadap setiap risiko kerugian yang mungkin timbul kepada PT Chubb General Insurance Indonesia dengan nilai pertanggungan sebesar Rp 500.000.000. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tesebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas persediaan yang dipertanggungkan. Sedangkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, Persediaan barang dagang tidak diasuransikan.

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, persediaan berupa billet, scrap, dan bahan pembantu milik Perusahaan tidak diasuransikan terhadap setiap risiko kerugian yang mungkin timbul, karena menurut pendapat manajemen persediaan yang dimiliki Perusahaan memiliki risiko yang rendah terhadap seluruh risiko kerugian yang mungkin muncul.

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, tidak terdapat persediaan yang dijaminkan kepada pihak ketiga maupun pihak berelasi.

Based on review of inventories condition at the end of the periods, management believes that there is no indication for inventories obsolescent and impairment in value of inventories.

As of April 30, 2019, the Company's trading inventories are insured all risk of loss to PT Chubb General Insurance Indonesia with sum insurance amounting to Rp 500,000,000. Management believes that the insurance coverages are adequate to cover possible losses that might arise from such risks on the inventories insured. While as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, trading inventories are not insured.

As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's inventories in the form of billet, scrap and indirect material are not insured against any losses that may arise, because management believes that inventories owned by the Company has low risk against the possible losses that might arise.

As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017, there is no inventories pledged as collateral to the third parties or related parties.

## 7. UANG MUKA DAN BIAYA DIBAYAR DI MUKA

## Rincian uang muka dan biaya dibayar di muka adalah sebagai berikut:

## 7. ADVANCES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

The detail of advances and prepaid expenses are as follows:

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Uang muka Pemasok Pembelian kapal	-	548.473.900	4.296.320.000 3.300.000.000	Advances Supplier Ship purchase
Sub-jumlah	<del></del>	548.473.900	7.596.320.000	Sub-total
Asuransi	2.432.500	-	-	Insurance
Jumlah	2.432.500	548.473.900	7.596.320.000	Total

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#### 8. PERPAJAKAN

## a. Pajak Dibayar di Muka

Akun ini merupakan pajak dibayar di muka atas Pajak Pertambahan Nilai pada tanggal 30 April 2019 sebesar Rp 1.410.877.966.

### b. Utang Pajak

Akun ini terdiri dari:

### 8. TAXATION

#### a. Prepaid Taxes

This account represents prepaid taxes of Value Added Tax as of April 30, 2019 amounting to Rp 1,410,887,966.

#### b. Taxes Payable

This account consists of:

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017/ December 31, 2017	
Pajak				
penghasilan				Income Tax
Pasal 4 (2)	10.000.000	-	-	Article 4 (2)
Pasal 21	10.792.233	126.492	16.250	Article 21
Pasal 23	2.919.500	6.238.470	90.000	Article 23
Pasal 25	225.278.208	12.254.596	11.217.946	Article 25
Pasal 29				Article 29
Tahun 2016	48.544.709	48.544.709	48.544.709	Year 2016
Tahun 2017	7.353.750	7.353.750	19.106.762	Year 2017
Tahun 2018	250.438.991	2.810.970.726	-	Year 2018
April 2019	511.303.230	-	-	April 2019
Pajak Pertambahan				
Ńilai	-	1.078.228.473	152.088.996	Value Added Tax
Jumlah	1.066.630.621	3.963.717.216	231.064.663	Total

## c. Beban Pajak Penghasilan

#### 2018 (Empat bulan / 2019 Four months (Empat bulan / (Tidak diaudit / Four months) Unaudited) Paiak kini (772.965.750) 3.275.952 Pajak tangguhan 7.575.723 Jumlah (765.390.027) 3.275.952

## c. Income Tax Expenses

	2017 (Satu tahun / <i>One year</i> )	2018 (Satu tahun / <i>One year</i> )
Current tax Deferred tax	(152.891.000 ) 6.692.693	(2.953.777.500) 9.371.191
Total	(146.198.307 )	(2.944.406.309)

### d. Pajak Penghasilan Badan

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan taksiran pajak terutang untuk periode empat bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 30 April 2019 dan 2018, dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

## d. Corporate Income Tax

Reconciliation between income before income tax as shown in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the estimated taxable income for - the four month periods ended April 30, 2019 and 2018, and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 8. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

## 8. TAXATION (continued)

## d. Pajak Penghasilan Badan (lanjutan)

## d. Corporate Income Tax (continued)

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	2018 (Empat Bulan / Four Months (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu tahun / One year)	2017 (Satu tahun / One year)	
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain	2.991.303.645	(380.053.938 )	11.657.052.395	509.370.092	Income before income tax benefit based on statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Beda temporer: Imbalan kerja	2.991.303.043	(360.033.936 )	11.657.052.395	309.370.092	Temporary differences: Employee benefit
karyawan <sup>*</sup> Beda permanen:	30.302.893	13.103.809	37.484.764	26.770.773	expense Permanent differences: Non deductible
Biaya pajak Konsumsi	51.539.066 39.118.336	483.000 44.000	3.002.050 70.311.935	1.287.500 4.578.000	expense Consumption
Penyusutan aset tetap Penyusutan aset	3.125.000	-	-	-	Depreciation of fixed assets  Depreciation of
pengampunan pajak Pendapatan	2.500.000	26.963.333	74.774.167	80.890.000	tax amnesty assets
jasa giro	(62.056.639)	8.673.408	(27.515.199)	(22.432.106)	Interest income
Lain-lain	4.695.875	11.753.012		11.100.536	Others
Taksiran laba fiskal tahun					Estimated fiscal profit during the
berjalan Taksiran laba	3.060.528.176	(319.033.376 )	11.815.110.112	611.564.795	year
fiskal tahun					Estimated fiscal
<b>berjalan</b> ( <b>dibulatkan)</b> Beban pajak	3.060.528.000	<u>-</u> _	11.815.110.000	611.564.000	profit during the year (rounded) Income tax
penghasilan	772.965.750	<del>-</del>	2.953.777.500	152.891.000	expense
Dikurangi pajak dibayar dimuka: Pasal 25 <b>Taksiran utang</b>	261.662.520	<u>-</u>	142.806.774	133.784.238	Less prepaid tax: Article 25 <b>Estimated</b>
pajak penghasilan	511.303.230		2.810.970.726	19.106.762	income tax payable

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Laba kena pajak hasil rekonsiliasi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017 menjadi dasar dalam pengisian Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (SPT) pajak penghasilan badan.

Taxable income resulting from reconciliation for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is the basis for filling out the annual tax return for corporate income tax.

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## 8. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

## e. Pajak Tangguhan

Rincian aset pajak tangguhan pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 Dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

## 8. TAXATION (continued)

### e. Deferred Tax

The details of deferred tax asset as of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 are as follows:

		30 April 2019	/ April 30, 2019		
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Manfaat Pajak Penghasilan Tangguhan Dibebankan Pada Laba Rugi/ Deferred Income Tax Benefit Charged to Profit or Loss	Manfaat Pajak Penghasilan Tangguhan yang Dikreditkan Pada Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Deferred Income Tax Benefit Credited To Other Comprehensive Income	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Imbalan Pasca kerja	19.728.144	7 575 700	32.071.534	59.375.401	Post-employment benefit
Jumlah	19.728.144	7.575.723 <b>7.575.723</b>	32.071.534	59.375.401	Denem Total
		31 Desember 2018	/ December 31, 2018  Manfaat Pajak		
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Manfaat Pajak Penghasilan Tangguhan Dibebankan Pada Laba Rugi/ Deferred Income Tax Benefit Charged to Profit or Loss	Penghasilan Tangguhan yang Dikreditkan Pada Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Deferred Income Tax Benefit Credited To Other Comprehensive Income	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Imbalan Pasca kerja	27.317.618	9.371.191	(16.960.665_)	19.728.144	Post-employment benefit
Jumlah	27.317.618	9.371.191	(16.960.665)	19.728.144	Total
		31 Desember 2017	/ December 31, 2017		
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Manfaat Pajak Penghasilan Tangguhan Dibebankan Pada Laba Rugi/ Deferred Income Tax Benefit Charged to Profit or Loss	Manfaat Pajak Penghasilan Tangguhan yang Dikreditkan Pada Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain/ Deferred Income Tax Benefit Credited To Other Comprehensive Income	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balance	
Imbalan Pasca kerja	17.933.026	6.692.693	2.691.899	27.317.618	Post-employment benefit
Jumlah	17.933.026	6.692.693	2.691.899	27.317.618	Total

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 8. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

#### f. Pengampunan Pajak

Berdasarkan Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak (SKPP) No. KET-790/PP/WPJ.11/2017 tanggal 5 Januari 2017, Perusahaan mengungkapkan kepemilikan aset dalam aset tetap sejumlah Rp 353.560.000. Aset tersebut sebelumnya tidak diungkapkan dalam Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan Pajak Penghasilan tahun lalu

Uang tebusan yang telah dibayarkan ke Kantor Pajak sebesar Rp 10.606.800 dibebankan pada laba rugi periode 2016.

## 8. TAXATION (continued)

#### f. Tax Amnesty

Based on the SKPP No. KET-790/PP/WPJ.11/2017 dated January 5, 2017, the Company declared that it owns assets in the form of fixed assets amounting to Rp 353,560,000. This asset was previously not declared in the prior year annual corporate income tax return of the Company.

The redemption money paid to the Tax Office amounted to Rp 10,606,800 is charged to profit or loss period 2016.

### 9. ASET TETAP

Rincian dari mutasi aset tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

### 9. FIXED ASSETS

The details and movement of fixed assets are as follows:

30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019					
	1 Januari 2019 / January 1, 2019	Penambahan / Additions	Pengurangan / Deductions	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	
Biaya Perolehan	-				Acquisition cost
Bangunan	300.000.000		-	300.000.000	Buildings
Kendaraan Inventaris Peralatan	-	600.000.000		600.000.000	Vehicle Factory Equipment
Pabrik Inventaris dan	67.500.000	1.000.000.000	-	1.067.500.000	Inventory
Peralatan		40.050.000		404.047.077	Office Inventory
Kantor	82.267.977	49.050.000		131.317.977	and Equipment
Jumlah	449.767.977	1.649.050.000	-	2.098.817.977	Total
Akumulasi Penyusutan					Accumulated Depreciation
Bangunan	300.000.000	-	-	300.000.000	Buildings
Kendaraan	-	12.500.000		12.500.000	Vehicle
Inventaris Peralatan					Factory Equipment
Pabrik	30.859.375	23.645.833	-	54.505.208	Inventory
Inventaris Peralatan					Office Inventory
Kantor	80.541.842	3.769.887		84.311.729	and Equipment
Jumlah	411.401.217	39.915.720	<u> </u>	451.316.937	Total
Nilai Buku Bersih	38.366.760			1.647.501.040	Net Book Value
		31 Desember 2018	3 / December 31, 2018		
	1 Januari 2018 / January 1, 2018	Penambahan / Additions	Pengurangan / Deductions	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	
Biaya	_			<u> </u>	
Perolehan					Acquisition cost
Bangunan	300.000.000	-	-	300.000.000	Buildings
Inventaris Peralatan					Factory Equipment
Pabrik	10.257.290.034	7.500.000	10.197.290.034	67.500.000	Inventory
Inventaris dan Peralatan Kantor	82.267.977	-	-	82.267.977	Office Inventory and Equipment
Inventaris dan Peralatan Pabrik					Melting II Factory Inventory and
Melting II	103.065.200	_	103.065.200	_	Equipment
Jumlah	10.742.623.211	7.500.000	10.300.355.234	449.767.977	Equipment <b>Total</b>
Jaman	10.772.020.211	7.000.000	10.000.000.204	440.101.911	iotai

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 9. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

## 9. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

	31 [	Desember 2018 (lanjutan)	/ December 31, 2018 (co	ntinued)	
	1 Januari 2018 / January 1, 2018	Penambahan / Additions	Pengurangan / Deductions	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	
Akumulasi Penyusutan		7.00			Accumulated Depreciation
Bangunan Inventaris Peralatan	233.125.000	66.875.000	-	300.000.000	Buildings Factory Equipment
Pabrik Inventaris Peralatan	6.121.242.366	963.730.315	7.054.113.306	30.859.375	Inventory Office Inventory
Kantor Inventaris dan Peralatan Pabrik	62.694.379	17.847.463	-	80.541.842	and Equipment Melting II Factory Inventory and
Melting II	19.369.675	9.662.363	29.032.038	<del>_</del>	Equipment
Jumlah	6.436.431.420	1.058.115.141	7.083.145.344	411.401.217	Total
Nilai Buku Bersih	4.306.191.791			38.366.760	Net Book Value
			/ / December 31, 2017		
	1 Januari 2017 / January 1, 2017	Penambahan / Additions	Pengurangan / Deductions	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Biaya Perolehan					Acquisition cost
Bangunan Inventaris Peralatan	300.000.000	-	-	300.000.000	Buildings Factory Equipment
Pabrik Inventaris dan	10.257.290.034	-	-	10.257.290.034	Inventory Office Inventory
Peralatan Kantor Inventaris dan Peralatan Pabrik	82.267.977	-	-	82.267.977	and Equipment Melting II Factory Inventory and
Melting II	103.065.200	-	-	103.065.200	Equipment
Jumlah	10.742.623.211	<u> </u>	<u>=</u>	10.742.623.211	Total
Akumulasi Penyusutan					Accumulated Depreciation
Bangunan Inventaris Peralatan	158.125.000	75.000.000	-	233.125.000	Buildings Factory Equipment
Pabrik Inventaris Peralatan	4.839.081.112	1.282.161.254	-	6.121.242.366	Inventory Office Inventory
Kantor Inventaris dan Peralatan Pabrik	42.127.383	20.566.996	-	62.694.379	and Equipment Melting II Factory Inventory and
Melting II	6.486.525	12.883.150		19.369.675	Equipment
Jumlah	5.045.820.020	1.390.611.400		6.436.431.420	Total
Nilai Buku Bersih	5.696.803.191			4.306.191.791	Net Book Value

Beban penyusutan dialokasikan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan rincian:

Depreciation expenses allocated to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

		2018 (Empat bulan /			
	2019 (Empat bulan / Four months)	Four months) (Tidak diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu tahun / <i>One year</i> )	2017 (Satu tahun / <i>One year</i> )	
Beban pokok penjualan (lihat Catatan 21)	23.645.833	456.681.468	1.040.267.678	1.370.044.404	Cost of goods sold (see Note 21) Operating
Beban usaha (lihat Catatan 22)	16.269.887	6.855.665	17.847.463	20.566.996	expenses (See Note 22)
Jumlah	39.915.720	463.537.133	1.058.115.141	1.390.611.400	Total

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 9. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Laba penjualan aset tetap sebagai berikut:

## 9. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Gain on sale of fixed assets as follows:

	30 April 2019 / <i>April 30, 2019</i>	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Harga jual	-	3.750.000.000	-	Selling price
Nilai buku	-	(3.217.209.890)	-	Book value
Laba penjualan aset tetap		532.790.110		Gain on sales of fixed asset

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, aset tetap milik Perusahaan diasuransikan terhadap setiap risiko kerugian yang mungkin timbul kepada PT Chubb General Insurance Indonesia dengan nilai pertanggungan sebesar Rp 1.000.000.000.

Managemen berkeyakinan bahwa nilai pertanggungan tesebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset tetap yang dipertanggungkan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, aset tetap milik Perusahaan tidak diasuransikan terhadap setiap risiko kerugian yang mungkin timbul, karena menurut pendapat manajemen aset tetap yang dimiliki Perusahaan memiliki rlsiko yang rendah terhadap seluruh rlsiko kerugian yang mungkin muncul.

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, tidak terdapat aset tetap yang dijaminkan kepada pihak ketiga maupun pihak berelasi.

As of April 30, 2019, the Company's fixed assets are insured all risk of loss to PT Chubb General Insurance Indonesia with sum insurance amounting to Rp 1,000,000,000.

Management believes that the insurance coverages are adequate to cover possible losses that might arise from such risks on the fixed assets insured.

December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's fixed assets are not insured against any losses that may arise, because management believes that fixed assets owned by the Company has low risk against the possible losses that might arise.

As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017, there is no fixed assets pledged as collateral to the third parties or related parties.

## 10. BIAYA DITANGGUHKAN

Akun ini merupakan biaya yang akan dikeluarkan oleh Perusahaan dalam rencana Perusahaan untuk melakukan penawaran saham perdana. Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, saldo biaya ditangguhkan adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp 315.000.000 Rp 260.000.000 dan Rp 165.000.000.

## 10. DEFERRED EXPENSE

This account represent costs incurred by the company in connection with the proposed initial public offering. As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017, deferred costs balance amounted to Rp 315,000,000 Rp 260,000,000 and Rp 165,000,000, respectively.

## 11. UTANG USAHA

Rincian utang usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

## 11. TRADE PAYABLES

The details of trade payables are as follows:

## a. Berdasarkan pemasok

## a. Based on supplier

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Pihak berelasi (lihat Catatan 25)	13.583.849.356		7.483.197.229	Related party (see Note 25)
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Tono	843.750.000	843.750.000	-	Tono
Dirman	750.000.000	750.000.000	-	Dirman
Hj. Hasan	-	1.125.000.000	-	Hj. Hasan
Hj. Arief	-	1.031.250.000	-	Hj. Arief
				PT Delta Prima
PT Delta Prima Steel	-	207.135.600	-	Steel
Bpk. Frans	-	-	2.506.480.000	Bpk. Frans

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## 11. UTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

## 11. TRADE PAYABLES (continued)

#### a. Berdasarkan pemasok (lanjutan)

#### a. Based on supplier (continued)

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Bpk. Indra PT Yulia Shinta	-	<del>-</del>	1.740.000.000	Bpk. Indra PT Yulia Shinta
Indonesia Lain-lain (masing-	-	-	418.550.000	Indonesia
masing dibawah				Others (each below
Rp 200.000.000)	1.651.999.230	1.083.232.614	787.898.481	Rp 200,000,000)
Sub-jumlah	3.245.749.230	5.040.368.214	5.452.928.481	Sub-total
Jumlah	16.829.598.586	5.040.368.214	12.936.125.710	Total
o. Berdasarkan umur		b. <i>1</i>	Based on aging	
		<i>2.</i> -	sacca on aging	
	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 /	31 Desember 2017 /	
Belum jatuh tempo Jatuh tempo dan tidak	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019 15.107.518.811			Not yet due
Belum jatuh tempo	April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	Not yet due Past due and not impaired
Belum jatuh tempo Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai 1 - 30 hari	April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018 4.232.946.039	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017 905.857.682	Past due and not
Belum jatuh tempo Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai 1 - 30 hari 31 - 60 hari	April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018 4.232.946.039	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017 905.857.682	Past due and not impaired 1-30 days 31-60 days
Belum jatuh tempo Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai 1 - 30 hari	April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018 4.232.946.039	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017 905.857.682	Past due and not impaired 1-30 days 31-60 days 61-90 days
Belum jatuh tempo Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai 1 - 30 hari 31 - 60 hari	April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018 4.232.946.039	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017 905.857.682	Past due and not impaired 1-30 days 31-60 days

5.040.368.214

Atas utang usaha tersebut, tidak terdapat jaminan yang diberikan oleh Perusahaan terhadap pemasok.

16.829.598.586

For the trade payables, there is no guarantee given by the Company to the suppliers.

Total

12.936.125.710

#### 12. UTANG LAIN-LAIN

Jumlah

b.

## 12. OTHER PAYABLES

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, akun ini merupakan utang lain-lain yang seluruhnya kepada pihak ketiga.

As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017, this account represent other payables to third parties.

#### 13. BEBAN MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

#### 13. ACCRUED EXPENSES

Rincian beban masih harus dibayar adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of accrued expenses are as follows:

	30 April 2019 / <i>April 30, 2019</i>	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Jasa profesional	315.000.000	260.000.000	165.000.000	Professional fee
Gaji	-	56.792.000	-	Salary
Listrik	-	-	853.512.028	Electricity
Lain	23.142.013	23.142.017		Other
Jumlah	338.142.013	339.934.017	1.018.512.028	Total

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 14. UTANG PEMEGANG SAHAM

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, akun ini merupakan utang kepada PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel, pemegang saham, masing-masing sebesar Rp 34.733.000.000 dan Rp 33.000.000.

Utang pemegang saham tidak dikenakan bunga, tanpa jaminan dan dapat ditagihkan sewaktu-waktu.

Pada tanggal 29 April 2019, seluruh utang pemegang saham telah dikonversi menjadi modal disetor (lihat Catatan 16).

## 14. SHAREHOLDER LOAN

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, this account represent loan to PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel, a shareholder, amounting to Rp 34,733,000,000 and Rp 33,000,000. repectively.

Shareholder loan is non-interest bearing, unsecured and the debt is collectible on demand at any time.

As of April 29, 2019, all of the shareholder loan has been converted into share capital (see Note 16).

# 15. LIABILITAS DIESTIMASI ATAS IMBALAN KERJA KARYAWAN

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, Perusahaan mencatat liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan berdasarkan perhitungan laporan aktuaria PT Padma Radya Aktuaria tanggal 14 Juni 2019 dan 29 Maret 2019. Dengan menggunakan metode "*Projected Unit Credit*" dengan asumsi-asumsi sebagai berikut:

## 15. ESTIMATED LIABILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS

As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 dan 2017, the balance of estimated liabilities for employees' benefits is based on the actuarial report of PT Padma Radya Aktuaria dated June 14, 2019 and March 29, 2019. The method used in the actuarial valuation is the "Projected Unit Credit" method with the following assumptions:

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
	55 tahun / years	55 tahun / years	55 tahun / years	
Usia pensiun	old	old	old	Pension age
	5% per tahun / <i>per</i>	5% per tahun / per	5% per tahun / per	Future salary
Tingkat kenaikan gaji	year	year	year	increase
	8,25% per tahun /	8,50% per tahun /	7,50% per tahun /	
Tingkat diskonto	per year	per year	per year	Discount rate
Tingkat mortalita	TMI 3	TMI 3	TMI 3	Mortality rate
_	10% sampai usia	10% sampai usia	10% sampai usia	·
	30 tahun kemudian	30 tahun kemudian	30 tahun kemudian	
	menurun linear	menurun linear	menurun linear	
	sampai menjadi	sampai menjadi	sampai menjadi	
	0% di usia 55	0% di usia 55	0% di usia 55	
	tahun / to 10% at	tahun / to 10% at	tahun / to 10% at	
	30 years old then	30 years old then	30 years old then	
	decreased linearly	decreased linearly	decreased linearly	
Tingkat pengunduran	to 0% at 55 years	to 0% at 55 years	to 0% at 55 years	
diri	old	old	old	Resignation rate

Rincian beban imbalan kerja karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of the employees' benefits expense are as follows:

	2019 (Empat bulan / Four months)	2018 (Empat bulan / Four months) (Tidak diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu tahun / One year)	2017 (Satu tahun / <i>One year</i> )	
Biaya jasa kini	28.117.636	10.441.119	29.339.728	20.525.760	Current service cost
Biaya bunga	2.185.257	2.662.690	8.145.036	6.245.013	Interest cost
Jumlah	30.302.893	13.103.809	37.484.764	26.770.773	Total

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## LIABILITAS DIESTIMASI ATAS IMBALAN KERJA **KARYAWAN** (lanjutan)

Mutasi liabilitas bersih di laporan posisi keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

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

> The movement of net liabilities in the statements of financial position is as follows:

	30 April 2019 / <i>April 30, 2019</i>	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Saldo awal Beban tahun berjalan (lihat	78.912.576	109.270.472	71.732.103	Beginning balance Expense in current year
Catatan 22)	30.302.893	37.484.764	26.770.773	(see Note 22)
Pengukuran kembali (keuntungan)				Remeasurement of actuarial loss
aktuarial	128.286.135	(67.842.660)	10.767.596	(gains)
Saldo akhir	237.501.604	78.912.576	109.270.472	Ending balance

Sensitivitas keseluruhan liabilitas pensiun terhadap perubahan tertimbang asumsi dasar adalah sebagai berikut:

Tingkat diskonto

Tingkat pertumbuhan gaji

The sensitivity of the overall pension liability to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

Discount rate

Salary growth rate

30 A	April 2019 / <i>April 30, 2</i>	019
Dampak Terhad	ap Liabilitas Imbalan	Pasti Kenaikan
-	(penurunan)/	
Impact on Define	d Benefit Liability Inc	rease (Decrease)
Perubahan	Kenaikan	Penurunan
asumsi/	asumsi/	asumsi/
Change in	Increase in	Decrease in
Assumptions	Assumptions	Assumptions
10/	(215 601 579)	260 450 426

Tingkat diskonto Discount rate 1% (215.691.578) 269.459.426 Salary growth rate Tingkat pertumbuhan gaji 1% 269.189.904 (215.463.078)

## 31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018 Dampak Terhadap Liabilitas Imbalan Pasti Kenaikan (penurunan)/ Impact on Defined Benefit Liability Increase (Decrease)

	a Bonone Blabiney into		
Perubahan	Kenaikan	Penurunan	
asumsi/	asumsi/	asumsi/	
Change in	Increase in	Decrease in	
Assumptions	Assumptions	Assumptions	
1%	(70.026.328)	89.198.639	Discount r
1%	89.730.265	(69.453.405)	Salary growth r

## 31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017 Dampak Terhadap Liabilitas Imbalan Pasti Kenaikan (penurunan)/ Impact on Defined Benefit Liability Increase (Decrease)

impact on benne	a benefit Liability life	rease (Decrease)
Perubahan	Kenaikan	Penurunan
asumsi/	asumsi/	asumsi/
Change in	Increase in	Decrease in
Assumptions	Assumptions	Assumptions
1%	(94.845.858)	126.264.866
1%	127.264.866	(94.018.169)
	Perubahan asumsi/ Change in Assumptions	asumsi/ Change in Assumptions  1%  asumsi/ Increase in Assumptions (94.845.858)

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 16. MODAL SAHAM

#### 16. SHARE CAPITAL

Pemegang Saham	Nilai Nominal Per Saham / Par Value Per Share	Jumlah Saham Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh / Total Issued and Fully Paid	Persentase Kepemilikan (%) / Percentage of Ownership	Jumlah (Rp) / Total (Rp)	Shareholders
PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel Sukianto Widjaja	1.000.000 1.000.000	59.790 210	99,65% 0,35%	59.790.000.000 210.000.000	PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel Sukianto Widjaja
Jumlah		60.000	100,00%	60.000.000.000	Total
	31 Desembe	er 2018 dan 2017 / <i>E</i> Jumlah Saham	December 31, 2018	and 2017	
Pemegang Saham	31 Desember Nilai Nominal Per Saham / Par Value Per Share	ur 2018 dan 2017 / E Jumlah Saham Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh / Total Issued and Fully Paid	Persentase Kepemilikan (%) / Percentage of Ownership	and 2017  Jumlah (Rp) /  Total (Rp)	Shareholders
Pemegang Saham PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel Sukianto Widjaja	Nilai Nominal Per Saham / Par Value Per	Jumlah Saham Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh / Total Issued and	Persentase Kepemilikan (%) / Percentage of	Jumlah (Rp) /	Shareholders PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel Sukianto Widjaja

30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 83 dari Notaris Yulia, S.H., tanggal 29 April 2019, para pemegang saham menyetujui sebagai berikut:

- Menyetujui peningkatan modal dasar dari Rp 38.000.000.000 menjadi Rp 240.000.000.000.
- Menyetujui peningkatan modal disetor dari Rp 9.500.000.000 menjadi Rp 60.000.000.000 yang keseluruhannya diambil alih oleh PT Asian Indosteel Perkasa dan Sukianto Widjaja. Peningkatan modal disetor sebesar Rp 50.500.000.000 terdiri dari Rp 10.000.000.000 berasal dari dividen saham, Rp 34.733.000.000 berasal dari konversi utang pemegang saham, Rp 4.700.000.000 berasal dari kapitalisasi uang muka setoran modal dan Rp 1.067.000.000 berasal dari setoran tunai.

Peningkatan modal dasar, modal ditempatkan dan disetor Perusahaan telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia surat No. AHU-0023256.AH.01.02.Tahun 2019 tanggal 30 April 2019.

## Pengelolaan Modal

Tujuan utama pengelolaan modal adalah untuk memastikan pemeliharaan rasio modal yang sehat untuk mendukung usaha dan memaksimalkan imbalan bagi pemegang saham.

Perusahaan mengelola struktur permodalan dan melakukan penyesuaian, berdasarkan perubahan kondisi ekonomi. Untuk memelihara dan menyesuaikan struktur permodalan, Perusahaan dapat menyesuaikan pembayaran dividen kepada pemegang saham, imbalan modal kepada pemegang saham atau menerbitkan saham baru.

Based on Notarial Deed No. 83 of Notary Yulia, S.H., dated April 29, 2019, the shareholders approved the following:

- a. Approved the increase of authorized shares from Rp 38,000,000,000 to Rp 240,000,000,000.
- Approved the increase in issued and fully paid shares from Rp 9,500,000,000 Rp 60.000.000.000 which was taken over entirely by PT Asian Prima Indosteel and Sukianto Widjaja. The increase of paid in capital amounting Rp 50,500,000,000 are consists of 10.000.000.000 Rρ from share dividen. Rp 34,733,000,000 from conversion of shareholders loan, Rp 4,700,000,000 from capitalization of capital deposit advances and Rp 1,067,000,000 are paid in cash.

The increase in authorized, issued and paid in capital of the Company have been approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his letter No. AHU-0023256.AH.01.02.Tahun 2019 dated April 30, 2019.

## Capital Management

The primary objective of the capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholder value.

The Company manage their capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in line of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 16. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

## Pengelolaan Modal (lanjutan)

Perusahaan mengawasi modal dengan menggunakan rasio pengungkit, dengan membagi utang bersih dengan jumlah modal.

Kebijakan Perusahaan adalah menjaga rasio pengungkit dalam kisaran dari perusahaan terkemuka dalam industri untuk mengamankan pendanaan terhadap biaya yang rasional.

Utang bersih dihitung utang usaha ditambah utang lainlain dan beban masih harus dibayar dikurangi kas dan setara kas. Jumlah modal dihitung sebagai ekuitas seperti yang disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan.

Perhitungan rasio pengungkit adalah sebagai berikut:

### 16. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

### Capital Management (continued)

The Company monitor its capital using gearing ratio, by dividing net debt with the total capital.

The Company's policy is to maintain a gearing ratio within the range of gearing ratios of the leading companies in the industry in order to secure funds at a reasonable cost.

Net debt is calculated as trade payables plus other payables and accrued expenses less cash and equivalents. The total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the statements of financial position.

The computation of gearing ratio is a follows:

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
Jumlah utang	17.201.895.878	40.153.572.085	14.012.104.738	Total payables
Dikurangi kas dan setara kas	(18.368.875.529)	(3.401.254.979)	(4.242.889.875)	Less cash and cash equivalents
Utang bersih Jumlah ekuitas	(1.166.979.651) <b>63.111.698.243</b>	36.752.317.106 25.181.999.226	9.769.214.863 <b>16.418.471.145</b>	Net debt <b>Total equity</b>
Rasio utang terhadap modal	(0,02)	1,46	0,59	Gearing ratio

## 17. UANG MUKA SETORAN MODAL

#### Akun ini terdiri dari:

## \_..

This account consists of:

17. ADVANCE FOR PAIN IN CAPITAL

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	
PT Asian Perkasa				PT Asian Perkasa
Indosteel	-	4.685.000.000	4.685.000.000	Indosteel
Sukianto Widjaja	-	15.000.000	15.000.000	Sukianto Widjaja
Jumlah		4.700.000.000	4.700.000.000	Total

## 18. SALDO LABA YANG TELAH DITENTUKAN PENGGUNAANNYA

Berdasarkan Keputusan Sirkuler Para Pemegang Saham tanggal 20 Maret 2019, para pemegang saham telah menyetujui tentang penentuan dan persetujuan atas penggunaan keuntungan yang diperoleh Perusahaan dalam tahun buku 2018, yaitu sebesar Rp 300.000.000 ditetapkan sebagai dana cadangan.

### 19. DIVIDEN

Berdasarkan Akta No. 83 dari Notaris Yulia, S.H., tanggal 29 April 2019, para pemegang saham setuju untuk mendistribusikan dividen saham untuk keuntungan tahun buku 2018 sebesar Rp 10.000 (nilai penuh) untuk 1 saham, yang dikonversi menjadi modal pada April 2019 sebesar Rp 10.000.000.000.

## 18. APPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS

Based on the Circular Decision of the Shareholders dated March 20, 2019, the shareholders have approved the determination and the approval for use of the Company's profit for the year 2018, wherein the amount of Rp 300,000,000 is determined as reserve fund.

## 19. DIVIDEND

Based on Notarial Deed No. 83 of Notary Yulia, S.H., dated April 29, 2019., the shareholders agreed to distribute share dividend for 2018 Company's profit for the year amounting to Rp 10,000 (full amount) for 1 share, which was convertion in April 2019 amounting to Rp 10,000,000,000.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **PENJUALAN BERSIH**

Rincian penjualan bersih adalah sebagai berikut:

20. NET SALES

The details of net sales are as follows:

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	2018 (Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	2017 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	
Besi <i>scrap</i> tanpa olahan	21.996.980.050	-	-	-	Unprocessed scrap iron Processed scrap
Besi <i>scrap</i> olahan Besi <i>billet</i>	13.208.892.986	24.416.700.000	47.894.466.025 71.634.734.520	61.900.619.090	iron Billet iron
Jumlah	35.205.873.036	24.416.700.000	119.529.200.545	61.900.619.090	Total

Untuk periode empat bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 April 2019 dan 2018 serta untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, penjualan dari satu pihak tertentu dengan nilai penjualan kumulatif yang melebihi 10% dari jumlah pendapatan bersih adalah sebagai berikut:

For the four-months period ended April 30, 2019, and 2018 and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, sales from one particular party with cumulative sales value exceeding 10% of the total net sales are as follows:

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	(Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	2017 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	
PT Asian Profile Indosteel PT Vita Prodana Mandiri	62,00%	67,00%	80,00%	61,00%	PT Asian Profile Indosteel PT Vita Prodana Mandiri
PT Duta Transport Jumantara Penjualan lain	23,00%	-	-	-	PT Duta Transport Jumantara
kurang dari Rp100.000.000	4,00%	-	2,00%	-	Other sales below Rp 100.000.000

#### 21. **BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN**

Rincian beban pokok penjualan adalah sebagai berikut:

## 21. COST OF GOODS SOLD

The details of cost of goods sold are as follows:

Persediaan awal Pembelian         18.615.768.220         4.470.151.422         4.470.151.422         8.147.302.265         Beginning Begin		2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	2018 (Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / One Year)	2017 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	
Pembelian 13.535.269.101 22.957.298.651 89.785.317.429 31.431.236.124  Penyesuaian susut bobot bahan baku Penjualan bahan baku siap diolah Persediaan akhir bahan baku (21.313.671.557) - (29.320.730.350) - Sale of raw mate Raw mate Raw mate (29.320.730.350) - Sale of raw mate Raw ma		·	·	<u> </u>		Raw material:
Penyesuaian susut						Beginning balances
bobot bahan baku Penjualan bahan baku Penjualan bahan baku Siap diolah Persediaan akhir bahan Baku (1885-840) Bahan baku terpakai Biaya pabrikasi Biaya produksi Barang jadi: Persediaan akhir (lihat Catatan 6) Persediaan akhir (lihat Catatan 6)  Beban pokok penjualan Beban pokok penjualan Scrap tanpa olahan  10.023.395.392  10.023.395.795  10.023.395.795  10.023.395.795  10.023.395.795  10.023.395.392  10.023.395.392  10.023.395.392  10.023.395.392  10.023.395.392  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.395.392  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.395.392  10.023.20.730.350)  10.023.20.730.350  10.02		13.535.269.101	22.957.298.651	89.785.317.429	31.431.236.124	Purchase
Penjualan bahan baku Persediaan bahan baku siap diolah Persediaan akhir bahan baku (lihat Catatan 6) Bahan baku terpakai Biaya pabrikasi Biaya produksi Persediaan awal Persediaan awal Persediaan akhir (lihat Catatan 6)  Beban pokok penjualan Beban pokok penjualan Beban pokok penjualan Scrap tanpa olahan  (21.313.671.557)  - (29.320.730.350) - Sale of raw Raw mate (4.470.151.422) - (see (5.400.897.498) - (6.486.933.659) - Factory ov (6.471.999.454) - Pro (6.981.996.750) - (6.981.996.750)			(55,000,000)	(0.40.040.747)	477 570 000	Raw material weight
Persediaan bahan baku siap diolah 10.837.365.764 27.371.450.075 64.585.725.784 40.056.117.217 to be Persediaan akhir bahan baku (lihat Catatan 6) (2.856.410.875) (11.130.579.759) (18.615.768.220) (4.470.151.422) (see Ending Siaya pabrikasi 2.394.318.633 5.635.919.593 17.840.897.498 25.886.033.659 Factory ov Biaya produksi 10.375.273.522 21.876.789.909 63.810.855.062 61.471.999.454 Prosediaan awal Persediaan awal Persediaan akhir (lihat Catatan 6) (1.857.387.628) (4.590.843.327) (1.505.509.498) (6.981.996.750) Ending (see Ending Siaya produksi 10.0023.395.392 24.267.943.332 69.287.342.314 59.537.252.330 Cost of Ending Siaya produksi 10.0023.395.392 24.267.943.332 69.287.342.314 59.537.252.330 Cost of Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (2.856.410.875) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (4.590.843.327) (1.505.509.498) (6.981.996.750) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (4.590.843.327) (1.505.509.498) (6.981.996.750) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (2.856.410.875) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (2.856.410.875) (2.856.410.875) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (4.590.843.327) (1.505.509.498) (6.981.996.750) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (2.856.410.875) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (2.856.410.875) (2.856.410.875) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (2.856.410.875) (2.856.410.875) Ending Siaya produksi (1.857.387.628) (2.856.819.996.750) Ending Siay		(04.040.074.557)	(55.999.998)	,	477.578.828	loss adjustment
siap diolah         10.837.365.764         27.371.450.075         64.585.725.784         40.056.117.217         to be Ending           Persediaan akhir bahan         baku (lihat Catatan 6)         (2.856.410.875)         (11.130.579.759)         (18.615.768.220)         (4.470.151.422)         (see           Bahan baku terpakai         7.980.954.889         16.240.870.316         45.969.957.564         35.585.965.795         Raw ma           Biaya pabrikasi         2.394.318.633         5.635.919.593         17.840.897.498         25.886.033.659         Factory ov           Biaya produksi         10.375.273.522         21.876.789.909         63.810.855.062         61.471.999.454         Pro           Barang jadi:         Persediaan awal         1.505.509.498         6.981.996.750         6.981.996.750         5.047.249.626         Beginning           Persediaan akhir (lihat         Catatan 6)         (1.857.387.628)         (4.590.843.327)         (1.505.509.498)         (6.981.996.750)         Ending (st           Beban pokok penjualan         10.023.395.392         24.267.943.332         69.287.342.314         59.537.252.330         Cost of use		(21.313.671.557)	<u>-</u> _	(29.320.730.350)	<del>-</del>	Sale of raw materials
baku (lihat Catatan 6)         (2.856.410.875)         (11.130.579.759)         (18.615.768.220)         (4.470.151.422)         (see           Bahan baku terpakai         7.980.954.889         16.240.870.316         45.969.957.564         35.585.965.795         Raw ma           Biaya pabrikasi         2.394.318.633         5.635.919.593         17.840.897.498         25.886.033.659         Factory ov           Biaya produksi         10.375.273.522         21.876.789.909         63.810.855.062         61.471.999.454         Production           Barang jadi:         Finis           Persediaan awal         1.505.509.498         6.981.996.750         6.981.996.750         5.047.249.626         Beginning           Persediaan akhir (lihat         Catatan 6)         (1.857.387.628)         (4.590.843.327)         (1.505.509.498)         (6.981.996.750)         Ending (sc           Beban pokok penjualan         10.023.395.392         24.267.943.332         69.287.342.314         59.537.252.330         Cost of use of cost of u	siap diolah	10.837.365.764	27.371.450.075	64.585.725.784	40.056.117.217	Raw materials ready to be processed Ending balances
Bahan baku terpakai         7.980.954.889         16.240.870.316         45.969.957.564         35.585.965.795         Raw ma           Biaya pabrikasi         2.394.318.633         5.635.919.593         17.840.897.498         25.886.033.659         Factory ov           Biaya produksi         10.375.273.522         21.876.789.909         63.810.855.062         61.471.999.454         Production           Barang jadi:         Finis           Persediaan awal         1.505.509.498         6.981.996.750         6.981.996.750         5.047.249.626         Beginning           Persediaan akhir (lihat         Catatan 6)         (1.857.387.628)         (4.590.843.327)         (1.505.509.498)         (6.981.996.750)         Ending (sc           Beban pokok penjualan         10.023.395.392         24.267.943.332         69.287.342.314         59.537.252.330         Cost of use of cost of use of cost of use of target tanpa olahan           scrap tanpa olahan         21.313.671.557         -         33.480.329.616         11.100.000		(2.856.410.875)	(11.130.579.759)	(18.615.768.220)	(4.470.151.422)	(see Note 6)
Biaya produksi 10.375.273.522 21.876.789.909 63.810.855.062 61.471.999.454 Pro- Barang jadi: Finis  Persediaan awal 1.505.509.498 6.981.996.750 6.981.996.750 5.047.249.626 Beginning  Persediaan akhir (lihat  Catatan 6) (1.857.387.628) (4.590.843.327) (1.505.509.498) (6.981.996.750) Ending (sc  Beban pokok penjualan  Beban pokok penjualan  Beban pokok penjualan  Scrap tanpa olahan 21.313.671.557 - 33.480.329.616 11.100.000						Raw material usage
Barang jadi:         Finis           Persediaan awal Persediaan akhir (lihat Catatan 6)         1.505.509.498         6.981.996.750         6.981.996.750         5.047.249.626         Beginning (strength of the persediation of the persedia	Biaya pabrikasi	2.394.318.633	5.635.919.593	17.840.897.498	25.886.033.659	Factory overhead cost
Persediaan awal         1.505.509.498         6.981.996.750         6.981.996.750         5.047.249.626         Beginning           Persediaan akhir (lihat         Catatan 6)         (1.857.387.628)         (4.590.843.327)         (1.505.509.498)         (6.981.996.750)         Ending (sc           Beban pokok penjualan         10.023.395.392         24.267.943.332         69.287.342.314         59.537.252.330         Cost of use of cost of us	Biaya produksi	10.375.273.522	21.876.789.909	63.810.855.062	61.471.999.454	Production cost
Persediaan akhir (lihat Catatan 6)         (1.857.387.628)         (4.590.843.327)         (1.505.509.498)         (6.981.996.750)         Ending (st           Beban pokok penjualan Beban pokok penjualan scrap tanpa olahan         10.023.395.392         24.267.943.332         69.287.342.314         59.537.252.330         Cost of understand the control of the cost of understand the cost	Barang jadi:					Finished goods:
Beban pokok penjualan         10.023.395.392         24.267.943.332         69.287.342.314         59.537.252.330         Cost of under the control of the control		1.505.509.498	6.981.996.750	6.981.996.750	5.047.249.626	Beginning balances
Beban pokok penjualan         Cost of u           scrap tanpa olahan         21.313.671.557         -         33.480.329.616         11.100.000		(1.857.387.628)	(4.590.843.327)	(1.505.509.498)	(6.981.996.750)	Ending (see Note 6)
· ' '		10.023.395.392	24.267.943.332	69.287.342.314	59.537.252.330	Cost of goods sold Cost of unprocessed
Lumlah hahan nakak	scrap tanpa olahan	21.313.671.557	-	33.480.329.616	11.100.000	scrap iron
	Jumlah beban pokok penjualan	31.337.066.949	24.267.943.332	102.767.671.930	59.548.352.330	Total cost of goods sold

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 21. BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN (lanjutan)

Untuk periode empat bulan yang berakhir pada 30 April 2019 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, tidak terdapat pembelian kepada pihak tertentu yang melebihi 10% dari jumlah beban pokok penjualan.

Rincian biaya pabrikasi adalah sebagai berikut:

## 21. COST OF GOODS SOLD (continued)

For the four-month period ended April 30, 2019, and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, there is no purchase that exceeded 10% of cost of goods sold to one particular party with cumulative purchase value exceeding 10% of the total cost of goods sold.

The details of factory overhead costs are as follows:

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	2018 (Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / One Year)	2017 (Satu Tahun / <i>On</i> e Year)	
Pemakaian bahan					Use of melting auxiliary
pembantu melting	1.044.544.267	827.453.526	2.642.270.842	8.971.932.277	materials
Biaya pemotongan	600 076 500		240 744 250		0
kapal	680.276.533	-	342.711.350	-	Cost of cutting ships
Biaya tarik kapal dan sewa tug boat	504.980.000		450.000.000		Cost of towing boat and renting tug boat
Biaya tenaga kerja	304.980.000		430.000.000	-	renting tag boat
langsung	74.226.000	3.750.000	2.019.100.000	2.561.500.000	Direct labor cost
Biaya penyusutan		0.7 00.000	2.0.000.000	2.001.000.000	Depreciation costs
alat melting (lihat					for melting tools
Catatan 9)	23.645.833	456.681.468	1.040.267.678	1.370.044.404	(see Note 9)
Biaya listrik	-	4.348.034.599	10.705.453.455	12.982.556.978	Electricity cost
Pemakaian bahan					Use of melting raw
baku melting	-	-	577.971.173	-	materials
Lain-lain	66.646.000	<u>-</u>	63.123.000	<u>-</u>	Others
Jumlah	2.394.318.633	5.635.919.593	17.840.897.498	25.886.033.659	Total

Untuk periode empat bulan yang berakhir pada 30 April 2019 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, biaya pemotongan kapal, biaya tarik kapal dan sewa *tug boat* dilakukan oleh pihak ketiga.

For the four-month period ended April 30, 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, cost of cutting ships, cost of towing boat and renting tug boat are done by third parties.

#### 22. BEBAN USAHA

Rincian beban usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

## 22. OPERATING EXPENSES

The details of operating expenses are as follows:

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	2018 (Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	2017 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	
<u>Pemasaran</u> Komisi			3.300.000		<u>Marketing</u> Commission
Transportasi	5.037.600	46.399.999	74.115.099	105.000.000	Transportation
Sub-jumlah	5.037.600	46.399.999	77.415.099	105.000.000	Sub-total
Umum dan Administrasi Gaji dan tunjangan	648.786.420	253.483.000	1.353.500.415	917.287.500	<u>General and</u> <u>Administrative</u> Salaries and allowances
Perijinan dan pengurusan	040.700.420	200.400.000	1.000.000.410	317.207.500	Licensing and
dokumen Perjalanan dinas Keamanan dan	147.883.591 58.705.008	5.200.000	3.262.876.558 83.262.781	116.700.000 5.894.700	documentation Business travel
kebersihan	55.990.000	35.250.000	129.669.500	62.432.167	Safety and cleanliness
Makan dan minum Imbalan kerja	39.118.336	44.000	70.311.935	4.578.000	Food and beverages
karyawan (lihat Catatan 15) Representasi dan	30.302.893	13.103.809	37.484.764	26.770.773	Employee benefits (see Note 14) Representation and
jamuan	22.680.179	-	56.290.500	-	entertainment

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## **BEBAN USAHA (lanjutan)**

	2017	2018
	(Satu Tahun /	(Satu Tahun /
	` One Year)	One Year)
<u>(</u>		
ad		

22. OPERATING EXPENSES (continued)

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	(Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / One Year)	2017 (Satu Tahun / One Year)	
Umum dan					General and
<u>Administrasi</u>					<u>administrative</u>
<u>(lanjutan)</u>					<u>(continued)</u>
Penyusutan					Depreciation of office
peralatan kantor	16.269.886	6.855.665	17.847.466	20.566.996	equipment
Bensin, tol dan					Gasoline, tolls and
parkir	15.352.899	10.154.000	58.276.290	139.909.600	parking
Jasa tenaga ahli	10.000.000	-	60.000.000	382.145.497	Professional fee
Sewa	4.000.000	-	104.055.000	-	Rent
Biaya perbaikan					
mesin pabrik	1.850.000	-	30.000.000	-	Maintenance fee
Jasa servis	-	13.500.000	64.190.000	58.680.000	Service fee
Ongkos angkut					
pembelian	-	-	105.027.200	-	Freight-in
Lain-lain (dibawah					Others (each below
Rp 20.000.000)	110.988.308	14.151.070	71.234.208	19.905.729	Rp 20,000,000)
Sub-jumlah	1.161.927.520	351.741.544	5.504.026.617	1.754.870.962	Sub-total
Jumlah	1.166.965.120	398.141.543	5.581.441.716	1.859.870.962	Total

2018

#### PENDAPATAN (BEBAN) LAIN-LAIN

Rincian pendapatan (beban) lain-lain adalah sebagai berikut:

### 23. OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

The details of other income (expenses) are as follows:

24. BASIC NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

2018 and 2017 as follows:

The calculation of basic net income (loss) per share

for the period ended April 30, 2019, December 31,

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	2018 (Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	2017 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	
Pendapatan lainnya	232.221.914	140.392.657	318.637.844	-	Others income
Keuntungan					Gain on sale of
penjualan aset	-	-	532.790.111	-	Fixed Assets
					Bank
Biaya administrasi					Administration
bank	-	-	(98.233)	(1.898.000)	expense
Beban lainnya	(4.815.875)	(279.735.128)	(401.879.425)	(3.559.812)	Others
Jumlah bersih	227.406.039	(139.342.471)	449.450.297	(5.457.812)	Total-net

#### LABA (RUGI) BERSIH PER SAHAM DASAR 24.

Perhitungan laba (rugi) bersih per saham dasar periode berakhir yang pada tanggal-tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	2018 (Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	2017 (Satu Tahun / <i>On</i> e Year)	
Laba bersih periode	<u> </u>				Net income
berjalan Jumlah rata-rata	2.225.913.618	(376.777.986)	8.712.646.086	363.171.785	for the period before Total weighted
tertimbang saham	10.342	9.500	9.500	9.500	Average shares
Laba bersih per saham dasar	215.230	(39.661)	917.120	38.229	Basic net income per share

Sesuai dengan PSAK No. 56, "Laba Per Saham", laba bersih saham dihitung setelah mempertimbangkan dampak retrospektif dari penerbitan saham baru yang berasal dari konversi utang pemegang saham, setoran tunai dan dividen saham pada bulan April 2019 (Catatan 16).

Based on PSAK No. 56, "Earnings Per Share", earnings per share is calculated after considering retrospective impact of the issuance of new shares arising from shareholders loan, additional in paid in capital and shares dividend in April 2019 (Note 16).

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## 25. SIFAT DAN TRANSAKSI PIHAK BERELASI

## 25. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Hubungan dan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The relationship and transactions with related parties are as follows:

Pihak-pihak Berelasi / Related Parties	Sifat Relasi / Relationship	Sifat Saldo Akun/Transaksi / Nature of Account Balances/Transactions
PT Asian Profile Indosteel	Entitas sepengendali / Entity under common control	Piutang usaha dan utang usaha / Trade receivables and trade payables
PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel	Entitas induk dan entitas induk terakhir / Immediate and ultimate parent company	Utang pemegang saham dan sewa / Shareholder loan and rent

Dalam kegiatan normal usahanya, Perusahaan melakukan transaksi tertentu dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, yang meliputi antara lain:

In the normal course of business, the Company entered into certain transactions with related parties such as:

	30 April 2019 / April 30, 2019	31 Desember 2018 / December 31, 2018	31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017	_
Aset Piutang usaha PT Asian Profile Indosteel	41.474.727.525	43.095.496.441		<u>Assets</u> Trade receivables PT Asian Profile Indosteel
% terhadap jumlah aset	51%	62%		% of total assets
Liabilitas Utang usaha PT Asian Profile Indosteel Utang pemegang saham PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel	13.583.849.356	34.733.000.000	7.483.197.229 33.000.000	<u>Liabilities</u> Trade payables PT Asian Profile Indosteel Shareholder loan PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel
Jumlah	13.583.849.356	34.733.000.000	7.516.197.229	Total
% terhadap jumlah liabilitas	73%	79%	52%	% of total liabilities

Transaksi ini dilakukan berdasarkan persyaratan yang disetujui oleh kedua belah pihak, dimana persyaratan tersebut tidak sama dengan transaksi lain yang dilakukan dengan pihak-pihak yang tidak berelasi.

Dalam melakukan kegiatan usahanya, Perusahaan melakukan perjanjian sewa dengan PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel dengan nilai sewa sebesar Rp 100.000.000 per tahun.

These transactions are done based on terms agreed by both parties, which is not the same term with other transaction with the unrelated parties.

In the normal course of business, the Company entered into rental agreement with PT Asian Perkasa Indosteel amounting to Rp 100,000,000 per year.

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 26. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Berikut ini adalah nilai tercatat dan estimasi nilai wajar atas aset dan liabilitas keuangan pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017.

## 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following are the carrying values and estimated fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company as of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	30 April 2019 / A				
	Nilai Tercatat / Carrying Value	Nilai Wajar / Estimated Carrying Value			
Aset Keuangan Kas dan dan setara kas Piutang usaha	18.368.875.529 42.579.689.887	18.368.875.529 42.579.689.887	<u>Financial Assets</u> Cash and cash eqivalents Trade receivables		
Jumlah Aset Keuangan	60.948.565.416	60.948.565.416	Total Financial Assets		
<u>Liabilitas Keuangan</u> Utang usaha Utang lain-lain Beban masih harus dibayar <b>Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan</b>	16.829.598.586 34.155.279 338.142.013 17.201.895.878	16.829.598.586 34.155.279 338.142.013 17.201.895.878	<u>Financial Liabilities</u> Trade payables Other payables Accrued expenses <b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>		
	24 December 2049 / /	Dagambar 24, 2010			
	31 Desember 2018 / L  Nilai Tercatat /  Carrying Value	Nilai Wajar / Estimated Carrying Value			
Aset Keuangan Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha	3.401.254.979 44.904.568.037	3.401.254.979 44.904.568.037	<u>Financial Assets</u> Cash and cash eqivalents Trade receivables		
Jumlah Aset Keuangan	48.305.823.016	48.305.823.016	Total Financial Assets		
<u>Liabilitas Keuangan</u> Utang usaha Utang lain-lain Beban masih harus dibayar Utang pemegang saham	5.040.368.214 40.269.854 339.934.017 34.733.000.000	5.040.368.214 40.269.854 339.934.017 34.733.000.000	<u>Financial Liabilities</u> Trade payables Other payables Accrued expenses Shareholder loan		
Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan	40.153.572.085 40.153.572.085		Total Financial Liabilities		
31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017 Nilai Wajar /					
	Nilai Tercatat / Carrying Value	Estimated Carrying Value			
Aset Keuangan Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha	4.242.889.875 2.159.850.000	4.242.889.875 2.159.850.000	<u>Financial Assets</u> Cash and cash eqivalents Trade receivables		
Jumlah Aset Keuangan	6.402.739.875	6.402.739.875	Total Financial Assets		
Liabilitas Keuangan Utang usaha Utang lain-lain Beban masih harus dibayar Utang pemegang saham	12.936.125.710 24.467.000 1.018.512.028 33.000.000	12.936.125.710 24.467.000 1.018.512.028 33.000.000	<u>Financial Liabilities</u> Trade payables Other payables Accrued expenses Shareholder loan		
Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan	14.012.104.738	14.012.104.738	Total Financial Liabilities		

PT OPTIMA PRIMA METAL SINERGI Tbk (Previously PT Asian Prima Indosteel) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 And 2017 And For The Four-Month Period Ended April 30, 2019, And For The Years Ended December 31, 2018 And 2017 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 26. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Metode dan asumsi yang digunakan oleh Perusahaan untuk mengestimasi nilai wajar instrumen keuangan adalah sebagai berikut:

- Nilai tercatat dari kas dan setara kas dan piutang usaha, telah mendekati nilai wajarnya karena sifat dari transaksi adalah jangka pendek.
- Nilai tercatat utang usaha, utang lain-lain, beban masih harus dibayar dan utang pemegang saham mendekati nilai tercatat karena jangka waktu yang singkat atas instrumen keuangan tersebut.

#### 27. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN

Perusahaan memiliki risiko kredit dan risiko likuiditas yang timbul dalam kegiatan usahanya. Manajemen secara berkesinambungan memantau proses manajemen risiko Perusahaan untuk memastikan tercapainya keseimbangan yang memadai antara risiko dan pengendalian. Sistem dan kebijakan manajemen risiko ditelaah secara berkala untuk menyesuaikan dengan perubahan kondisi pasar dan aktivitas Perusahaan.

#### a. Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko bahwa pihak lain tidak dapat memenuhi kewajiban atas suatu instrumen keuangan atau kontrak pelanggan, Tujuan menyebabkan kerugian keuangan. Perusahaan adalah untuk mencapai pertumbuhan pendapatan berkelanjutan yang seraya meminimalkan kerugian yang timbul eksposur peningkatan risiko kredit.

Perusahaan melakukan transaksi penjualan hanya dengan pihak ketiga yang memiliki nama baik dan terpercaya. Kebijakan Perusahaan mengatur bahwa seluruh pelanggan yang akan melakukan transaksi penjualan secara kredit harus melalui proses verifikasi kredit. Selain itu, saldo piutang dipantau secara terus menerus dengan tujuan untuk memastikan bahwa eksposur Perusahaan terhadap risiko kredit macet tidak signifikan. Selain itu, saldo piutang dipantau secara terus menerus dengan tujuan untuk memastikan bahwa eksposur Perusahaan terhadap risiko kredit macet tidak signifikan.

Eksposur maksimum untuk risiko kredit adalah sebesar jumlah tercatat dari setiap jenis aset keuangan di dalam laporan posisi keuangan. Perusahaan tidak memiliki jaminan secara khusus atas aset keuangan tersebut.

## 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The method and assumptions used by the Company to estimate the fair values of financial instruments are as follows:

- The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables approximate their fair values due to short-term nature of the transactions.
- The carrying amounts of trade payables other payable, accrued expenses and shareholder loan approximate their fair values due to short term nature of transactions.

### 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company are exposed to, credit risk and liquidity risk arising in the normal course of business. The management continually monitors the Company risk management process to ensure the appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

#### a. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimizing losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure.

The Company trade only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the objective that the Company exposure to bad debts is not significant. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the objective that the Company exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets in the statements of financial position. The Company do not hold any collateral as security.

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## 27. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

## a. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, kualitas kredit setiap kelas dari aset keuangan berdasarkan penilaian Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

# 27. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### a. Credit Risk (continued)

As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017, the credit quality per class of financial assets based on the Company's rating is as follows:

		30 April 2019 /	April 30, 2019		
	Belum jatuh tempo atau penurunan nilai / Neither past due nor impaired	Lewat jatuh tempo belum mengalami penurunan nilai / Past due but not impaired	Pencadangan/ Allowance	Jumlah / Total	
Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha	18.368.875.529 11.589.755.912	30.989.933.975	<u>-</u>	18.368.875.529 42.579.689.887	Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables
Jumlah	29.958.631.441	30.989.933.975		60.948.565.416	Total
		31 Desember 2018 /	December 31, 2018		
	Belum jatuh tempo atau penurunan nilai /	Lewat jatuh tempo belum mengalami penurunan nilai /			
	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Pencadangan/ <i>Allowanc</i> e	Jumlah / <i>Total</i>	
Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha	3.401.254.979 22.172.269.646	22.732.298.391	- -	3.401.254.979 44.904.568.037	Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables
Jumlah	25.573.524.625	22.732.298.391	-	48.305.823.016	Total
31 Desember 2017 / December 31, 2017					
	Belum jatuh tempo atau penurunan nilai /	Lewat jatuh tempo belum mengalami penurunan nilai /			
	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Pencadangan/ Allowance	Jumlah / Total	
Kas dan setara kas Piutang usaha	4.242.889.875 2.159.850.000	- -	- -	4.242.889.875 2.159.850.000	Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables
Jumlah	6.402.739.875			6.402.739.875	Total

Piutang usaha yang belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai berasal dari debitor yang melakukan pembayaran tepat waktu. Kas dan bank ditempatkan pada lembaga keuangan yang resmi dan memiliki reputasi baik.

## b. Risiko Likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko bahwa Perusahaan akan kesulitan untuk memenuhi liabilitas keuangannya akibat kekurangan dana. Eksposur Perusahaan atas risiko likuiditas pada umumnya timbul dari ketidaksesuaian profil jatuh tempo antara aset dan liabilitas keuangan.

Pada tanggal 30 April 2019, 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017, liabilitas keuangan Perusahaan berdasarkan pembayaran kontraktual yang tidak didiskontokan memiliki profil jatuh tempo kurang dari satu tahun.

Trade receivable that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. Cash on hand and in banks are placed with reputable financial institutions.

## b. Liquidity Risk

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

As of April 30, 2019, December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual payments have a maturity profile of less than one year.

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## 28. INFORMASI SEGMEN

### 28. SEGMENT INFORMATION

		20 Amril 2040 /	April 20, 2010		
	Besi <i>Scrap</i> Olahan /	30 April 2019 / Besi Scrap Tanpa Olahan /			
	Processed Scrap Iron	Unprocessed Scrap Iron	Besi Billet   Billet Iron	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN					STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Penjualan bersih Beban pokok penjualan	13.208.892.986	21.996.980.050 (21.313.671.557)	-	35.205.873.036	Net sales
Laba kotor	(10.023.395.392) <b>3.185.497.594</b>	(21.313.671.557) 683.308.493	-	(31.337.066.949) 3.868.806.087	Cost of goods sold <b>Gross profit</b>
Beban operasi	(437.833.692)	(729.131.427)	-	(1.166.965.120)	Operating expenses
Laba operasi Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	2.747.663.902	(45.822.934) -	-	2.701.840.967 2.991.303.645	Operating income Profit before income tax
Manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan	-	-	-	(765.390.027)	Income tax benefit (expense)
Laba (rugi) bersih periode berjalan	-	-	-	2.225.913.618	Net profit (loss) for the period
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN					STATEMENTOF FINANCIAL POSITION
Aset segmen	31.945.992.040	15.347.496.350	-	47.293.488.390	Segment assets
Aset yang tidak dapat dialokasikan Jumlah Aset	-	-	-	34.324.237.956 <b>81.617.726.346</b>	Unlocated assets <b>Total Assets</b>
Liabilitas segmen	13.583.849.356	3.245.749.231	_	16.829.598.587	Segment liabilities
Liabilitas yang tidak dapat dialokasikan	-	-	-	1.676.429.517	Unlocated liabiliteis
Jumlah Liabilitas	-	-	-	18.506.028.103	Total Liabilities
	Besi Scrap	31 Desember 2018 / Besi Scrap Tanpa	December 31, 2018		
	Olahan / Processed Scrap	Olahan / Unprocessed Scrap	Besi Billet / Billet	Jumlah/	
	Iron	Iron	Iron	Total	
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN					STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Penjualan bersih	47.894.466.025	-	71.634.734.520	119.529.200.545	Net sales
Beban pokok penjualan Laba kotor	(33.480.329.616) 14.414.136.409	-	69.287.342.314 <b>2.347.392.206</b>	(102.767.671.930) <b>16.761.528.615</b>	Cost of goods sold <b>Gross profit</b>
Beban operasi	(2.236.442.387)	-	(3.344.999.329)	(5.581.441.716)	Operating expenses
Laba operasi	12.177.694.022	-	(997.607.123)	11.180.086.899	Operating income
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan Manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan	•	-	-	<b>11.657.052.395</b> (2.944.406.309)	Profit before income tax Income tax benefit (expense)
Laba (rugi) bersih periode berjalan	-	-	- -	8.712.646.086	Net profit (loss) for the period
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN					STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
Aset segmen	60.431.431.845		4.594.413.910	65.025.845.756	Segment assets
Aset yang tidak dapat dialokasikan	-	-	-	4.352.355.347	Unlocated assets
Jumlah Aset	60.431.431.845	-	4.594.413.910	69.378.201.103	Total Assets
Liabilitas segmen Liabilitas yang tidak dapat dialokasikan	4.709.111.456	-	278.112.283	4.987.223.739 39.208.978.138	Segment liabilities Unlocated liabiliteis
Jumlah Liabilitas	4.709.111.456	-	278.112.283	44.196.201.877	Total Liabilities
		31 Desember 2017 /	December 31, 2017		
	Besi Scrap Olahan /	Besi Scrap Tanpa			
	Processed Scrap	Olahan / Unprocessed Scrap	Besi Billet / Billet	Jumlah/	
	Iron	Iron	Iron	Total	STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN					AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Penjualan bersih	-	-	61.900.619.090	61.900.619.090	Net sales
Beban pokok penjualan Laba kotor	-	-	59.548.352.330 <b>2.352.266.760</b>	59.548.352.330 <b>2.352.266.760</b>	Cost of goods sold <b>Gross profit</b>
Beban operasi	-		(1.859.870.962)	(1.859.870.962)	Operating expenses
Laba operasi	-	-	492.395.798	492.395.798	Operating income
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan Manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan	-	- -	<b>509.370.093</b> (146.198.307)	<b>509.370.092</b> (146.198.307)	Profit before income tax Income tax benefit (expense)
Laba (rugi) bersih periode berjalan	-	-	363.171.786	363.171.786	Net profit (loss) for the period
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN					CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
Aset segmen	-	-	30.770.911.018	30.770.911.018	Segment assets
Aset yang tidak dapat dialokasikan Jumlah Aset	-	<del>-</del>	30.770.911.018	30.770.911.018	Unlocated assets <b>Total Assets</b>
Liabilitas segmen	_	_	14.352.439.873	14.352.439.873	Segment liabilities
Liabilitas yang tidak dapat dialokasikan	-	-	-	-	Unlocated liabiliteis
Jumlah Liabilitas	-	-	14.352.439.873	14.352.439.873	Total Liabilities

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### 29. KEJADIAN SETELAH TANGGAL PELAPORAN

Pada tanggal 3 Juli 2019 berdasarkan Akta Notaris Yulia, S.H., No. 19, para pemegang saham telah menyetujui perubahan status perusahaan perusahaan tertutup menjadi perusahaan terbuka (Tbk) melalui penerbitan dan penjualan saham baru, initial public offering (IPO), perubahan nilai nominal meniadi setiap lembarnva pengeluaran saham dalam simpanan Perusahaan sebanyak-banyaknya 400.000.000 saham melalui penawaran umum, melepaskan mengesampingkan hak masing-masing pemegang saham Perusahaan untuk mengambil bagian terlebih dahulu atas saham baru yang disyaratkan dalam Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan, memberikan kuasa dan wewenang kepada Direksi dengan hak substitusi untuk melaksanakan segala tindakan yang diperlukan sehubungan dengan Penawaran Umum, merubah seluruh ketentuan Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan dalam rangka menjadi Perusahaan Terbuka serta mengangkat anggota Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Perusahaan, termasuk penunjukan Direktur Independen dan Komisaris Independen, sehingga susunan dewan komisaris dan dewan direksi menjadi sebagai berikut:

### 29. EVENT AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

On July 3, 2019 based on Notarial Deed No. 19 of Yulia, S.H., the Shareholders have agreed to change the company's status from private company to a public company through the issuance and sale of new shares, an initial public offering (IPO), changes in the par value of Rp 100, issuance of shares in the Company's deposits as much as 400,000,000 shares through a public offering, release and waive the rights of each shareholder of the Company to take part in advance of the new shares required in the Articles of Association of the Company, give power and authority to the Board of Directors with the right of substitution to carry out all necessary actions in connection with the Public Offering, amend all provisions of the Company's Articles of Association in order to become a Public Company and appoint members of the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, including the appointment Independent Directors and Independent Commissioners, so that the composition of the board of commissioners and board of directors are as follows:

**Dewan Komisaris Board of Commissioners** Komisaris Utama Sumardi Wijaya President Commissioner Komisaris Independen Kentarto Independent Commisioner Dewan Direksi **Board of Director** Direktur Utama Meilyna Widjaja President Director Direktur Operasional Hendry Operational Director

Alan Priyambodo Krisnamurti

Pemberitahuan untuk perubahan tersebut telah diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan Surat Keputusan Nomor AHU-0034612.AH.01.02.TAHUN 2019 tanggal 4 Juli 2019.

Direktur Keuangan

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No. 021.CS.OPMS.2019 tanggal 4 Juli 2019, Dewan Komisaris Perusahaan mengangkat susunan Komite Audit dengan susunan sebagai berikut:

Ketua : Kentarto : Chairman Anggota : Bambang : Member

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No 023.CS.OPMS.2019, *Corporate Secretary* dijabat oleh Rubbyanto (Ping Hauw) Handaja K.

Pada tanggal 23 Juli 2019, berdasarkan perjanjian No. 034.CS.OPMS.2019, Perusahaan telah menandatangani perjanjian sewa bangunan gudang dengan Sumardi Wijaya, Komisaris Utama, dengan jangka waktu 2 tahun terhitung mulai tanggal penandatangan perjanjian dengan harga sewa sebesar Rp 300.000.000 per tahun.

The notification for such amendments was received by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter Nomor AHU-0034612.AH.01.02.TAHUN 2019 dated July 4, 2019.

Financing Director

Based on Board of Commissioner Decision Letter No. 021.CS.OPMS.2019 dated July 4, 2019, the Company's board of commissioner appoints the Audit Committee with the composition as follows:

Based on Directors' Decision Letter No.023.CS.OPMS.2019, the Corporate Secretary position is held by Rubbyanto (Ping Hauw) Handaja

On July 23, 2019, based on agreement No. 034.CS.OPMS.2019, the Company signed the storage building rent agreement with Sumardi Wijaya, President Commissioner, with period for 2 years starting from the date of signing agreement with rental price amounting to Rp 300,000,000 per year.

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## 30. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN UNTUK ARUS KAS Aktivitas Nonkas

Aktivitas yang tidak mempengaruhi arus kas sebagai berikut :

## Noncash activities

Activities not affecting cash flows are as follows:

CASH FLOW SUPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2019 (Empat Bulan / Four Months)	(Empat Bulan / Four Months) (Tidak Diaudit / Unaudited)	2018 (Satu Tahun / <i>One Year</i> )	2017 (Satu Tahun / <i>On</i> e Year)	
Penambahan modal saham melalui konversi hutang	24 722 000 000				Additional of share capital through the conversion of
pemegang saham Penambahan modal saham melalui	34.733.000.000	-	-	-	shareholders loan Additional of share capital through stock
dividen saham	10.000.000.000	-	-	-	dividend Additional of share
Penambahan modal saham melalui kapitalisasi uang					capital through the capitalization of advance for share
muka setoran modal	4.700.000.000	-	-	-	capital

30.

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### 31. PENERBITAN KEMBALI LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Pada tanggal 26 Juli 2019, sehubungan dengan rencana Perusahaan untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum Perdana Saham, manajemen telah menerbitkan kembali laporan keuangan untuk periode empat bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 30 April 2019 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2018 tanggal-tanggal dan Laporan keuangan tersebut diterbitkan kembali disertai dengan beberapa perubahan dan tambahan pengungkapan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan arus kas, dan catatan atas laporan keuangan dengan rincian dibawah ini:

- Catatan 1 "Perubahan pengungkapan atas gaji dan tunjangan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dan jumlah karyawan"
- Catatan 2 "Perubahan pengungkapan penerapan PSAK baru"
- Catatan 6 "Perubahan pengungkapan atas persediaan"
- Catatan 9 "Perubahan pengungkapan atas aset tetap"
- Catatan 16 "Penambahan pengungkapan atas modal saham"
- Catatan 18 "Penambahan pengungkapan atas saldo laba yang telah ditentukan penggunaannya"
- Catatan 19 "Penambahan pengungkapan atas dividen"
- Catatan 20 "Perubahan pengungkapan atas penjualan bersih"
- Catatan 21 "Perubahan pengungkapan atas beban pokok penjualan"
- Catatan 22 "Perubahan pengungkapan atas beban usaha"
- Catatan 25 "Perubahan pengungkapan atas sifat dan transaksi pihak berelasi"
- Catatan 29 "Penambahan pengungkapan atas kejadian setelah tanggal pelaporan"

## 31. REISSUE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On July 26, 2019, in related with the proposed initial public offering of the shares, management has reissued its financial statements for the four month period ended April 30, 2019 and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. The financial statements have reissued with several changes and additional disclosures in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of cash flows and notes to the financial statements with details below:

- Note 1, "Change disclosure of the salaries and benefits of the Board of Commisioner and Directors and the number of employees"
- Note 2, "Change disclosure of the application of the new PSAK"
- Note 6, "Change disclosure of inventories"
- Note 9, "Change disclosure of fixed assets"
- Note 16, "Addition disclosure of share capital"
- Note 18, "Additional disclosure of appropriated retained earnings"
- Note 19. "Additional disclosure of dividend"
- Note 20, "Change disclosure of net sales"
- Note 21, "Change disclosure of cost of goods sold"
- Note 22, "Change disclosure of operating expenses"
- Note 25, "Change disclosure of nature of relationship and transaction with related parties"
- Note 29 "Additional disclosure of event after reporting period"